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Austin C Plain

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.

COMPILED BY

JNO. ROBERTSON,

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

REVISED EDITION.

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PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1882.

E514 .M42 1882

AUTHORITY FOR PUBLICATION.

Early in the Legislative Session of 1879, Major R. B. Robbins, of Adrian, then in the Senate, introduced the following Joint Resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby authorized and required to compile a report, in one volume, from the reports in his office, and on file in the War Department at Washington, of the services of Michigan regiments, batteries, and companies in the late war; said report to be printed and published the same as other State reports are printed and published. One thousand copies for the use of State officers, members of the Legislature and officers of the same, and of the several State boards, and five hundred copies for general distribution, as the Governor may direct.

The Committees on Military in the Senate and House, to whom it was referred, made through their respective Chairmen, Hon. R. B. Robbins and Hon. Geo. H. Hopkins, a favorable report, and it was unanimously passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor, Charles M. Croswell, May 3, 1879.

At the Legislative Session of 1881, Major David J. Easton, of Union City, a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill for the republication of 30,000 copies of the work. It was referred to the Committees on Printing of the Senate and House, who reported favorably thereon through their respective Chairmen, the Hon. Henry C. Russell, of the Senate, and the Hon. David J. Easton, of the House.

The bill was passed by both houses, and the act approved by Governor David H. Jerome May 26, 1881.

Sections from the act covering its distribution:

SECTION 3. Any person who served in any Michigan regiment, battery, or company, during the late war, and has been honorably discharged, or any person who served in any regiment, battery, or company from any other State, or in the regular army, or in the navy, properly accredited to the State of Michigan, and has been honorably discharged, or is still in the service, shall be entitled to receive one copy of said work on presenting to the Librarian the certificate of the Adjutant General that such person so served, and if the application for such copy be not made in person, by depositing with such Librarian thirty-two cents to cover the expense of sending such book.

SEC. 4. Any person shall be permitted to purchase said book at a price not to exceed ten per cent above cost, together with the cost of sending the book, if not delivered in person.

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For the purpose of aiding in the revision of this work, circulars were sent to the best known addresses of all the officers of regiments, requesting an examination of the volume which had been already issued, with a view to receiving from them notices of any corrections or additions required in their respective personal record, and also inviting their attention to the history of their regiments, and requesting them to point out errors or omissions therein. To this circular but few replies were received, probably owing to the volume referred to being at the time inaccessible to them, hence the compiler has been left, with few exceptions, to his own researches, resulting, perhaps, in rendering the revision less complete than it might have been under other circumstances.

In accordance with Act No. 248, Public Acts Michigan 1887, approved June 25, 1887, amending Sec. 3 of Act No. 167, Laws of 1881, as amended by Act No. 143, Laws of 1883, this volume will be distributed from the office of the Adjutant General. All applications therefor should be made to the Adjutant General, Lansing, Mich.

D. B. AINGER,
Adjutant General.

OFFICERS OF MICHIGAN

WHO SERVED IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE DURING THE WAR.

			From	To
Austin Blair	Jackson	Gov.& Com.-in-Chief	Jan. 1, 1861	Dec. 31, 1864.
Henry H. Crapo	Flint	" " " "	Jan. 1, 1865	Dec. 31, 1868.
John Robertson	Detroit	Adjutant General	March 15, 1861	In office.
J. H. Fountain	Manchester	Q. M. General	April 1, 1861	March 25, 1863.
Wm. Hammond	Tekonsha	" "	March 25, 1863	March 20, 1865.
Orrin N. Giddings	Kalamazoo	" "	March 21, 1865	March 25, 1867.
Friend Palmer	Detroit	" "	March 26, 1867	Sept. 12, 1870.
James E. Pittman	Detroit	Paymaster	May 21, 1861	Nov. 1, 1862.
James E. Pittman	Detroit	Inspector General	Nov. 1, 1862	March 21, 1867.
DeWitt C. Gage	East Saginaw	Judge Advocate	March 10, 1865	April 17, 1869.
Heber LeFavour	Detroit	Ass't Adj't General	April 1, 1861	June 14, 1861.
DeGarmo Jones	Detroit	" " "	June 15, 1861	May 5, 1862.
Frederick Morley	Detroit	" " "	May 6, 1862	March 11, 1865.
Friend Palmer	Detroit	A. Q. M. General	May 17, 1861	March 26, 1867.
Eb. O. Grosvenor	Jonesville	Aid-de-Camp	May 15, 1861	March 10, 1865.
Wm. Hammond	Tekonsha	" "	May 15, 1861	March 25, 1863.
John F. Miller	Ann Arbor	" "	May 15, 1861	March 10, 1865.
Jerome Croul	Detroit	" "	May 15, 1861	March 10, 1865.
James A. Dwight	Ypsilanti	" "	Oct. 1, 1863	March 10, 1865.
David H. Jerome	Saginaw	" "	March 10, 1865	May 10, 1867.
H. A. Newland	Detroit	" "	March 10, 1865	April 17, 1869.
Ch. J. Dickerson	Hillsdale	" "	March 10, 1865	Feb. 4, 1873.
Wm. K. Gibson	Jackson	Military Secretary	May 15, 1861	Sept. 13, 1862.
Eugene Pringle	Jackson	" "	Sept. 13, 1862	March 10, 1865.
Isaac Delano	Flint	" "	March 10, 1865	Sept. 16, 1865.
A. S. Williams	Detroit	State Military Board	March 11, 1859	Sept. 19, 1861.
A. W. Williams	Lansing	" " "	March 11, 1859	April 25, 1861.
H. M. Whittlesey	Detroit	" " "	March 11, 1859	Sept. 19, 1861.
C. W. Leffingwell	Grand Rapids	" " "	March 11, 1859	Sept. 19, 1861.
John Robertson	Detroit	" " "	March 15, 1861	Jan. 18, 1862.
J. H. Fountain	Manchester	" " "	April 1, 1861	Jan. 18, 1862.
Wm. M. Fenton	Flint	" " "	June 17, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861.
E. H. Thomson	Flint	" " "	Aug. 13, 1861	Dec. 6, 1862.
Eb. O. Grosvenor	Jonesville	" " "	Sept. 19, 1861	March 11, 1865.
John F. Miller	Ann Arbor	" " "	Sept. 19, 1861	Jan. 31, 1862.
James E. Pittman	Detroit	" " "	Sept. 19, 1861	Dec. 6, 1862.
Wm. Hammond	Tekonsha	" " "	Jan. 31, 1862	March 25, 1863.
Jerome Croul	Detroit	" " "	Jan. 31, 1862	Feb. 28, 1874.
N. B. Eldridge	Lapeer	" " "	Jan. 31, 1862	Dec. 6, 1862.
Omar D. Conger	Port Huron	" " "	Dec. 6, 1862	Jan. 19, 1869.
A. T. Crossman	Flint	" " "	Dec. 6, 1862	March 13, 1873.
James A. Dwight	Ypsilanti	" " "	May 23, 1864	March 11, 1865.
David H. Jerome	Saginaw	" " "	March 11, 1865	March 13, 1873.

PREFACE.

It was not contemplated that in this work any history of the State prior to the commencement of the war would be included, and really none subsequent to that period, farther than that connected with the services of the regiments in the field. But, on considering the matter, the subject of raising the regiments and the work accomplished in the State in connection therewith seemed to be a necessity in order to make the entire action of Michigan in the war as complete as possible, hence that has been included, although in a very brief manner.

To say that Michigan performed her whole duty in her efforts to aid in suppressing the rebellion would not be saying enough; for, considering the low ebb of her finances at the time, it was an undertaking under great disadvantage, and especially so as Michigan, like most of the other States, had in the past made but a very feeble preparation, in a military point of view, to meet an emergency of that magnitude.

But, placed as she was at the time under these disadvantageous circumstances, she determined to overcome all obstacles, and placing implicit reliance upon the intelligence of her people and faith in their great love for the "Old Flag," coupled with their pronounced loyalty and patriotism which seemed so universally to prevail, Michigan entered the contest, and with truthful earnestness and indomitable energy, confident of final and complete success, commenced her great and bloody sacrifice for the Nation's life. By the unbounded zeal and liberality of her people in the cause of the Union, and especially by the bravery, efficiency, and great prowess of her troops in the field, she was most successful, acquiring an exalted position among her sister States, and in the Nation while the war lasted, and Michigan is now, and will continue to be, the recipient of much credit and distinction for her part in suppressing the rebellion.

To Governor Croswell and the Legislature of 1879 the citizens of Michigan, and particularly the soldiers, are under many obligations for the unanimity with which they authorized the publication of this work; and although it may be found deficient in many respects, still it will be accepted as a deserved tribute by the State of Michigan to the people, and especially to her troops, who bore the brunt of the war and gave many of the best days of their lives to hardship and danger, while many of them gave their lives.

It will be observed that the histories of the regiments vary as to extent, which is attributable to the difference in completeness of regimental reports. While some are full, others are very limited, and it may here be said that the brief histories generally required more research than those of regiments having on file a more full and complete record.

In its preparation the compiler has labored industriously, and he hopes that his great desire and efforts to avoid inaccuracies and omissions will be accepted as an excuse for their occurrence.

In his labor he has received much needed countenance and encouragement. And while he has been under obligations to many, he has to make special mention of Miss Amy F. Hendryx of Lansing, the proof-reader, whose careful reading, and in many instances needful corrections, have been of valuable service in improving the composition; while the strict attention, care, and patience, coupled with the good taste of Frederick D. Carnahan of Lansing, assistant foreman of the book room in the State printing office, have given the topography of the work a neat and uniform appearance.

He has also to acknowledge the promptness with which Messrs. W. S. George & Co., the State printers, have accomplished their work, together with the creditable manner in which it has been done, and also to notice the valuable suggestions regarding the make-up of the work received from time to time at the hands of Wm. Van Buren, their capable and courteous business manager.

He at the same time desires to notice specially the valuable assistance and efficiency of Mr. W. C. Humphrey, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, whose laborious and faithful service in connection with the work has been of the greatest value.

The proof-reading of the revised edition has been ably accomplished by Miss Hattie E. Chadwick, to whom the compiler is under many obligations for careful reading and valuable corrections, while Mr. David E. Goodrich, the stereotyper, by continuous effort and great ability, has accomplished a work most satisfactory.

INTRODUCTION.

The American Rebellion, in 1861, was the consummation of a long and increasing determination to resist grievances, which the Southern States unreasonably claimed to have received for a series of years at the hands of the Northern States.

Imaginary wrongs of the past—unpromising shadows of the future—the decay of political power—the "Irrepressible Conflict" in force—the dreadful handwriting on the wall, foretelling the doom of human slavery—the pronounced hostility of the press—the continuous and earnest denouncement of it from the pulpit—the increasing sentiment of the northern masses against it—the enactment of laws by Congress circumscribing its limits, together with the election of a President, the choice of a party professing open hostility to its extension, and foreshadowing the accomplishment of its utter abolition, led to a declaration of secession from the Union of most of the States in which slavery existed, and the repudiation of the National Government and its laws—the setting up of a revolutionary government and the armament of a force to maintain it—the inauguration of hostilities by the perpetration of acts of war on National forts and ships,—the vile desecration of the Flag, and the onset of a vicious and vindictive rebellion in force.

The sudden uprising in rebellion in so formidable proportions unfortunately found all departments of the National Government, as well as States, unprepared for its fearful emergencies, and as they were unanticipated they were unprovided for.

War was then to the American people only as a name. They had been lulled into a condition of repose by years of comparatively social tranquillity, amid great commercial and increasing prosperity. They had not for many years realized the dreadful realities of war in their own country, and had for a long time been only cognizant of its devastating results as they from time to time heard of its existence in other nations; and while they were confident of not meeting it from any external source, had forgotten the possibility of encountering it within their own borders; and rarely or never, even in thought, admitted that it might hastily become a fearful fact, even refusing, almost up to the last moment, to credit the most probable predictions of the loyal, and disregarding the continuous and defiant threatenings of the disloyal, of a coming

eclipse on the peace of the Nation, until its terrible shadow, in all its gloom, had fallen upon their country.

It was not until the walls of Sumter were being laid in smoking ruins by rebel batteries, and the National Flag riddled by shot and shell, that the people of the land became undeceived, the dreadful responsibilities acknowledged and accepted, and the action determined upon which was at once needed.

The emergency was sudden and alarming. Prompt action and strong measures must at once prevail; the necessities of the time must be met; the existing deficiencies supplied; the burdens of the struggle borne; great sacrifices of life and means must be made, and a country saved. How these were so triumphantly accomplished has gone into history as the grandest achievement on record.

Michigan, in common with the other Northern States, had shared in the prevailing indifference as to possible internal discord which might lead to a civil war, and had never actually or impliedly conceded its possibility until the first blow was struck. The people had made the wish father to the thought, that as American citizens they were loyal to the Nation; they would expect it in others, and proposed to hold all innocent until guilt was indisputably proven. Thus the times of peace had not been devoted to a preparation for war. The preliminary arming, the antecedent training, the husbanding of resources, the abatement of encumbrances, the occupancy of advantageous positions necessary to enter a terrible conflict, had all been forgotten in the fancied security of continuing peace; and the enemy vigorously assailed the walls while the unthinking garrison was yet engaged in the peaceful avocations of life, and the rusty weapons of years past yet remained in quiet arsenals of the land until they became a prey to treason and rebellion.

The militia of the State had been struggling for years to acquire a recognition as an institution of the State, but so far it had failed. It was rather looked upon as a burlesque on the military profession, than as an efficient and necessary part of the State government. Yet, neglected and feeble as it was considered, it formed a nucleus from which rallied the first regiments sent to the field in defense of the Union, and from it germed much of the *esprit de corps* which characterized the early Michigan regiments, coupled with superior military appearance and general efficiency, and which became more or less infused into many other regiments throughout the war.

To the efforts of Col. F. W. Curtenius, of Kalamazoo, then Adjutant General, the State was more indebted for whatever efficiency was found in the Militia at the outbreak of the war, than to the meager and limited provisions of law.

The entire available force at the time consisted of twenty-eight companies, poorly equipped and armed, having an aggregate strength of 1,241 officers and men. For the entire support of this military establishment the State annually

spent the *enormous* sum of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the Legislature. No wonder the people of Michigan regarded it at a very low ebb and most delicately feeble, when such an estimate was placed upon it by the State Legislature.

Although the State was physically weak in a military point of view, as well as in financial resources, it was strong in principle, the *morale* of the people being loyal to the core and true as steel.

Governor Wisner, on retiring from the Executive chair at the close of his term in 1860, delivered an eloquent and cogent address to the Legislature of 1861.

After presenting, in the usual way, full and well considered summaries of all the essential facts regarding the manifold important and varied interests of the State, he took up the discussion of the grave condition of the country at that time, over which a dark cloud had been cast by a recent passage in several Southern States of ordinances of secession, foreboding most dire results. In his language there was not a shadow of faltering, no tinge of disaffection, no uncertain sound. With intense earnestness he breathed devotion to the Union and the Flag in every sentence. Every paragraph was a stirring argument, counseling the maintenance of the Union, denouncing treason, and invoking patriotism. We quote from these inspiring utterances, words which fell upon the ear of patriots amid doubt, disloyalty, and danger, like tidings of better days and harbingers of future glory:

"This is no time for timid and vacillating councils, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears." "The Constitution, as our fathers made it, is good enough for us, and must be enforced upon every foot of American soil." "Michigan cannot recognize the right of a State to secede from this Union. We believe that the founders of our Government designed it to be perpetual, and we cannot consent to have one star obliterated from our Flag. For upwards of thirty years this question of the right of a State to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after." "I would calmly but firmly declare it to be the fixed determination of Michigan that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, must and shall be preserved."

It was but a short time until personal example followed these glowing words, this noble advice. His fidelity to the Union and the honor of his State prompted him soon to take the field, where a short but bright and promising career gave the name of Moses Wisner to the long list of Michigan martyrs to American liberty.

Following the valedictory of Governor Wisner, the Legislature of 1861 listened with intense interest to the inaugural of Austin Blair, his successor, who, in a profound and philosophical address, set forth the true nature of our system of government, and the real meaning of the present and impending issues, and closed with these emphatic and forcible utterances:

"We are satisfied with the Constitution of our country, and will obey the laws enacted under it, and we must demand that the people of all the other States do the same; safety lies in this path alone. The Union must be preserved, and the laws must be enforced in all parts of it at whatever cost. The President is bound to this by his oath, and no power can discharge him from it. Secession is revolution, and revolution in the overt act is treason and must be treated as such. The Federal Government has the power to defend itself, and I do not doubt that that power will be exercised to the utmost. It is a question of war that the seceding States have to look in the face. They who think that this powerful Government can be disrupted peacefully have read history to no purpose. The sons of the men who carried arms in the seven years war with the most powerful nation in the world, to establish this Government, will not hesitate to make equal sacrifices to maintain it. Most deeply must we deplore the unnatural contest. On the heads of the traitors who provoke it must rest the responsibility. In such a contest the God of battles has no attribute that can take sides with the revolutionists of the slave States.

"I recommend you at an early day to make manifest to the gentlemen who represent this State in the two Houses of Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost; and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military power of the State for that purpose. Oh! for the firm, steady hand of a Washington, or a Jackson, to guide the ship of State in this perilous storm. Let us hope that we shall find him on the 4th of March. Meantime, let us abide in the faith of our fathers—'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'"

The sentiment of the people of the State had by this time been educated up to expecting prompt and decisive action by the Legislature and they were not disappointed. Inspired by its own steadfast and invincible *amor patriæ*, it was quick in defining its position and unfurling its colors to the breeze, declaring in joint resolutions passed February 2d, 1861, the adherence of the State to the Government of the United States, pledging and tendering all its military power and material resources, and also declaring that concession or compromise was not to be entertained or offered to traitors.

Nothing, however, was definitely attempted by the State authorities, and no actual defensive or aggressive measures were undertaken until the gigantic struggle was fully inaugurated by the fire upon Fort Sumter of the encircling batteries of the rebels in Charleston Harbor, when all hope of evading an inevitable conflict gave place to prompt and needful action.

Those awful tidings were received on April 12th, creating the wildest excitement all over the State, and in Detroit, the people, much alarmed, commenced estimating how united the public officials and people would be in the cause of the Union. On the following day a meeting of the Bar, with other citizens, was held, presided over by the venerable Judge Ross Wilkins of the United States Court, when the United States officials were required to take the oath of allegiance, and resolutions were adopted denouncing and repudiating the treason, and pledging the community to "stand by the Government to the

last." By the following Monday (April 15th), the surrender of the South Carolina fort was known throughout the land, and Michigan had received the President's call for 75,000 volunteers, assigning her own quota. The emergencies and duties of the hour were then fully realized by the people of the State, and the uprising was universal. Most cities and towns were holding meetings in open air, in public buildings,—even in Christian churches,—pledging fidelity and pecuniary assistance to the Nation in its hour of great peril, and volunteers in large numbers were congregating and demanding instant service for the Union, while the watch-fires of patriotism had been kindled on every hillside and in every valley, burning and flashing with intense brightness, at once cheering and inspiring.

Michigan was extremely fortunate in her Executive. His example and utterances in public and private, full of loyalty, patriotism, and courage, gave an abiding tone to public sentiment, and inspired the troops. And although the intense prevailing patriotism of the people of Michigan was undoubtedly the main source of the high standard reached by her troops in this respect, yet it being so eminently inherent in her "War Governor," Austin Blair, and which he so eloquently imparted to them on every fitting occasion, impressed it on their minds with so much earnestness as to produce most beneficial and enduring effects.

The State was equally fortunate in her Legislative bodies, being composed of men thoroughly in sympathy with the Union cause, opposing with great earnestness and ability any measures tinctured in the least with secession or even a shadow of compromise, and as a result their declarations in this respect were "stalwart" and decided, not minced in clipped or timid words, nor faint in expression, but bold, pronounced, and defiant.

In the management of her interests at the National capital the State was well represented, having in the several departments of the Government men of influence who esteemed the reputation of their State, and were ever anxious and prompt to advance her cause. In her Representatives in both houses of Congress she was especially favored, and with these advantages Michigan unhesitatingly, but reluctantly, although hopefully and fearlessly, launched her bark on the turbulent sea of war on rebellion.

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.

PART I.

IN THE STATE.

"Throughout the land there goes a cry;
A sudden splendor fills the sky,
From every hill the banners burst,
Like buds by April breezes nurst;
In every hamlet, home, and mart,
The firebeat of a single heart
Keeps time to strains whose pulses mix
Our blood with that of *Seventy-Six*."

RAISING OF TROOPS.

Governor Blair reached Detroit on Tuesday, April 16th, 1861, and in the afternoon, at the Michigan Exchange, met by arrangement the State Military Officers and a large number of leading citizens and capitalists of that city.

The President of the United States had called upon the State to furnish one regiment of infantry fully armed, clothed, and equipped, to aid the Government in suppressing the existing rebellion. It was then estimated that $100,000 would be at once required for this purpose, but the treasury was comparatively empty, and the condition of the State finances was such that this pressing call could not be immediately met. When this condition of affairs was laid before the meeting by the Hon. John Owen, State Treasurer, a resolution was unhesitatingly passed pledging Detroit to loan the State $50,000, at the same time calling upon the State generally to make a like advance. At this meeting a subscription paper was at once circulated, and $23,000 pledged by those present, and to complete the whole amount committees were appointed to solicit further subscriptions in the city. Such prompt and liberal action could not fail to be successful, and furnished the sinews of war for the time being at least. Mr. Owen, with these pledges of the people in hand, coupled with his own good credit, succeeded in negotiating a loan which was mostly taken by our own citizens, sufficient to warrant the Executive to undertake uniforming and equipping troops. The amounts thus raised, as well as all other indebtedness incurred in like manner, were assumed by the State on the assembling of the Legislature.

The necessity for such action on the part of citizens of Michigan, when contrasted with the present substantial condition of the State, financially, sets forth in the strongest light her rapid advance in prosperity and wealth, even in the face of a large war debt, which is now virtually canceled.

Following is a list of the subscribers referred to, with the dates at which their subscriptions were made :

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.
1861.		
April 20	J. V. Campbell, Detroit	$500
"	David Preston, "	100
"	E. J. Penniman, Plymouth	500
"	J. Shearer, "	100
"	Henry Fralick, "	100
"	D. B. Duffield, Detroit	75
"	G. B. Murray, Marshall	25
"	J. Huff Jones, Detroit	25
"	Jacob Beeson, "	250
"	R. E. Roberts, "	50
April 22	Gabriel Young, Plymouth	50
"	Thomas B. Gorton, "	100
"	Charles A. Frisbie, "	50
"	Charles H. Bennett "	100
"	George F. Porter, Detroit	250
"	Philo Parsons, "	1,000
"	T. R. Spence, "	100
"	H. P. Baldwin, "	500
"	S. Conant, "	500
"	E. M. Clark, "	100
"	E. A. Brush, "	500
"	C. C. Trowbridge, "	250
"	Parsons & Johnson, "	500
"	James Shearer, "	50
"	J. L. Whiting & Co., "	25
"	H. Hallock, "	50
"	S. Freedman & Bro., "	250
"	W. A. Butler, "	500
"	A. Chapoton, "	100
"	F. Buhl, "	500
"	J. M. Berrien, "	250
"	Lewis Cass, "	1,500
"	J. O. Seeley, Kalamazoo	50
"	Babcock & Cobb, "	250
"	W. L. Booth, "	50
"	H. E. Hascall, "	100
"	Roberts & Hillhouse, "	25
"	G. H. Gale, "	100
"	E. Bennett "	25
"	G. W. Park, "	100
"	J. J. Perrin, "	100
"	O. M. Giddings, "	100
"	Wm. Sprague, "	100
"	M. Cohen, "	25
"	S. W. Walker, "	100
"	H. G. Wells, "	100
April 23	C. I. Walker, Detroit	150
"	Randolph Manning, Pontiac	1,000
"	O. Hesselbacker, Detroit	35
"	Robert Linn, "	100
"	Chas. S. Gray, Battle Creek	50
"	B. F. Graves, "	25
"	John F. Hinman, "	100
"	W. H. Raymond, "	50
"	T. B. Skinner, "	50
"	L. C. Kellogg, "	100
"	C. Buckley, "	100
"	Wm. Andres, "	25
"	Barrett & Wakelee, "	50
1861.		
April 23	Cobb & Pettee, Battle C'k	$25
"	Sutton & Co., "	25
"	Stone & Hyatt, "	25
"	L. B. Clapp, "	25
"	V. P. Collier, "	50
"	T. W. Hall, "	25
"	Thomas Hart, "	50
"	James D. La Bar, "	50
"	Wm. Wallace, "	25
"	M. Neal & Co., "	25
"	W. C. Hamblin, "	25
"	S. Reed, "	25
"	W. H. Skinner, "	25
"	Richmond & Backus, Detroit	50
"	W. H. Barse & Son, "	50
"	G. W. Balch, "	100
"	Erastus Hussey, Battle C'k	50
"	F. M. Sanderson, "	50
"	J. P. Buckley, "	25
"	O. S. Morton, "	50
"	G. W. Wakefield, "	50
"	D. Thompson, Detroit	500
"	A. Dudgeon, "	300
"	R. F. Titus, Battle Creek	25
"	B. F. Hinman, "	100
"	H. F. Hinman, "	50
"	E. W. Pendill, "	100
"	C. M. Rash, "	25
April 25	Jno. Barbour, "	50
"	Alonzo Noble, "	100
"	Charles Coy, "	25
"	J. P. Markham, "	50
"	K. Whitcomb, "	25
"	Ed. Packer, "	100
"	Wm. Merritt, "	25
"	Aleck Rowley, "	25
"	W. & F. W. Brooks, "	100
"	A. L. Clark, "	100
"	C. Buckley. "	100
"	W. B. Wesson, Detroit	200
"	Theo. H. Eaton, "	500
"	H. P. Bridge, "	150
"	Geo. Kirby, "	200
"	Jackson & Wiley, "	150
"	G. M. Fisher, "	500
"	Aug. Button, Trenton	200
"	G. B. Slocum, "	200
"	John Clee, "	100
"	R. E. Phelps, "	25
"	Wm. Park, "	25
"	J. W. Clark, "	50
"	J. H. Pringle, "	50
April 24	Olney Cook, Detroit	25
"	J. W. Swain, "	500
"	T. A. Parker, "	250
"	J. W. Waterman, "	2,000
"	Alex. Lewis, "	100
"	D. McIntyre, Ann Arbor	100
"	H. P. Tappan, "	100

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.
1861.		
April 24	A. D. White, Ann Arbor	$100
"	L. Fasquelle, "	100
"	F. Bronson, "	50
"	J. L. Tappan, "	50
"	S. H. Douglass, "	50
"	A. B. Palmer, "	100
"	Baeh & Pierson, "	50
"	E. Lawrence, "	50
"	W. McCrey, "	50
"	D. Godfroy, "	50
"	J. Van Der Walker, "	50
"	J. W. Knight, "	50
"	J. B. Gott, "	50
"	J. Gilbert Smith, "	50
"	Chapin, Wood & Co. "	50
"	Volney Chapin, "	100
"	Mrs. Lyman Briggs, Detroit	100
"	S. Pitts, "	250
"	Wm. Dyson, "	100
"	H. E, Benson, "	250
"	James Flattery, "	50
"	Duncan Stewart, "	500
"	N. G. Isbell, "	500
April 25	James Burns & Co., "	250
"	H. Walker, "	50
April 26	Woodbury, Potter & Co., Kalamazoo	1,000
"	H.A. Hayden & Co., Jackson	3,000
"	Wm. A. Howard, Detroit	500
"	P. Tregent, "	25
"	Godfrey, Dean & Laible, Detroit	50
"	Ross Wilkins, Detroit	25
April 27	Chauncey Hurlbut, Detroit	500
"	Vincent J. Scott, "	100
"	F. Wetmore, "	200
"	Henry Waldron, Hillsdale	500
"	W. M. Fenton, Flint	1,000
"	W. O'Donoughue, "	500
"	E. H. McQuigg, "	500
"	W. Patterson, "	250
"	Catherine Jones, Detroit	500
April 29	John A. Welles, "	1,000
"	Ira Worcester, "	25
"	E. B. Ward, "	2,500
"	Austin & Tomlinson, Kala.	250
"	Israel Kellogg & Son "	50
"	Daniel Cahill, "	25
"	Josiah Judson, "	25
"	W. Hayden & Co., Tecumseh	500
"	A. Lillie, "	100
"	P. Bills, "	100
"	W. H. Osborn, "	75
"	Wm. Richards, "	25
"	H. C. Conklin, "	25
"	Samuel Catlin, "	25
"	Curtis & Patterson, "	35
"	P. R. & P. W. Adams, "	100
"	A. James, "	25
1861.		
April 29	Jno. Osborn, Tecumseh	$25
"	A. S. Lapham & Co., Northville	500
"	Sol. Gardner, Northville	500
April 30	E. Farnsworth, Detroit	50
"	W. H. Barse & Son, "	50
"	S. W. Dexter, Dexter	50
"	Lewis Cass, Detroit	1,500
"	Timothy Bartlett, Sag. City	100
May 1	W. A. Butler, Detroit	500
"	Herman Keifer, "	50
"	O. Goldsmith, "	500
"	J. B. Walker, Flint	500
"	H. M. Henderson, Flint	500
"	C. C. Trowbridge, Detroit	250
"	G. F. Porter, "	250
"	State Bank of Michigan, Detroit	500
"	J. M. Berrien, Detroit	250
"	Ben. Vernor, "	100
"	J. A. Barnes, "	25
"	H. E. Benson, "	250
"	I. D. Bixby, Kalamazoo	50
"	Parsons & Wood, "	25
"	Standart & Howard, Kala.	25
"	Samuel Pitts, Detroit	250
"	James Stewart, "	100
"	Duncan Stewart, "	500
"	C. I. Walker, "	150
May 2	Shubal Conant, "	500
"	J. T. Whiting & Co. "	25
"	Jacob Beeson, "	250
"	E. M. Clark, "	100
"	E. A. Brush, "	500
"	J. A. Roys, "	50
"	H. H. Emmons, "	500
"	S. M. Beeson, Niles	100
"	H. Hallock, Detroit	50
"	J. W. Tillman, "	500
"	H. Walker, "	50
"	S. Freedman & Bro., Detroit	250
"	Neil Gray, Romeo	1,000
"	E. W. Giddings, Romeo	200
"	A. M. Growe, "	100
"	Hugh Gray, "	500
"	Robert Hamilton, "	50
"	C. B. Newberry, "	100
"	J. W. Dyer, "	50
"	E. S. Snover, "	100
"	Elisha Calkin, "	100
"	J. C. Frink, Marshall	200
"	Cock & Thomas, Kalamazoo	200
"	Parsons and Wood, "	50
"	L. Hull, "	50
"	G. W. Bullock, Saginaw City	100
"	John M. Wheeler, Ann Arbor	50
"	James Clements, "	50
"	Chas. Tripp, "	50
"	W. L. Loomis, "	50

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.
1861.		
May 2	R. S. Smith, Ann Arbor	$50
"	Eberbach & Co., "	100
"	Charles Behr, "	100
"	A. De Forest, "	50
"	Wm. Wagner, "	100
"	C. H. Miller & Co., "	100
"	James B. Gott, "	50
"	S. W. McCreery, "	50
"	S. H. Douglass, "	50
"	W. W. Hartshorn, Flint	500
"	A. B. Wetherbee, "	200
"	W. Patterson, "	50
May 3	Buhl & Ducharme, Detroit	1,000
"	Wm. N. Carpenter, "	100
"	D. Preston, "	200
"	Parsons & Johnson, "	500
"	Alfred Sabine, "	50
"	B. G. Stout, Pontiac	250
"	Cobb & Fisher, Kalamazoo	100
"	P. C. Davis, "	30
"	H. E. Hascall, "	100
"	L. W. Perrin, "	25
"	W. E. White, "	25
"	Jno. P. Leroy, Pontiac	100
"	Rob't Blackwood, Northville	75
"	J. C. Nevins, "	50
"	J. P. Donaldson, "	50
"	J. W. Begole, Flint	200
May 4	A. Sheley, Detroit	500
"	Robert Linn, "	100
"	J. M. Howard, "	200
"	S. Sykes & Co., "	100
"	Geo. E. Hand, "	500
"	D. C. Buckland, Pontiac	200
"	Alfred J. Boss, "	250
"	A. W. Brockway, "	250
"	J. W. Begole, Flint	50
"	P. Den Bleyder, Kalamazoo	200
May 6	George Dorr, Detroit	100
May 11	W. B. Clark, Kalamazoo	100
"	Godfrey, Dean & Laible, Detroit	50
"	R. C. Lucc, Grand Rapids	100
"	Ferry & Son, Grand Haven	500
"	Jno. W. Hopkins, "	100
"	Robert Howlett, "	100
"	Cutler & Hart, "	50
"	Henry Browner & Co. "	50
"	Mrs. Parmelia Parr, "	100
"	Wm. Wallace, "	100
May 6	Mrs. Jas. Taylor, Kala'zoo	50
"	James Taylor, "	200
"	James A. Walter, "	100
May 8	Silas Hubbard, "	100
"	T. W. Wilcox, "	25
"	E. O. Humphrey, "	50
May 10	John F. Gilkey, "	100
May 11	Geo. W. Lee, Howell	500
May 6	Theo. H. Eaton, Detroit	500

DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.
1861.		
May 7	F. Buhl, Detroit	$500
May 8	Thos. A. Parker, "	250
May 13	Ann Martin, "	200
"	James Burns & Co., "	250
"	O. S. Gulley, "	25
"	J. N. Swain, "	500
"	C. & A. Ives, "	500
"	Scotten, Granger & Lovett, Detroit	400
"	T. J. Haly, Kalamazoo	25
"	E. A. Drury, Detroit	100
May 14	G. M. Fisher, "	500
"	S. R. Mumford, "	100
"	B. P. Mumford, "	100
"	Philo Parsons, "	1,000
"	Detroit Boat Club, "	700
"	Parsons & Wood, Kala'zoo	25
"	A. H. Dey, Detroit	500
May 15	S. W. Dexter, Dexter	50
"	E. B. Benton, "	25
"	Ed. Litchfield, "	25
"	H. J. Phelps, "	50
"	D. Warner, "	50
"	G. & R. McMillan, Detroit	100
"	Hector Wager, Kalamazoo	50
"	John M. Cook, Flat Rock	500
"	E. L. Clark, Adrian	1,000
May 16	Alfred Latta, Kalamazoo	49
May 17	H. P. Bridge, Detroit	150
"	G. W. Winslow, Kalamazoo	30
May 18	John Lewis (colored) Adrian	500
"	Samuel Jordan, "	100
May 20	James F. Joy, Detroit	1,000
"	Morgan Curtis, Kalamazoo	50
May 21	Henry Waldron, Hillsdale	500
May 20	Charles Moran, Detroit	1,000
May 22	Geo. F. Tregent, "	36
"	D. F. Dwight, "	25
May 23	Elisha Cram, Litchfield	25
May 24	Henry Cross, Ann Arbor	50
"	Charles Tripp, "	50
"	Volney Chapin, "	100
"	A. H. Brockway, Sag. City	50
May 25	W. C. Gardner, Northville	50
"	W. T. Johnson, "	50
"	F. Barrett, "	50
"	E. T. Mills, Kalamazoo	25
May 27	Robert McClellan, Detroit	500
May 28	W. H. Boyd, Monroe	500
"	J. Sill, Kalamazoo	50
"	Hector Wager, Kalamazoo	50
May 29	F. S. Crisman, Romeo	50
"	John Smith, Jr., Bruce	200
May 30	W. H. Osborn, Tecumseh	25
May 31	Scotten, Granger & Lovett, Detroit	300
June 1	G. I. Fellers, Detroit	50
June 4	Abram Powell, Romeo	50
"	Eba Dennis, "	50

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.	DATE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	Amount.
June 4	John Frisman, Romeo	$100	June 14	Philo Dibble, Marshall	$100
May 8	G. B. Truax, Trenton	100	"	J. D. Wooley, "	50
June 4	G. B. Truax, "	50	"	S. S. Lacy, "	100
"	M. Israel, Kalamazoo	100	"	M. H. Cram, "	100
May 30	Baldwiu & Strong, Tecumseh	50	"	E. L. Badger, "	100
"	Thos. Dickson, Tecumseh	25	"	Samuel Thomas, "	100
June 5	J. A. Sibbald, Jonesville	50	"	Josiah Lepper, "	100
"	J. Smith (trustee), Sag. City	43	"	S. V. R. Lepper, "	25
June 8	John P. Clark, Detroit	500	"	Z. M. Lester, "	50
June 10	David Cooper, "	500	"	Geo. H. Barber, "	25
"	O. C. Thompson, "	100	"	E. Corning & Co., "	25
"	Jouathan Parsons, Kal'zoo	50	"	A. Brosie, "	100
June 11	W. S. Wood, Detroit	50	"	P. Mitchell, "	100
"	E. Farnsworth, "	50	"	J. L. Evans, "	25
"	W. H. Brown, Marshall	100	"	Cutler & Hart, G'd Haven	100
"	H. O. Hitchcock, Kala'zoo	27	"	L. H. Sears, Jackson	200
"	John Hull, Dexter	30	June 19	Almon Perkins, Ypsilanti	50
June 12	Jackson & Wiley, Detroit	150	June 20	Wm. Savage, Jonesville	50
June 13	Mary E. Armstrong, "	200	June 27	Neil O'Hearn, Green Oak	50
"	M. S. Dean, Marshall	50	"	E. C. Seaman, Ann Arbor	50
June 14	John Cook, Flat Rock	500	June 29	Mary E. Armstrong, Detroit	100
"	E. L. Crocker, Marshall	25	"	Henry Penfield, Jonesville	30
"	S. A. Tyler, "	250	July 1	Samuel White, Northville	100
"	M. D. Strong, "	125	July 8	H. J Perrin, Marshall	1,000
"	Ira Nash, "	100	"	Daniel Hiscock, Ann Arbor	100
"	S. W. Dodge, "	100	"	Bach & Pierson, "	50
"	Charles Killam, "	25	"	A. B. Palmer, "	100
"	M. Horrigan, "	25	July 15	F. Nevins, Detroit	50
"	Seth Lewis, "	100	July 16	Scotten, Granger & Lovett, Detroit	300
"	D. S. Beach, "	50	May 20	John J. Adam, Tecumseh	500
"	C. H. Cook, "	25	May 15	E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville	500
"	C. P. Dibble, "	100			
"	A. T. Vary, "	50			$81,020

On April 16 a proclamation was issued by the Governor calling for ten companies of volunteers, and directing the Adjutant General to accept the first ten that should offer, and making it the duty of that officer to issue all necessary orders, and give such instructions in detail as might be required. The movement thus inaugurated was at once successful, the companies responding most promptly, the tender of troops far exceeding the number required by the general Government, and thus all the duties of the hour were promptly met and discharged.

NOTE.—The following telegram was sent over the wires, in the form given below, and delivered to the Adjutant-General of Michigan with great secrecy. It is inserted for the the purpose of showing the agitation and distrust manifested among the Western people in the early days of the war. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, at whose instance the dispatch was made, feared a raid on their line, and were preparing to meet it:

CHICAGO, April —, 1861.

Others and, Chicago Mayor, Governor our by signed Blair Governor to directed message have, secret profound a this keep to and, want immediate in are we, us to them bring will Central Michigan, Adjutant-General tell, once at, them have they if, Michigan from arms of stand thousand five or one wants Governor our. Guns no but, ready are troops. Borders own our on invasion suppress to troops send to orders have State our.

* * *

The Governor had also issued a proclamation on April 2d, convening the Legislature in extra session at Lansing on the 7th of May. The Legislature met pursuant to the call, when a stirring address was delivered by the Governor, in which he gave a detail of the work already accomplished, and at the same time asked the Legislature to legalize his past action, and to invest the State authorities with sufficient power for the future.

A session of four days resulted in the passage of laws endorsing the acts of the Governor, and clothing him with full authority to raise ten regiments; also to effect a loan of one million dollars, which was speedily accomplished.

The Legislature, fully appreciating the patriotic and perilous services required of the troops, and the sacrifices which must be made by their families in their absence, especially as to a means of support, and at the same time anticipating that some might be unprovided for, or might be left in want by the contingencies or casualties of war, wisely enacted the "Soldiers' Relief Law," to contribute aid to their families by counties; this allowance to be made in the discretion of the supervisors according to circumstances, but not to exceed fifteen dollars a month, and in case of the death of a soldier, to continue one year thereafter.

This relief was unquestionably administered with that generous liberality which the law contemplated. Yet the duty was neither easy nor desirable, as it required much labor, good judgment, discrimination, and delicacy, at the same time giving opportunity for much censure. While imposition on the counties had to be guarded against, respect for the claims of applicants was demanded, and in its distribution there was a degree of delicacy requisite in barring the least idea of a charity, and in establishing one of a right.

The Quartermaster General, J. H. Fountain, a faithful and energetic officer, who had been appointed in March, was charged with clothing, equipping, and subsisting the troops on contracts made by the "Military Contract Board," organized May 15th by Legislative authority, and composed of Colonels E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville; Jerome Croul, Detroit; and William Hammond, Tekonsha. Individual ability and great energy, coupled with exemplary economy, characterized this Board, relieving the Quartermaster General of much labor and responsibility.

General A. S. Williams and Colonel H. M. Whittlesey, of Detroit, Colonel A. W. Williams, of Lansing, and Col. C. W. Leffingwell, of Grand Rapids, constituted the State Military Board, with the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General as members *ex officio*.

Colonel William M. Fenton, of Flint, was in June following appointed a member of the Board in place of Colonel Williams, who had gone to the field with the Second Infantry. Soon after, Colonel Fenton entered the service as Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, and was succeeded by Colonel E. H. Thomson, of Flint, who, on the 13th of August, was elected President of the Board.

Jabez H. Fountain, of Manchester, was commissioned Quartermaster Gen-

eral April 1st, 1861, serving until March 25th, 1863, and was a faithful and energetic officer.

Friend Palmer, of Detroit, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General in May following. His experience of several years in the Quartermaster's department of the regular army rendered him a valuable officer, and to him the State was greatly indebted for the efficient and economical direction given to the administration of that department.

General William Hammond succeeded General Fountain March 25th, 1863, and served until March 25th, 1865, when he was relieved by the appointment of General O. N. Giddings of Kalamazoo. Both these officers served with marked ability and faithfulness. General Giddings having resigned in March, 1867, was succeeded by General Palmer, who served until September, 1870.

On the 21st of May, 1861, Colonel James E. Pittman, of Detroit, was appointed State Paymaster, and served in that capacity, making large disbursements, as pay to troops while in the service of the State, a duty which he faithfully performed. He was also a member of the State Military Board from September 19th, 1861, until November 1st, 1862, when he was appointed Inspector General of the State, serving until March, 1867.

At the commencement of the war General Jno. Robertson held the appointment of Adjutant General of the State, has served continuously since that time, and is now in service in that capacity.

Captain Heber LeFavour was appointed Assistant Adjutant General April 1st, 1861, which appointment he held until June 15th following, when he was commissioned as a Captain in the Fifth Michigan Infantry, and took the field with that regiment. Captain DeGarmo Jones succeeded him and served until May 6th, 1862, when he resigned. Both these officers served with marked efficiency.

Colonel Frederick Morley was commissioned May 6, 1862, as Assistant Adjutant General, serving with eminent ability and distinction, until March 11, 1865, rendering arduous and valuable service to the State.

The President's call upon Michigan for troops was promptly met by the muster in of the First Regiment and its early movement to the seat of war, in Virginia.

In the meantime, authority had been received from the War Department to raise three other regiments, but at the same time stating that it was "important to reduce rather than increase that number." This authority only covered the 2d, 3d, and 4th Infantry, already in process of recruitment, while many companies throughout the State, not included in the organizations referred to, had been recruited without authority in the hope of obtaining place in those or other regiments, but were disappointed, and most of them sought and found service in the troops of other States.

This limited policy of the government was extremely at variance with the views of Governor Blair regarding the necessities of the country at the time,

and deeming immediate preparation to meet emergencies necessary, he established the "Camp of Instruction" referred to in the second part of this work.

The great pressure for the acceptance of companies continued unabated, while the applications for appointments as commissioned officers had reached the maximum, and the Governor was continuously importuned by influential citizens of both political parties to a most unbearable degree, while men were being forced by them upon his attention for favorable consideration, regardless of natural or acquired qualifications for the place. In fact, this continued during the entire earlier part of the war, and although much care was uniformly exercised in making selections, both as to original appointment and promotion in the field, it is but reasonable to expect that some mistakes were made.

In his perplexing and responsible position, Governor Blair always recognized qualifications for the office, and loyalty to the cause, as the tests, more than personal friendship or political status.

Under a law of Congress of August 3d, the President was authorized to receive into service 500,000 volunteers, and while the proportion of Michigan was understood to be 19,500, the State was charged with 21,337 on an adjustment of credits.

Michigan, in response to this requisition, continued a vigorous recruitment, sending regiment after regiment to the field, and up to December, 1861, had sent to the front 13 regiments of infantry, 3 of cavalry, and 5 batteries of light artillery, with a total strength of 16,475 officers and men. Ten of these regiments, one battery, and one company had been subsisted, clothed, and partly armed by the State. In addition to this, 13 companies had gone into service in regiments of other States, failing, as before stated, to find service in those of their own.

Governor Blair, on January 2d, 1862, delivered his message to the Legislature, then in extra session, from which the following extract is made, and which was accepted at the time as an expression of the people of the State on the war question:

"I cannot close this brief address without an illusion to the great object that occupies all men's minds. The Southern rebellion still maintains a bold front against the Union armies. That is the cause of all our complications abroad and our troubles at home. To deal wisely with it is to find a short and easy deliverance from them all. The people of Michigan are no idle spectators of this great contest. They have furnished all the troops required of them, and are preparing to pay the taxes and to submit to the most onerous burdens without a murmur. They are ready to increase their sacrifices, if need be, to require impossibilities of no man, but to be patient and wait. But to see the vast armies of the Republic, and all its pecuniary resources used to protect and sustain the accursed system which has been a perpetual and tyrannical disturber, and which now makes sanguinary war upon the Union and the Constitution, is precisely what they will never submit to tamely. The loyal States having furnished adequate means, both of men and money, to crush the

rebellion, have a right to expect those men to be used with the utmost vigor to accomplish the object, and that without any mawkish sympathy for the interest of traitors in arms. Upon those who caused the war, and now maintain it, its chief burdens ought to fall. No property of a rebel ought to be free from confiscation—not even the sacred slave. The object of war is to destroy the power of the enemy, and whatever measures are calculated to accomplish that object, and are in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, ought to be employed. To undertake to put down a powerful rebellion, and, at the same time, to save and protect all the chief sources of the power of that rebellion, seems to common minds but a short remove from simple folly. He who is not for the Union, unconditionally, in this mortal struggle is against it. The highest dictates of patriotism, justice, and humanity, combine to demand that the war should be conducted to a speedy close upon principles of the most heroic energy and retributive power. The time for gentle dalliance has long since passed away. We meet an enemy, vindictive, bloodthirsty, and cruel, profoundly in earnest, inspired with an energy and self-sacrifice which would honor a good cause, respecting neither laws, constitutions, nor historic memories, fanatically devoted only to his one wicked purpose to destroy the Government and establish his slaveholding oligarchy in its stead. To treat this enemy gently is to excite his derision. To protect his slave property is to help him to butcher our people and burn our houses. No. He must be met with an activity and a purpose equal to his own. Hurl the Union forces, which outnumber him two to one, upon his whole line like a thunderbolt; pay them out of his property, feed them from his granaries, mount them upon his horses, and carry them in his wagons, if he has any, and let him feel the full force of the storm of war which he has raised. I would apologize neither to Kentucky nor anybody else for these measures, but quickly range all neutrals either on the one side or the other. Just a little of the courage and ability which carried Napoleon over the Alps, dragging his cannon through the snow, would quickly settle this contest, and settle it right. If our soldiers must die, do not let it be of the inactivity and diseases of camps, but let them at least have the satisfaction of falling like soldiers, amid the roar of battle, and hearing the shouts of victory; then will they welcome it as the tired laborer welcomes sleep. Let us hope that we have not much longer to wait."

Equally estimating with the Governor the great emergencies and necessities of the country, the Legislature, with firmness and pluck worthy of the people which they represented, passed with much unanimity the following well-timed and eminently proper joint resolution in reference to the rebellion:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is engaged in putting down a causeless and wicked rebellion against its authority and sovereignty, inaugurated by ambitious men to obtain political power,—a Government, the safety and perpetuity of which must ever rest upon the loyalty of its citizens and an adherence to the Constitution;

"AND WHEREAS, The welfare of mankind, the usefulness and power of the Nation are involved in the events and issues of the present conflict; therefore, be it

"*Resolved* (the House concurring), That Michigan, loyal to herself and to the Federal Government, reaffirms her undying hostility to traitors, her abiding love for freedom, and her confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Administration.

"*Resolved* (the House concurring), that the people of Michigan deem it the imperative duty of the Government to speedily put down all insurrection against its authority and sovereignty, by the use of every constitutional means, and by the employment of every energy it possesses; that Michigan stands firm in her determination to sustain, by men and treasure, the Constitution and the Union, and claims that the burthen of loyal men should be lightened, as far as possible, by confiscating to the largest extent the property of all insurrectionists; and that as between the institution of slavery and the maintenance of the Federal Government, Michigan does not hesitate to say, that in such exigency, slavery should be swept from the land, and our country maintained.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

"Approved January 18, 1862."

Recruiting was being vigorously prosecuted at the commencement of 1862, and under most favorable circumstances, brought about to some extent by a brisk competition between officers, often leading to various schemes for inducing recruits to change regiments both before and after muster. A practice then considered sharp, but which was neither legitimate nor scarcely honest, but still considered by some as evincing a degree of energy, and by some called SMART. And although this mode of operating was protested against from time to time, and complaints made leading to the publication of orders against it, yet it was found impossible to prevent the practice, and it was generally excused under a plea of zealous purpose.

At this time there were in progress of rapid recruitment five regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. Their completion was most industriously pushed by the officers engaged, and by the end of March, 1862, they had all left the State for the field.

In addition to these, a Lancer regiment, three companies of Sharp-shooters, and a company for service at Mackinac had been organized and mustered into service.

The reports made in July to the Adjutant General's office by the several regiments, batteries, and companies, gave an addition of 2,028 recruits to their original strength, showing up to July 1st a total enrollment of 24,281 officers and men since the commencement of the war, which, together with an estimated number of 1,453 enlistments in companies in service of other States, gave 25,734 as a grand total. To this may be added the Lancer regiment disbanded, and the Chandler Horse Guard, making an aggregate of nearly 27,000 men placed in service prior to the 1st of July, 1862; thus exhibiting a surplus of over 6,000 over and above the number required to comply with all the demands of the Government, and establishing a degree of patriotism and promptness unsurpassed by any other State.

The following is taken from the Red Book of Michigan:

"During McClellan's disastrous peninsula campaign in May and June, the

Michigan regiments had become much depleted by the usual casualties of service and by wounds, disease, and death, whilst recruiting had entirely failed in the State. The 17th Infantry was then organizing, and it was found almost impossible to obtain men for its completion, and recruits for regiments in the field could not be enlisted under any circumstances.

"This fearful condition of affairs had assumed so formidable a shape as to make it necessary to hold public meetings in some localities of the State to stimulate the people to more energy in the cause of the Union, and especially in recruiting for the regiments in the field. A public meeting for that purpose was called in Detroit, to be held in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 15th July, and on assembling on the Campus Martius in accordance with the call, and while the business in view was being proceeded with the gathering was surprised by a mob of men, who furiously interrupted the deliberations and entirely broke up and dispersed the meeting, driving the officers from the stand, and compelling some of them to seek shelter and safety in the Russell House, a hotel adjacent to the Campus Martius. The exhibition of this rebel spirit in our midst proved of immediate and lasting advantage to the cause of the army in the field, for it aroused such a feeling of indignation at these disloyal and treasonable operations, and such utter contempt for the ruffians who had been thus engaged, that the masses of the respectable citizens of both political parties determined that such proceedings should not be tolerated in Detroit, and therefore next day a meeting was appointed for Tuesday, the 22d of July, to carry out the objects of the previous meeting, and for the further purpose of maintaining the right of citizens to hold such meetings without interference or molestation. An immense gathering assembled under the call, severely rebuking the disloyal element, and with unbounded enthusiasm avowing a most faithful and persistent support of the war, and pledging, with prodigal liberality, means and personal encouragement, and adopting instant measures for the recruitment of the regiments of the State, and urging the immediate reinforcement of the armies of the Union."

This prompt and decided action of the citizens had the desired effect, giving recruiting new life and energy, and served to end all demonstrations in the metropolis of the State opposing the raising of men for the armies in the field.

The meeting referred to was held on the date stated, and although its intent was to affect the recruiting for regiments generally, yet much attention was given to the recruitment of the 24th Regiment, the raising of which had already been assigned to Henry A. Morrow, who had received the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

This meeting was made up of the most respectable and influential citizens of both political parties, and the speeches were of a very patriotic character, strongly condemning the dastardly action of a disloyal element which manifested itself at the former meeting called for the same purpose, and which was broken up by a mob, and its objects entirely frustrated. This so thoroughly aroused public indignation that the masses turned out in their strength with a determination that it should not be interfered with, even if forcible measures should have to be resorted to in enforcing order.

The meeting was also held with a view to devise ways and means to assist in raising the quota of men which Detroit was required to furnish.

Early in the afternoon processions of mechanics from foundries, machine shops and ship yards, began to assemble on the Campus Martius, around the stand which had been erected for the speakers, where a band of music was discoursing patriotic airs. Then the citizens generally came in crowds from their offices, shops, and stores. When the hour for which the meeting was appointed had arrived, the ground was covered for acres with a living, enthusiastic mass, breathing the strongest patriotism. They had come as determined men—they had come for a purpose, and with the intention of accomplishing what they came for.

The meeting was called to order by E. C. Walker, Esq., who nominated the Hon. William C. Duncan, then Mayor of the city, as President, who was chosen unanimously. Hon. John Owen then named the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents:

Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. Benjamin F. Witherell, Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, Rt. Rev. P. P. Lefevre, Shubael Conant, William Barclay, Charles C. Trowbridge, Col. J. V. Ruehle, Duncan Stewart, Alderman Joseph Godfrey, Alderman J. W. Purcell, Alderman James Shearer, Cyrus W. Jackson, Adam Elder, Gordon Campbell, Edward Kanter, Charles Kellogg, Fred. Behr, Alexander Chapoton, Charles Busch, Hugh Moffat, Fred. Buhl and Neil Flattery.

The following were made Secretaries: Stanley G. Wight and C. Wood Davis.

The President introduced the subject to the meeting in an appropriate address.

At the former meeting a committee to draft resolutions to submit to the people had been appointed, composed of Thomas M. McEntee, D. Bethune Duffield, William A. Moore, Dewitt C. Holbrook, William P. Yerkes, Chauncey Hurlbut and Henry A. Morrow.

Mr. McEntee then read the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They breathed a most loyal spirit, a genuine patriotism, and suggested the consideration of certain measures, in favor of raising means, both by the city government and by the citizens.

Eloquent speeches were made of a highly patriotic order by Col. Henry A. Morrow, Gen. Lewis Cass, Mark Flanigan, appointed Major of the 24th, Duncan Stewart, C. I. Walker, Halmer H. Emmons, and James F. Joy.

When Mr. Joy closed, the President was about putting the motion to adjourn, when Mr. Emmons started and read, with thrilling effect, the following verses, and at the end of each stanza cheer upon cheer went up:

We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer-boys fast forming into line;
And children, from their mothers' knees, are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down, for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

Another attempt at adjournment was made, and again was vetoed, Colonel Morrow making the following announcements, which were received with cheers in every instance, showing most fully the spirit of the community in a financial point of view:

John J. Bagley announces that he will give $10 to each man from the Third Ward who will enlist in the 24th regiment.

Mr. Gordon Campbell will give $10 to each man in the Tenth Ward who enlists in my regiment.

I now declare that I want you to leave your spades at home, for no man in my regiment shall dig a ditch if there is a negro to be had in the country.

Stanley G. Wight offers $10 to every man who enlists in the 24th from the Tenth Ward.

James F. Joy requests me to state that he will pay $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the First Ward.

Duncan Stewart generously purposes, in addition to offers already made by him, to give $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the First Ward.

Each man who enlists in my regiment from the Second Ward, will receive from John Owen the sum of $10.

I am requested to state that Capt. E. B. Ward, in addition to other contributions, will pay $10 to every man who will enlist in my regiment from the Ninth Ward.

Hon. Wm. C. Duncan, our worthy mayor, proposes to pay $10 to each man who enlists in the 24th from the First Ward.

Charles C. Trowbridge will pay $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the Seventh Ward.

I am requested to state that Alexander Chapoton will pay to each man who enlists in my regiment, from the Third Ward, the sum of $10.

Colonel N. Prouty will pay $10 to each man who enlists in the 24th from the Eighth Ward.

James Shearer offers to pay $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the Sixth Ward.

H. P. Baldwin offers $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the Fifth Ward.

Duncan Stewart, in addition to his other propositions, offers $10 to each man enlisting in my regiment from the Eighth Ward.

Now, gentlemen, help me to get up the regiment; I want to be off. [Great Applause.]

Captain Ward further proposes to pay $10 to each man who enlists in my regiment from the Fourth Ward.

I am requested to state that Cyrus W. Jackson will pay $10 to each man who enlists in the 24th from the Eighth Ward.

Colonel Ruehle, on being requested to say a few words, remarked that he had just returned from the war. He found the impression prevailing that the Army of the Potomac had been all cut to pieces and badly whipped. This was not so. [Applause.] Any private in that army, if told that McClellan had been defeated, would feel insulted and indignantly deny the assertion. He had a son and two nephews in the Army of the Union, and he had been in. He was willing to go again. [Applause.] We wanted men, we *must* have them. Even when the rebels were conquered it would require a large army to keep them in subjection. The Government must be preserved in its integrity, all party ties and party feeling must be forgotten, and all men rally as one, until the glorious old flag floats triumphant from every hill-top and in every valley.

The meeting then adjourned amid the heartiest enthusiasm, though announcements were made before the crowd dispersed that D. M. Richardson and J. E. King, of the Ninth Ward, would each contribute $5 to every man enlisting in Colonel Morrow's regiment from that ward, and that J. W. Frisbie, Jr., would give $5 to each man enlisting in the same regiment from the Fifth Ward, which announcements were received with cheers.

The bounties offered at the meeting would sum up to each man as follows:

First Ward, $30; Second Ward, $10; Third Ward, $20; Fourth Ward, $10; Fifth Ward, $15; Sixth Ward, $10; Seventh Ward, $20; Eighth Ward, $25; Ninth Ward, $20; Tenth Ward, $10.

In addition, Mr. F. Buhl stated that he would pay $1 to each man who enlisted from the city of Detroit.

Mr. G. McDonald, laboring man who earned his daily bread by hard toil, offered to contribute $50 toward raising half a company in the First Ward.

The following from Bishop Lefevre, of the Roman Catholic Church, was read at the close of the meeting:

DETROIT, July 22, 1862.

H. H. Emmons and Others:

DEAR SIRS—I am greatly obliged by the kind invitation you this morning extended to me in behalf of the citizens you represented, to act as one of the Vice Presidents of the proposed meeting this afternoon. My engagements will prevent my being with you, but I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat my often expressed opinions in relation to the necessity of immediate action on the part of all our people, irrespective of creeds and party divisions.

The object of your meeting has my warmest sympathies, and I take great pleasure in assuring my fellow-citizens that with much opportunity for observation I can learn of no difference of opinion in regard to it. All, without exception, seem determined to sustain our Government. I do most sincerely hope that, to attain this great end, all differences of opinion relative to the means to accomplish it will be harmonized or abandoned.

I am, yours, etc.,

P. B. LEFEVRE.

The influence of this meeting spread throughout the State, greatly aiding in the recruitment of seven other regiments, besides the 24th, viz.: 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, all of which were fitted ready for the field within a little over thirty days, an example of recruiting not equaled in the State during the entire war.

President Lincoln, advised by the Governors of the loyal States, who had consulted together regarding the emergency, issued a proclamation on July 2d for 500,000 men, the War Department assigning to Michigan a quota of 11,686. On the 15th of July orders were published from the Adjutant General's department of the State urgently appealing to the people for a prompt and effective response, and prescribing regulations for a system of organization.

The 17th Regiment was then in process of organization, being recruited in the State at large, while six regiments of infantry were ordered and appointed respectively to the six Congressional Districts. Camps were established for each and commanders appointed. The 18th at Hillsdale, Hon. Henry Waldron; 19th at Dowagiac, Col. Henry C. Gilbert; 20th at Jackson, Hon. Fidus Livermore; 21st at Ionia, Hon. J. B. Welsh; 22d at Pontiac, Ex-Governor Moses Wisner; and the 23d at East Saginaw, Colonel D. H. Jerome.

The Adjutant General of the State, in his report for 1862, says of the action of the people regarding this call:

"The response of the people of the State to the President's call was patriotic and prompt almost beyond expectation. Individuals of every degree of prominence forthwith began to interest themselves in the business of filling the regiments. Communities gave to it their time and their almost exclusive attention, while, better than all, the substantial masses of the people offered themselves in person. War meetings were held in almost every village and township in the State. Representatives of all classes converted themselves either into recruits or recruiting officers, and among the most efficient of the latter were ministers of the gospel, some of whom led the men they had enlisted into the field.

"Immediately following the issue of the order referred to, applications reached the Adjutant General's office, by telegraph and otherwise, from all sections of the State, urging authority to recruit, and desiring instructions and forms for the enlistment of companies. Facilities to promote this purpose were promptly furnished, and as soon as the camp grounds could be provided with suitable quarters men began to flock in by companies and detachments. The gentlemen who had been charged with the duty of supervising the organization of the regiments performed their labors with diligence and success, and

in little over a month from the date of the President's call men sufficient had been raised in the State, and nearly enough were in camp to fill all the regiments which the War Department had asked for under the President's requisition.

"In the meantime, while patriotism was thus zealously manifesting itself in all portions of the State, the people of Detroit and of Wayne county desired an opportunity to put in the field a regiment of their own citizens, in addition to those already in progress. Authority was promptly given by the Governor for this purpose, and the 24th regiment was ordered organized under the direction of Colonel H. A. Morrow, and placed in rendezvous at Detroit, making eight infantry regiments then in course of completion."

The following is from the Red Book of Michigan:

"The Christian Church in this State generally proved, by its pronounced patriotism and manifest devotion to the cause of the country, an element of immense success. All true patriots commend its noble course, all faithful Christians endorse its glorious action. From the time that Sumter was fired on until Lee and Johnston laid down their rebellious arms, and Davis fled for his life, it encouraged and nerved by word and deed the soldier in the field, aided much in the recruitment of men by its approval of the cause, and its openly avowed abhorrence of rebels and those who sympathized with them and opposed the war. Where it did not, cowardice most mean and groveling, disloyalty gross, and blackest treason prevented its being included in the Providence of God among the instrumentalities to save the nation, and hence neither deserves nor can expect any better fate than the certain condemnation of every true lover of his country and of his race, and the disapproval of the God of Nations.

"The valuable services rendered at this time by the loyal press throughout the State can never be over-estimated; for its successful efforts in strengthening the hands of public officers, in moulding public opinion in favor of loyalty to the Government, in encouraging patriotism among the masses, and inspiring those at the front with a heroism leading to gallant deeds."

Stand by the Flag, on land and on sea, was the motto of the women of Michigan, inspiring and scattering patriotism amongst the people, and in the ranks at the front. Never doubting, always hopeful, ever confident of success, trusting in God's help for the cause of liberty, humanity, and right, while their interest in behalf of the soldier was intense, and their industry for his benefit continuous.

The Executive of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, was looking anxiously into the future and calling earnestly upon the States for information as to what he might expect to sustain him in meeting coming emergencies. Under date of July 28th, he telegraphed to Governor Blair:

"It would be of great service here for us to know, as fully as you can tell, what progress is made and making in recruiting for old regiments in your State. Also, about what day the first new regiment can move from you, what the second, what the third, and so on. This information is important to us in making calculations. Please give it as promptly and accurately as you can."

To this dispatch the Governor instantly replied as follows:

"Very little can be done in recruiting old regiments until the new regiments are filled up, although every exertion will be made to do so. The new regiments will commence to take the field about the 1st of September, or sooner if possible, and will all be in service in the field during that month."

In providing for the immense reinforcements to the national armies under this call, some delay in arming and equipping the troops unavoidably occurred, and the Michigan regiments were ready before their field equipment. With great dispatch, however, they were put in readiness for the field, and left the State fully armed, clothed, and equipped, prior to the 19th of September.

On the completion of the eight regiments referred to, it was ascertained that in the rush to the rescue of the nation, more companies had been raised than could be placed in the district regiments, and on the 20th of August an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office, directing the recruitment of the 25th and 26th regiments of infantry, and assigning the surplus companies thereto.

The 25th rendezvoused at Kalamazoo, under the direction of the Hon. H. G. Wells, commandant of camp, and the 26th at Jackson, in command of Colonel Judson S. Farrar. They were put in condition for active service with much promptness, and left the State immediately thereafter.

About the time that the President's last call for volunteers appeared, the Governor had permission from the War Department to send into the field another regiment of cavalry, and authority was given to Colonel R. H. G. Minty, then Lieutenant Colonel 3d Cavalry, to proceed at once to raise the 4th Cavalry.

Soon after the organization of the 4th, Colonel J. T. Copeland, late of the 1st Cavalry, sought and obtained the permission of the War Department, approved by the Governor, to raise another regiment for the same branch of service; and still later—when the President had issued an order providing for the draft of a further force of 300,000 men,—Hon. F. W. Kellogg, member of Congress from this State, secured authority (also subject to approval by the Governor) to raise two additional regiments for the same arm. The 5th and 6th Cavalry, comprising two of the three regiments thus authorized, were recruited with great rapidity, and would have been in the field by the 1st of October, had horses, arms, and equipments been provided as fast as the men were ready for them.

The patriotism of the men composing these regiments will not be questioned, as they entered the service in the darkest days of the war, and when money could not have entered into the question, as neither Government, State, nor local bounties were being paid, while, physically, mentally, and morally, the composite of these regiments was made up of the best young men of the State, and probably was not excelled in the troops of any other State, or in the armies of any other nation.

The infantry regiments went to the front fully armed and equipped, their arms being of a superior quality to those which had been furnished to most of the preceding troops sent from the State, while the cavalry were equally well equipped, although they did not receive a portion of their arms until they reached the army in the field.

From the Red Book of Michigan the following is taken:

"At the time the call was made by the President, and on which the regiments referred to were raised, much anxiety as to coming events and results existed throughout the land, and great despondency pervaded the masses, prevailing to an alarming extent in the army. The disasters of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and Banks's retreat from the Valley of the Shenandoah were fresh in the memory. McClellan's fruitless peninsula campaign had just terminated. Gloom covered the Union cause throughout the North, and loyal hearts were sad. But with these disasters and discouragements patriotism seemed to grapple, and strong and loyal men flocked to service under the standard of their country, without money or price, and with laudable determination. The regiments referred to were recruited in these memorable days, the darkest of the rebellion. Fighting had produced much suffering, and bullets death, and war had proved a fearful reality; yet patriotism in Michigan was at its maximum, and her people demonstrated their indomitable pluck.

"While great activity prevailed among the people and in the State Military Departments in meeting the call of July 2d, strong hopes were entertained that the final requisition for additional volunteers had been reached. The President issued an order on the 4th of August for a draft to be made without delay of 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. On the 9th of the same month general orders were promulgated by the War Department, assigning the quotas of the several States, that of Michigan being 11,686, same as under the last call.

"Special instructions of a later date directed that if volunteers for old and new regiments mustered from July 2d exceeded the number called for (11,686) the excess might be deducted from the number drafted.

"Accepting the exigency, the Governor issued his proclamation to the proper civil officers of each township and ward to make a complete census of the citizens of proper age and forward returns to the county clerks of their respective counties on or before the 10th day of September following. This new demand upon the resources and patriotism of the people was assented to with great unanimity, and its propriety and necessity generally accepted, but the desire was to obviate a draft, and strong efforts were being put forth to furnish the quota in volunteers."

It became necessary for the Governor to appoint commissioners to superintend the draft, while the sheriffs and clerks of counties were constituted recruiting officers.

The Adjutant General issued orders determining the quota to be raised in each county, taking the census of 1860 as the basis, while the number of men which had been furnished by each county after July 2d was made up from the special returns of regiments.

The following named persons were selected by the Governor and commissioned to carry the draft into effect in their respective counties:

Allegan, Henry Dumont, commissioner; L. Foster, surgeon. Branch, Geo. A. Coe, commissioner; Phineas P. Nichols, Henry B. Stillman, surgeons. Berrien, Charles R. Brown, commissioner; John M. Roe, Morgan Enos, surgeons. Bay, Henry Raymond, commissioner; Chas. H. Reynolds, surgeon. Barry, Norman Bailey, commissioner; John Roberts, surgeon. Calhoun, J. B. Greenough, commissioner; Z. T. Slater, W. H. Johnson, surgeons. Cass, Chas. W. Clisbee, commissioner; Alonzo Garwood, surgeon. Clinton, R. Strickland, commissioner; Dr. Topping, surgeon. Cheboygan, ——. Eaton, Joseph M. Hazlett, commissioner; Alden B. Sampson, surgeon. Emmet, ——. Genesee, Warner Lake, commissioner; Daniel Clarke, surgeon. Gratiot, —— ——, commissioner; John B. Cheeseman, surgeon. Grand Traverse, Morgan Bates, commissioner; ——— ———, surgeon. Hillsdale, E. O. Grosvenor, commissioner; A. Cressy, surgeon. Huron, W. D. Luddington, commissioner. Ingham, Lemuel Woodhouse, commissioner; Dr. J. B. Hull, surgeon. Ionia, Albert Williams, commissioner. Isabella, ——. Jackson, Eugene Pringle, commissioner; Gordon Chittack, surgeon. Kent, P. H. L. Pierce, commissioner; Almon M. Ellsworth, surgeon. Kalamazoo, Charles S. May, commissioner; Wm. Mottram, surgeon. Lapeer, Virtulon Rich, commissioner; Oliver T. Strowbridge, surgeon. Livingston, William Riddle, commissioner; Chas. W. Haze, surgeon. Lenawee, Perley Bills, commissioner; Dr. Pearsoll, Edwin P. Andrews, surgeons. Leelanaw, ——. Macomb, Dexter Muzzy, commissioner. Mecosta, ——. Midland, Lorenzo F. Taylor, commissioner. Manitou, ——. Mason, ——. Manistee, ——. Monroe, Edwin P. Dorch, commissioner and surgeon. Montcalm, R. K. Divine, commissioner. Muskegon, Chauncey Davis, commissioner. Newaygo, John A. Brooks, commissioner; A. D. Leonard, surgeon. Oceana, ——. Ottawa, C. B. Albee, commissioner; J D. North, surgeon. Oakland, Clark Beardslee, commissioner. Shiawassee, Iona Fuller, commissioner; David F. Alsdorf, surgeon. Saginaw, Addison Brewer, commissioner; Hiram C. Driggs, surgeon. St. Clair, Marcus H. Miles, commissioner; C. M. Stockwell, surgeon. St. Joseph, John W. Frey, commissioner, Francis J. Morse, surgeon. Tuscola, Charles B. Mills, commissioner; Wm. Johnson, surgeon. Van Buren, O. T. Welch, commissioner; John W. Emery, Eugene Bitely, Decatur, surgeons. Washtenaw, James McMahon, commissioner; D. A. Post, Ebenezer Mills, surgeons. Wayne, Christian H. Buhl, commissioner; E. M. Clark, J. M. Swift, Louis Davenport, Herman Keiffer, surgeons. C. H. Buhl, of Wayne, resigned after serving a considerable time, and was succeeded by Joseph Warren.

Where commissioners and surgeons were not appointed in the order referred to, authority was given to the sheriff to designate them with power to select surgeons. While preparations were being made to accomplish the draft, the government found it necessary, on account of a want of preparation in most of the States, to carry it into immediate effect, at the same time extending the time for the completion of the regiments in process of organization with a view to enable States to furnish their quotas by volunteers.

As an encouragement, large local bounties were offered, and the most strenuous and effective measures were adopted and continued by most of the townships and wards to furnish the men required of them without recourse to a draft.

The results of the military census, preparatory to making the draft, are presented in the following table taken from the Adjutant General's report for 1862. Where the figures are omitted in the first column, the counties failed to make returns.

TABLE *Showing the Number of Persons between the Ages of 18 and 45 Enrolled by Assessors, September 10, 1862, the Number Exempted, and the Number Subject to Draft; together with the Number Returned in June, under a law of the State.*

COUNTY.	No. of Men Enrolled by Assessors.	No. Exempted.	No. Subject to Draft.	No Returned in June, under State Law.
Allegan	----------	----------	1,844	2,721
Barry	2,264	*818	1,446	1,814
Bay	1,061	315	746	
Berrien	----------	----------	2,534	3,172
Branch	----------	----------	2,713	
Calhoun	5,126	1,123	4,003	4,499
Cass	----------	----------	1,824	2,217
Cheboygan	109	†72	37	104
Clinton	2,126	748	1,378	
Eaton	2,672	790	1,882	
Emmet	----------	----------	25	
Genesee	----------	----------	2,627	2,513
Hillsdale	4,392	1,238	3,154	3,708
Huron	642	103	539	
Ingham	----------	----------	1,773	2,563
Ionia	2,850	1,234	1,616	
Isabella	----------	----------	276	
Jackson	4,527	‡618	3,909	3,885
Kent	----------	----------	3,934	2,160
Kalamazoo	4,369	738	3,631	3,527
Lapeer	2,530	795	1,735	1,897
Lenawee	6,544	1,067	5,477	5,095
Livingston	----------	----------	2,248	2,782
Mackinac	223	----------	§223	188
Macomb	3,485	819	2,666	2,976
Mason	111	76	35	
Midland	----------	----------	132	152
Mecosta	229	97	132	200
Monroe	3,069	675	2,394	1,936
Montcalm	----------	----------	573	240
Newaygo	650	161	489	
Ottawa	----------	----------	1,760	2,085
Oakland	5,901	968	4,933	4,967
Shiawassee	----------	----------	1,305	
Sanilac	1,294	436	858	
Saginaw	2,951	821	2,130	2,497
St. Clair	4,006	972	3,034	4,042
St. Joseph	----------	----------	3,089	3,276
Tuscola	----------	----------	776	750
Van Buren	2,734	544	2,190	2,355
Washtenaw	5,879	984	4,895	
Wayne	12,538	2,432	10,106	11,224
Subject to draft	----------	----------	91,071	

* Of these 797 were exempted by the surgeon.
† Most of these are Indians, whom hitherto the War Department has refused to muster into service.
‡ Exempted by surgeon, 419.
§ There was no surgeon in this county, and these figures show the total enrollment.

In the same report of the Adjutant General is found the following statement regarding the population of counties and the number of persons subject to draft on the basis of the census of 1860:

"The total population of the counties above enumerated at the census of 1860 was 715,595. The proportion of persons residing therein who are subject to draft is as 1 to 857-1000. The counties which have made no returns are Alcona, Alpena, Chippewa, Delta, Gratiot, Grand Traverse, Houghton (included with Keweenaw in 1860), Iosco, Leelanaw, Marquette, Manitou, Manistee, Muskegon, Osceola, Oceana, Ontonagon, Presque Isle, and Schoolcraft, and their aggregate population in 1860 was 35,415. The same ratio which rules in the counties from which returns have been received would produce in the counties last mentioned a military strength of 4,507, making the aggregate of persons yet remaining in the State between the ages of 18 and 45, and subject to draft for military purposes, 95,578, less the number of volunteers who have enlisted since September 10, 1862."

The obstacles in the way of a draft being so numerous, the War Department, with a view to enable States to raise their quotas of volunteer enlistments, left the time for drafting to the discretion of the Governors.

Three companies of men, nearly full, had been offered from the Upper Peninsula in September, while there was reason to believe that in the same section three more could be raised. With this in view, the 27th, with the assent of the Government, was ordered organized, with headquarters at Port Huron, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Sprague.

Authority had also been given by the War Department to Colonel Kellogg to raise the 7th Cavalry, and upon being confirmed by the Governor the regiment was ordered organized, with rendezvous at Grand Rapids.

At this time Colonel John Stockton, of Mount Clemens, and Captain James I. David, of Trenton, then a quartermaster U. S. A., had received authority from the War Department, which was sanctioned by the Governor, to raise each a cavalry regiment, when the 8th and 9th were thereupon ordered organized, the former having its rendezvous at Mount Clemens and the latter at Coldwater.

Following this, with a view to getting up an Irish regiment, the 28th was authorized, under the direction of Colonel Edward Doyle, of Detroit, with rendezvous at Ypsilanti.

On application to the War Department, permission was given to recruit a regiment of sharp-shooters, when Captain C. V. DeLand, of the 9th infantry, was placed in charge of its organization, with rendezvous at Kalamazoo.

The Government having specially authorized advanced bounty, these officers entered upon vigorous efforts to fill up their ranks.

An impression at this time prevailed among the citizens of the State that a shorter term of enlistment would conduce to a more rapid recruitment of men, were the opportunity offered. Consequently the Governor, willing to afford every reasonable encouragement to the disposition so generally mani-

fested by the people to raise the required number of men without drafting, and also fully mindful of his obligations to the government, on the 29th of November issued the following proclamation, which clearly presents the requirements of the government at that time, and the mode by which they are to be met:

To the People of the State of Michigan:

It is essential to the maintenance of the honor of the State, by meeting its obligations to the Federal Government, that the quota of the troops required of Michigan under the call for 600,000 men should be speedily furnished. I have felt great confidence that this might be done without resort to a draft, but it will be impossible at the rate enlistments have been making for the last month and more. The number required of each town and ward in the State has been assigned upon the principle of giving credit for all recruits furnished since the first of July last. Substantial justice in this respect has been done toward all. To be exact was impossible, and to go back of the first of July was impracticable, both because the order of the Secretary of War did not authorize it, and because there was no reliable record by which such credit could be made up with any chance of fairness.

It is, therefore, indispensable that the several towns and wards of cities should furnish the number of recruits assigned to them, and I take this occasion to assure the people that unless the men are furnished by voluntary enlistment they will be taken by the draft.

For the purpose of still giving abundant opportunity to fill the quota of the State by voluntary enlistment, recruiting will be continued as follows:

1st. Recruits will be received for new regiments now forming in the State, and for all the old regiments now in the field, until and including the 29th day of December next. These must be enlisted for the term of three years or during the war.

2d. From the 1st to the 16th day of December next volunteer recruits will be received for the old regiments only, *to serve for nine months,* in pursuance of the act of Congress.

3d. On the 30th day of December next the draft will commence and proceed until the requisite number is obtained in all those towns and wards which shall then be found delinquent.

Less than four thousand men are now required to fill the entire quota of the State, and I earnestly hope that they will be found to come forward cheerfully and *enlist for the war,* as all our troops thus far have done. And I desire this not so much because there is anything discreditable in a draft, as because it is exceedingly desirable that all the troops from Michigan should stand on the same footing in the army. Let the people of Michigan make one more loyal and vigorous effort, and the entire number required can be obtained, and the high reputation of the State for patriotism and promptness will be maintained.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

Dated Jackson, November 29, 1862.

The following from the Adjutant General's reports shows the aggregate number of troops enlisted and mustered up to December 23, 1862:

"Total, including recruits, sent to the field before July 1st, 1862, 24,281; 'Lancers' and 'Hughes's Horse Guards,' regularly mustered into the service,

but disbanded without leaving the State, 987; three regiments of cavalry, ten of infantry, and one battery, sent since July 1st, 13,739; recruits (including six for nine months) received from July 1st to December 23d, 2,162; estimated strength of three regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, one of sharpshooters, and two batteries, organized in the State, 4,400. Total, 45,569.

"This does not include volunteers from this State who have gone into the regiments of other States, to a number known to exceed 1,400.

"A considerable number of recruits had also been enlisted in the State during the summer and fall for the regular army, probably three or four hundred at least.

"These troops, with the exception of a few of the earlier regiments that were mustered into service by the late Lieutenant Colonel E. Backus, Captain J. C. Robinson, and Captain H. R. Mizner, U. S. army, were mustered under the direction of the late General J. R. Smith, U. S. army, a citizen and resident of Michigan, who was United States military commander in the State, and chief mustering officer until the adoption of the provost marshal's system, when he was detailed as commissary of musters, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. The energetic and faithful services rendered by him aided much in facilitating the speedy despatch of troops to the front."

The report closes with the following extract, which undoubtedly expressed the estimation in which the Michigan troops were held, and did not by any means over-estimate their services, and certainly was correct as to the loyalty and patriotism of the people at that period of the war:

"At the time of making the last annual report from this department, covering only a small portion of the force now in the service from this State, it was thought that the regiments then reported would be all that would be required to suppress the rebellion; but another year is nearly closed, and regiment after regiment has been raised, until a large army has gone from the State, and still the rebellion goes on. Notwithstanding all this, the loyalty and patriotism of the people are not exhausted. The same determination seems to exist as at the commencement of the war, that it must be put down, and the Nation redeemed at any sacrifice. The promptness and cheerfulness with which every call made by the General Government upon the State has been responded to bespeaks the intelligent loyal patriotism of its people. The people of Michigan are intelligently loyal on the subject of the war, and her soldiery are intelligently brave and patriotic, true to the honor of their State and their Nation, preferring on all occasions death before dishonoring either.

"The troops from the State of Michigan have gained a prominent position in the armies of the Nation. They have done their duty faithfully and fearlessly, and borne the brunt of many well-fought fields. Some of them have proved an anomaly in modern warfare. Suddenly called from the common avocations of life, and within a very few days of the time of leaving their native State, they have been pitted against the veteran troops of the enemy of their country in superior numbers, and completely routed them. It has been the fortune of some of them voluntarily and successfully to lead the 'forlorn hope,' regardless of opposing numbers. Their scars and thinned ranks now attest their services to their country. The honor of their Nation and their State has been safe in their hands, and both will cherish and reward them. Monuments to the memory of the brave dead are now erected in the hearts of

the people, and National monuments to their memory will be erected by a grateful country."

The military operations in the field in 1862 had not been very favorable for the Union cause. In December the Union army in Virginia had failed in its attack on Fredericksburg, the Western army had been successful at Stone River in the same month, both important engagements, and in effect nearly balancing. Yet the people of the country seemed not to be discouraged nor to falter in their determination to press on to ultimate success by putting down the nefarious rebellion. In good old Michigan, loyalty and patriotism seemed in the ascendant.

Governor Blair, in his message to the Legislature, in January, 1863, in speaking of the Michigan soldiers in the field, alludes to their services as follows:

"I commend the Michigan troops to your active sympathy and support. By their heroic endurance of the hardships of war, and by their splendid bravery in battle, they have crowned the State with glory. Their battle cry is 'Michigan! Remember Michigan!' and Michigan must remember them. We have already a long list of immortal heroes dead in battle. I hope you will, in some appropriate way, place upon the enduring records of the State your appreciation of the valor and patriotic devotion of these brave men. Let us hand down their names to posterity upon an illuminated page, that they may be revered as examples for all time to come. They belong to history now. We must take care that it is rightly written. Your hearty thanks are also due to the gallant men who still uphold the flag of our country in the field, and have lately borne it on to victory over bloody ground. Let us send them warm words of cheer from home. May God give them other and greater victories, and bring them back speedily in peace and triumph. Then, indeed, shall heaven's arches ring with glad shouts of welcome."

In February following, the Legislature expressed in a joint resolution the sentiments of Michigan people on the war question:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any terms of compromise and accommodation with the rebels, while under arms and acting in hostility to the government of the Union, and on this we express but one sentiment—unconditional submission and obedience to the laws and constitution of the Union."

In March, the following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Legislature in compliment to the Michigan soldiers in the field:

"WHEREAS, The citizen soldiers of Michigan have responded cheerfully to their country's call, have never hesitated or faltered when duty prompted or danger threatened, and by their indomitable fortitude under the fatigues and privations of war, their heroic bravery and brilliant achievements upon the battle-field, have crowned themselves with glory, and given to Michigan imperishable renown; therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That, tendering to them the thanks of the State for their valuable services, we also assure them that while Michigan thus holds them forth as

examples of emulation to the soldiers of other States, she is also proudly grateful to them for the renown which their noble deeds have shed upon her name; and claiming them for her own, she points to them with feelings of maternal pride, and in the language of the noble Roman mother exclaims, 'These are my jewels.'

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby required to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and joint resolution to each of the regiments and batteries of Michigan soldiers now in the field."

An act was passed by this Legislature authorizing the payment by the Quartermaster General of $50 State bounty from March 6th, 1863, which was continued until November 20th following. The Legislature also legalized the action of the townships, cities, and counties in raising bounties for volunteers.

In compliance with a recommendation of the Governor, the Legislature generously appropriated $20,000 to assist sick and wounded soldiers in the field, and likewise to aid those in the State, and in payment for services of agents to properly carry into effect the measure. In 1865 an additional amount of $25,000 was set apart for that purpose.

Under the law referred to six agents were appointed, and entered upon this duty: Benjamin Vernor, at Detroit; Dr. J. Tunnecliffe, Jr., at Washington, D. C.; Luther B. Willard, at Nashville, Tenn.; J. B. Gillman, at Louisville, Ky.; Weston Flint, at St. Louis, Mo.; and Darius Clark, in New York city. During the latter part of the war, D. A. Millard was employed at the Washington agency.

The necessity for these agencies became more and more apparent every day as the war progressed, proving of immense benefit to the Michigan troops in general, and particularly to those who found it necessary to accept pecuniary assistance. The agencies were managed by gentlemen much in sympathy with the cause of the soldiers, taking much interest in their welfare, consequently laboring faithfully in their behalf.

The quota of the State, under the President's call of August 4th, 1862, for 300,000 militia remaining unfilled, a draft was made in February following, on the basis of the census of 1860, in the counties then in arrears for the small deficiency then existing. The number of men drafted was 1,278. Of this number (either of themselves or by substitutes), 710 were delivered at the United States barracks at Detroit, 545 of whom were sent to various regiments and batteries in the field, a few of the remainder deserting, while others were discharged for alienage, disability, or other causes, by United States authorities. Of the 545 men thus realized from the draft for a service of nine months each, 430 were induced to enlist for three years. 115 only going into the field for the shorter term. These facts are exhibited in a clearer detail in the subjoined table, showing the result of the draft:

Counties in Which Draft Was Made.	Number drafted.	Delivered at barracks	Accounted for at barracks or sent to regiments.		
			For 3 years.	For 9 mos.	Total.
Allegan	45	33	20	2	22
Barry	47	37	10	21	31
Calhoun	8	2	2	.....	2
Cass	56	44	34	1	35
Clinton	41	28	17	11	28
Genesee	76	60	36	8	44
Hillsdale	68	39	15	16	31
Ingham	65	36	20	5	25
Jackson	49	24	12	8	20
Lapeer	158	92	65	14	70
Livingston	84	42	31	4	35
Macomb	127	64	44	2	46
Monroe	74	39	26	6	32
Oakland	59	19	13	1	14
Saginaw	19	4	3	1	4
Shiawassee	45	25	11	10	21
St. Clair	178	72	47	1	48
St. Joseph	16	14	11	1	12
Tuscola	7	2	.....	1	1
Van Buren	56	34	22	2	24
Total	1,278	710	430	115	545

In March, 1863, the Congress of the United States passed "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," which provided elaborate details for the accomplishment of the object in view, leaving their execution exclusively in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Under the law referred to, the national force was declared to consist, with certain specified exceptions, of "all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years;" and this force was divided into two classes, the first to comprise "all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five;" the second to comprise "all other persons subject to do military duty;" and it was provided that the latter class "shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called." Each Congressional district was formed into an enrollment district, a provost marshal and board of enrollment provided for each, and these districts were again divided into sub-districts, consisting of wards and townships.

Lieutenant Colonel Bennett H. Hill, 5th U. S. Artillery, was appointed by the War Department Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State.

Colonel Hill proved to be an officer of great executive ability, truly loyal and patriotic. He superintended the enrollment and drafting in Michigan during the war. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point and a native of the District of Columbia.

The following named gentlemen served as provost marshals:

First District—John S. Newberry, of Detroit, who was succeeded by Mark Flanigan, of the same place; headquarters at Detroit.

Second District—Rollin C. Dennison, of Kalamazoo; headquarters at that place.

Third District—Robert J. Barry, of Ann Arbor; headquarters at Jackson.

Fourth District—Norman Bailey, of Hastings; headquarters at Grand Rapids.

Fifth District—Charles M. Walker, of Lapeer, afterwards of Adrian, who was succeeded by William M. McConnell, of Pontiac; headquarters at that point.

Sixth District—Randolph Strickland, of St. Johns; headquarters at Flint.

The rendezvous for the reception of drafted men was established at Grand Rapids, and was placed in charge of Gen. S. G. Champlin, formerly of 3d Michigan, and remained under his command until disability caused by wounds rendered his continuance on duty impossible. He was relieved by Col. Norman J. Hall, of the 7th Michigan, who was in turn relieved by Col. Charles H. Town, 1st Michigan Cavalry.

The rendezvous was continued at Grand Rapids until March 4th, 1864, when it was changed to Jackson on account of its central location. Col. G. S. Wormer had charge of it until authorized to raise the 30th Infantry, when he was relieved on the 20th of November following by Gen. L. Cutler, of Wisconsin, who continued in command until recruiting for the armies ended.

Through these agencies a general enrollment was made during the summer; the following exhibit is derived from the returns made to Col. Hill, showing the total numbers so enrolled in the State:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NAME.	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.		
	White	Col.	Total.	White	Col.	Total.
Wayne	6,825	155	6,980	4,067	76	4,143
Monroe	1,870	10	1,880	1,056	2	1,058
Lenawee	3,739	52	3,791	1,973	9	1,982
Hillsdale	2,468	13	2,481	1,413	2	1,415
Total	14,902	230	15,132	8,509	89	8,598

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NAME.	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.		
	White	Col.	Total,	White	Col.	Total.
Kalamazoo	2,720	63	2,783	1,233	18	1,251
St. Joseph	2,302	20	2,322	1,156	5	1,161
Branch	2,048	13	2,061	1,131	2	1,133
Allegan	1,794	20	1,814	1,006	9	1,015
Berrien	2,209	78	2,287	1,244	18	1,262
Cass	1,597	164	1,761	848	73	921
Van Buren	1,596	62	1,658	909	19	928
Total	14,266	420	14,686	7,527	144	7,671

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NAME.	First Class.			Second Class.		
	White	Col.	Total.	White	Col.	Total.
Eaton	1,498	2	1,500	868	....	868
Ingham	1,579	4	1,583	986	....	986
Calhoun	3,045	49	3,093	1,543	20	1,563
Washtenaw	3,822	75	3,897	1,597	30	1,627
Jackson	2,996	28	3,024	1,241	4	1,245
Total	12,940	158	13,098	6,235	54	6,289

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Kent	2,788	7	2,795	1,804	7	1,811
Ionia	1,772	6	1,778	904	1	905
Ottawa	1,363	20	1,383	862	3	865
Barry	1,320	8	1,328	712	3	815
Montcalm	622	3	625	261	1	262
Muskegon	925	3	928	271	....	271
Oceana	229	3	232	92	1	93
Newaygo	342	....	342	174	1	175
Mecosta	222	2	224	78	....	78
Mason	100	....	100	31	....	31
Manitou	100	....	100	48	....	48
Manistee	188	....	188	51	....	51
G'd Traverse	203	....	203	91	....	91
Cheboygan	36	....	36	24	....	24
Mackinac	184	....	184	53	....	53
Delta	139	1	140	25	....	25
Leelanaw	143	....	143	50	....	50
Benzie	85	....	85	46	1	47
Muskegon	51	....	51	19	....	19
Emmet	27	....	27	15	....	15
Antrim	55	....	55	15	....	15
Total	10,894	53	10,947	5,726	18	5,744

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NAME.	First Class.			Second Class.		
	White	Col.	Total.	White	Col.	Total.
Oakland	3,798	52	3,850	1,665	7	1,672
Livingston	1,814	8	1,822	782	2	784
Lapeer	1,486	12	1,498	776	....	776
Sanilac	909	3	912	395	....	395
St. Clair	2,347	9	2,356	1,343	4	1,347
Macomb	2,068	11	2,079	1,183	....	1,183
Total	12,422	95	12,517	6,144	13	6,157

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Clinton	1,366	1	1,367	731	....	731
Shiawassee	1,313	2	1,315	730	....	730
Genesee	2,375	5	2,380	1,162	....	1,162
Gratiot	566	5	571	306	....	306
Tuscola	650	....	650	394	....	394
Huron	590	....	590	192	....	192
Isabella	153	....	153	61	....	61
Alpena	124	....	124	45	....	45
Iosco	58	....	58	14	....	14
Midland	189	1	190	44	....	44
Bay	934	6	940	324	....	324
Saginaw	2,344	4	2,348	1,047	....	1,047
Chippewa	134	1	135	35	....	35
Marquette, Schoolcraft	523	2	525	86	....	86
Houghton	642	....	642	120	....	120
Keweenaw	903	2	905	253	....	253
Ontonagon	641	1	642	200	....	200
Menominee	123	....	123	23	....	23
Total	13,628	30	13,658	5,767	....	5,767

Recapitulation by Districts.

DISTRICTS.	First Class.			Second Class.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First Congressional District	14,902	230	15,132	8,509	89	8,598
Second Congressional District	14,266	420	14,686	7,527	144	7,671
Third Congressional District	12,940	158	13,098	6,235	54	6,289
Fourth Congressional District	10,894	53	10,947	5,726	18	5,744
Fifth Congressional District	12,422	95	12,517	6,144	13	6,157
Sixth Congressional District	18,628	30	13,658	5,767	.....	5,767
Total	79,052	986	80,038	39,908	318	40,226

On the completion of the enrollment in each of the several States, a draft was ordered to be made of one-fifth of the first class so enrolled therein; this number, however, to be subject to such modifications as might be produced by an adjustment of the surplus or deficiency existing in the accounts of each

State under previous calls. In other words, a State which had furnished more than had been asked for under previous calls of the General Government was to be credited with the excess. In making the computations necessary to this adjustment, the term of service and number of men furnished were alike taken into account, and the advantages to the people of the State of the policy which had prevailed of encouraging three years' enlistments, at periods when other States were placing nine months' or two years' men in the field, became strikingly manifest. A statement sent to the Adjutant General's office from the War Department gave, on the 26th of May, a surplus to be applied on the impending draft of 4,403 men. It had been the practice, in the absence of official data from Washington, to estimate the quota of Michigan under the calls of 1861 at 19,500, that being about the result of calculations based upon the census returns of population. It appeared by this statement, however, that the Federal authorities had assumed 21,357 as the apportionment of the State under the call referred to. Notwithstanding the diminution occasioned by this discovery, the surplus credited to us still appeared to be considerably less than was due the State according to its own records, and after correspondence and examination the legitimate credit of the State was estimated on the 19th of September at a total, reduced to a three years' standard, of 9,518, including such as had been enlisted since the statement of May 26th.

The extent of our territory, and the difficulty of communication in some portions of it, with other causes perhaps, delayed the completion of the enrollment until fall. On the 27th of October, a draft began in the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Congressional districts, and on the 5th of November in the first—the number of enlistments which had been made down to those dates having been previously added to the credits of the several sub-districts. The upper peninsula was not included in the draft.

In making a draft under the existing law, it was provided that fifty per cent be added to the number required to cover exemptions, etc., the quota actually called for to be taken in the order of numerical precedence from the whole number drawn. The total number drafted in the State was 6,383. Of these, 261 were delivered at the general rendezvous at Grand Rapids, 643 furnished acceptable substitutes (43 of whom deserted before reaching rendezvous), 1,626 paid each $300 commutation money, 1,596 were exempted for physical disability, 330 as aliens, 204 for unsuitableness of age, and 1,069 failed to report. The subjoined table, giving the result in each Congressional district, is interesting:

	First District.	Second District.	Third District.	Fourth District.	Fifth District.	Sixth District.	Total.
Number drafted	532	1,402	1,083	1,147	1,197	1,022	6,383
Drafts delivered at rendezvous	15	76	46	61	16	47	261
Drafts deserted		3					3
Substitutes delivered	38	97	53	30	351	31	600
Substitutes deserted	1	5	10		25	2	43
Paid commutation	176	387	430	281	58	294	1,626
Enlisted in service				128			128
Exempted for physical disability	156	472	191	304	254	219	1,596
Exempted for mental disability		2				2	4
Exempted as aliens	12	26	42	58	107	85	330
Exempted as non-residents	2	9	10	9	12	12	54
Exempted, over or under age	18	41	36	30	45	34	204
Exempted, only sons of infirm parents, etc.	23	51	37	25	45	29	210
Exempted, fathers of dependent children, not twelve years old	5	20	14	14	10	16	79
Exempted, having two brothers in service	3	15	6		5	4	33
Exempted, in service March 3, 1863	13	19	12		20	7	79
Exempted for conviction of felony	1	1	1	1			4
Exempted for all other causes	8	13	23	5	8	3	60
Failed to report	61	165	172	193	241	237	1,069

The total amount of money paid to the bounty fund of the general Government by men taken under this draft, as commutation to secure exemption from personal service, was four hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars (487,800).

In October a new system of recruiting was adopted by the War Department, allowing to persons properly authorized as recruiting agents $15 for each recruit. Subsequently this allowance was extended to all citizens alike. For the purpose of encouraging volunteer enlistments, government bonnties to volunteers were also largely increased—$302 to those going into service for the first time, and $402 to veterans re-enlisting, while local bounties of liberal amount were offered in most of the counties.

On the 17th of October, the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling upon "the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of 300,000 men." It was further proclaimed that the large bounties previously ordered should be continued to volunteers, and that if any State or district should fail to fill its quota, a draft would be made on the 5th of January ensuing, for the deficiency. The quotas of the several Congressional districts of the State were assigned by the Provost Marshal General as follows: First district, 2,137; second district, 2,074; third district, 1,861; fourth district, 1,545; fifth district, 1,768; sixth district, 1,913—total for the State, 11,298.

The Governor, ever ready for action when the necessities of the Government required it, desirous of securing a prompt and effective response to the call of the President, issued a stirring proclamation, of which follows an extract, invoking immediate and energetic action by the people to meet the demand without a draft:

"This call is for *soldiers* to fill the ranks of the regiments in the field—those regiments which by long and gallant service have wasted their numbers in the same proportion that they have made a distinguished name, both for themselves and the State. The people of Michigan will recognize this as a duty already too long delayed. Our young men, I trust, will hasten to stand beside the heroes of Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Stone River, and Chickamauga.

"The hopes of the rebellion are steadily perishing. The armies of the Republic are in the midst of their country, and they have not the power to expel them.

"Fill up the ranks once more, and the next blast of the bugle for an advance will sound the knell of revolution and herald in the return of peace.

"Fellow-citizens, let us do it *willingly, gallantly, joyously.* The people of Michigan have heretofore earned the gratitude of the country by their promptness and energy in the support of the Government."

This appeal was received by the people of the State with the same cordial response that had characterized their action on all previous demands of the Government, and they went to work with their usual alacrity and success.

The returns and muster-rolls on file show that from December 23, 1862, down to December 31, 1863, there had been mustered thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven (13,567), and an aggregate of fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine (53,749) since the beginning of the war, leaving out of the account all troops disbanded, estimated, and those paying commutation, and confining the statement to the men actually put in service.

Having in our narrative reached the close of 1863, we include the closing notice of Michigan troops in the field from the report of the Adjutant General of the State for that year:

"The war against the rebellion has consumed another year. Loyal States have furnished quota after quota of men to support it. Michigan has speedily and cheerfully responded to every call, and fully complied with every requirement of the Government. Michigan will continue to do so until every rebel in arms against the Republic shall be defeated and sue for peace. Michigan is in earnest in this cause, and seeks no other course but to fight on until a peace is successfully conquered, and until every rebel State is brought into submission to the power of the National Government and is made to acknowledge its allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the land. Michigan, as evinced by the patriotism of her citizens at home and the bravery of her soldiers in the field, is truly loyal, and nobly gives her influence, her means, and the best blood of her people to put down forever this unjust, unreasonable, and selfish rebellion.

"During the present rebellion there have been many encouraging and promising features developed in the prosecution of the war against it that have indi-

cated its successful and satisfactory termination, but none more forcible, or that will fill a brighter page in its history, or denote more strongly the determination of the people of the Union to bring this rebellion to a desirable and permanent issue and to sustain and perpetuate the national existence, or that exhibits more love for the Republic and free institutions, than the patriotic and glorious tribute voluntarily made to their country by the re-enlisted veterans who are now swelling the ranks of the grand armies. They are returning in masses to their native States, receiving the well-deserved blessings and thanks of their country, their families and friends, scattering an influence and a power in behalf of their States and their Nation that makes every lover of his native land and his race rejoice in great hopefulness in the future. None can doubt their patriotism. None can question their honesty of purpose. They are a hope and encouragement to the loyal and true, and a blight on those who would willfully suffer a national disgrace. Michigan, in common with her sister States, is proud of her veteran troops returning to her, as they do, from the hard-fought battles of many fields, scarred, wounded, and weather-beaten —glorious evidences of faithful service, true bravery, and gallant deeds— marks that endear them to their State and entitle them to a page in the history of her heroes. Having again pledged themselves to defend their Government against all its enemies, they are returning to the field, carrying with them the blessings of their friends and the gratitude of their State, again, it may be, to face the leaden storm from rebel ranks, and to add new laurels to those already gathered by them on the sanguinary fields of the South ; and while the people praise and bless the living heroes who return to them who have participated in those scenes of national strife, and will cause their names to be handed down to future generations as defenders of the freedom of their nation and their race, they will also have a warm place in their memories for those who return not, but who have passed away amidst those scenes of conflict and bravely given up their lives in the same glorious cause, and long remember them with gratitude and reverence for their devotion and sacrifice, and cause the page of history to record them as amongst the greatest patriots of their day, and as martyrs to the freedom of all mankind.

"The troops from Michigan have, in common with those from other States, shared in the hardships and dangers of the campaigns of the past year. They have also shared with them in the glory of their victories, and with them nobly and courageously sustained the prowess of the Union arms in every engagement. Michigan rejoices at the laurels gathered by the troops from other States, in common with her own, while gloriously and bravely battling with hers, as companions in arms on the same fields, and laments them as companions in death, falling side by side in the cause of their common country; and while she cheerfully extends to the Union troops in general her mete of praise and gratitude for their bravery in battle, and their devotion to the cause of freedom and free institutions, it belongs to her, in duty to her own troops, to award to them her especial, grateful acknowledgment of her indebtedness to them for the eminent and honorable position which she has acquired among her sister States in the prosecution of this war, in vindication of national freedom; and while she would not, by detraction from the meritorious and gallant services of other troops, exalt her own, still she is proud to say that no regiment of her gallant sons has, in a single instance, disgraced either itself or tarnished her honorable and bright escutcheon; but they have been found manfully fighting in the front rank on every field, and have been trusted and

relied upon for efficiency in cases of emergency and great danger, and have been specially distinguished as possessing, in the highest degree, that characteristic so essential to success in war—true courage."

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"The prominent feature in the war operations of 1863 was the important battle of Gettysburg. That battle, which in effect proclaimed with most terrible force to the monster rebellion: 'Thus far hast thou dared to come, but must advance no further at thy peril; back to thy rebel den; henceforth you can only fight on the defensive, for thy aggressive power is broken, and you must crumble to pieces until thou art dead—thy rebel spirit crushed to atoms, never to rise again.'

"The operations in the field in Virginia during the year closed with the movement made across the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac and the assault on the enemy's position at Mine Run, which, after a feeble effort on the part of the Union forces, resulted in failure, and the recrossing of the army to its former position. This, of course, neither strengthened the army nor encouraged the hearts of the Northern people; neither were the former disposed to quail under defeat, nor the latter to dispair at disappointment.

"In the West they ended with the splendid Union victory at Mission Ridge, which so closely followed the terrible assault at Chickamauga, and, in a measure, counteracted the effect of that memorable disaster.

"The important event occurring with the commencement of 1864 was the return of the 'veterans' previously mentioned, who had re-enlisted for another term of service, and were in turn on furlough and reorganizing within the State."

With great promptness the soldiers of Michigan, who had served the requisite time, availed themselves of the opportunity to re-enlist, and in numbers almost surprising, in view of the hardships and dangers they had already passed through.

The proposition of the Government was accepted by 5,545 of them, entitling the organizations in which they were serving to the designation of "Veteran" 1st, 2d, and 3d Cavalry; 2d, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th regiments of infantry; the 6th Heavy Artillery, formerly 6th Infantry; and Batteries B, C, and E, 1st Light Artillery.

In addition to the re-enlistments in these regiments, there were large numbers in others, though not enough to obtain for them the same distinctive appellation. Among them were 207 veterans of the 3d, 129 of the 4th, 163 of the 7th, and 173 of the 13th Infantry; 157 additional of the 1st Light Artillery, 148 of the Engineers and Mechanics, and 213 of the 1st Infantry.

The veteran regiments mentioned above, and individual veterans re-enlisting in other regiments, returned to the State during the winter, receiving, the promised furloughs of thirty days each.

In the regiments of other States there were also companies and parts of companies for which credit was given to Michigan, although many of them, by neglect to forward the muster rolls to the proper officer, were not made available either for their benefit or that of the State.

From the Adjutant General's Report, 1864:

"The Legislature, on February 5th, 1864, authorized the payment of $50 State bounty, from November 11th, 1863, to February 4th, 1864, to the re-enlisted veterans, and directed the payment of $100 to all soldiers enlisting or re-enlisting after that date, which was continued until May 14th following. Townships, wards, and cities were at this time also empowered by the Legislature to raise money by tax for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, not exceeding two hundred dollars to each soldier.

"At the commencement of this year there was pending the call of the President, of October 17th, 1863, for Michigan's quota of 300,000 men, assigned at 11,298.

"On the 1st of February the following order was issued from Washington:

"'EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 14th, 1864.*

"'*Ordered:* That a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting or deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

"'ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'

"The practical interpretation of this order by the Provost Marshal General made this merely an extension of the call of October 17th, to the amount of 200,000 men, or, in other words, a new call of that number.

"On the 14th of March ensuing, the President made an additional order for two hundred thousand men, designating the 15th day of April as the time up to which the quotas could be raised by voluntary enlistments, and as soon after that date as practicable a draft should be made for the deficit on both calls.

"An act, approved July 4th, of this year, authorized the President to accept volunteers for one, two, or three years, at the option of the recruit, and limited the term of men drafted to fill deficiencies under the President's calls to one year. The commutation system was also abolished, as had previously been the distinction of classes as regards age, which had been made in the first enrollment act.

"On the 18th of July the President, under authority of this act, issued a proclamation calling for 500,000 men, and directing that credits be allowed to States in the reduction of their quotas for all the men furnished for the military service in excess of all previous calls, and that volunteers be accepted for one, two, or three years, as they might elect; and further, that immediately after the 5th day of September a draft for troops to serve for one year should be made for deficiencies existing at that date.

"The appearance of this call received a prompt response on the part of the Governor, who immediately issued his proclamation calling for early and earnest efforts to meet the Presidential requisition upon the people of this State, and pointing out in explicit terms the readiest and most feasible plans of doing so. The proclamation, which belongs to the history of Michigan, finds a proper place here:

"'The President of the United States, in pursuance of a law of Congress, has issued his call for five hundred thousand (500,000) volunteers for the military service, and has directed that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, a draft of troops, to serve for one year, shall be held in every town or sub-district, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it, which shall remain unfilled on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

"'I believe this call to have been eminently proper and necessary for the public ser-

vice, and being such, to demand the patriotic, earnest, and hearty response of the people. That it will be met in the same spirit that has put Michigan thus far largely in excess of all previous calls, there can be no doubt. The rebellion, as it approaches its final overthrow, grows steadily more desperate, wicked, and hateful. Covered with the blood of patriots, cursed with the dying breath of starved prisoners, and abhorred by all good men for its barbarous butcheries of the unarmed who have ceased to fight, it must perish utterly. The people of this State, remembering their past sacrifices only as an additional motive to greater exertions in the future, will, I know, enter upon this present duty with the activity and energy which does not admit of failure.

"'The quota assigned to the State is eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty-two (18,282), of which only a little over twelve thousand (12,000) remain to be recruited, or drafted if the recruiting fails. For the purpose of filling the quota, only two resources are available, viz.: 1st. Recruiting in the States declared to be in rebellion, under the act of July 4th, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana; and 2d. Recruiting among our own people. The first of these, I believe, will be found of no substantial value to us at present, for obvious reasons. The points at which this recruiting is to be carried on are so remote that the period of fifty days will not be sufficient to enable agents to accomplish very much during that time, and they would meet the active competition of the older States, paying much larger bounties than our laws enable us to do. I shall not, therefore, appoint any such agents to be paid by the State, but will, under proper regulations, appoint such agents for the benefit of any counties, towns, or sub-districts which may request it, paying the expenses of the agencies for themselves. They will, of course, also be entitled to the credits. This course is also justified by the fact that the State has no funds appropriated by law for this purpose.

"'Substantially, then, our only resource will be that which has always heretofore been found sufficient, the patriotism of our own people.

"'Recruits will be allowed to enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may prefer, and as far as practicable each recruit may select the regiment in which he will enlist. This will always be allowed in the regiments in the field, so long as such regiments are below the maximum number. As an inducement to enlist, the Government of the United States will pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to recruits enlisting for one year, two hundred dollars for those enlisting for two years, and three hundred for those enlisting for three years. Such local bounties will be paid as the people of the several towns, wards, and sub-districts may authorize in pursuance of law. No State bounty can be paid, for the reason that the appropriation made for that purpose is exhausted. For the purpose of aiding the recruiting service and giving direction to the public efforts, six new regiments will be authorized, one of them being located in each Congressional district, and I will receive all the new companies that may be offered during the fifty days of recruiting. All the recruits offered for the new regiments and companies, however, must be enlisted for three years or during the war. Those who enlist for a shorter term than three years will go into the regiments now in the field.

"'I earnestly recommend to all those who enlist under this call, whether in the new organizations or the old ones, to do so for the war. This State has thus far raised no troops for a less term than three years. Both for the Government and the soldier the longest term is the best. Let us continue to adhere to this policy, which has given us a most honorable position in the service, and the reputation of the Michigan soldiery, which is now unsurpassed, will continue to grow.

"'The work of filling up the quota of the State is for the people. The close of the war visibly approaches, and the sure triumph of the Union cause grows manifest.

"'Our troops are now led by tried and victorious Generals, leaving nothing to be desired in that direction. Conquering Union armies are in the very midst of the Confederacy, progressing steadily towards the final victory. Let the people of the country stand firmly by the lawful Government, and they can safely meet what is to come.'"

Although authority was given by the Governor to take advantage of the provisions of the order referred to, so far as it related to recruiting in rebel States, he did not approve nor encourage this mode of raising soldiers for the Union armies, and did not authorize the payment of the expenses of agents. The result was that Michigan did not embrace the opportunity to place in her gallant regiments the class of men contemplated, although it may be here stated that several Eastern States were *hasty* in embracing the opportunity, by

sending agents to the States referred to who, upon application to the commanding Generals for the required permits, received but very poor encouragement. General Sherman, in particular, intimated to them that such recruits were not particularly desirable for the Union army.

Orders were issued from the Adjutant General's office as soon as practicable to carry into effect the proposition contained in this proclamation, to authorize a new regiment of volunteers in each Congressional District, authority for which had been procured from the War Department.

On the 26th of July Colonel J. W. Hall was authorized to reorganize the 4th Infantry, the term of service of which had expired, and the regiment been mustered out of service. The rendezvous of the regiment was located at Adrian, where the old 4th was organized, and Colonel Hall was made commandant of the camp, with the First District for his operations.

On the 29th, orders were issued to reorganize the 3d Infantry, whose term had also expired. Colonel M. B. Houghton, who was connected with the old organization, was entrusted with the charge of raising the new regiment, and its camp was placed at Grand Rapids, with the Fourth District for the field of its recruiting.

On the same day the Sixth District was provided for by the appointment of Hon. John F. Griggs to take charge of the organization of a new regiment therein, to be called the 31st Infantry, with its headquarters at Saginaw.

A regiment for the Third District, to be called the 29th Infantry, was, on the 9th of August, authorized to be raised at Marshall, with Hon. S. S. Lacey for commandant of camp.

In the Second District, Hon. W. B. Williams, of Allegan, was, on the 15th of August, entrusted with the organization of the 28th Infantry, with its camp at Kalamazoo.

On the 24th of August, Major John Atkinson, of the 22d Infantry, was authorized to raise and organize the 30th Infantry, its rendezvous to be at Pontiac.

The exigencies of the service did not permit the complete organization of these regiments before the enforcement of the impending draft.

Seven companies, which had been raised for the 30th at Pontiac, were distributed between the 3d and 4th,—four companies going to the former and three to the latter, and the organization of the 30th was abandoned.

The 3d, thus reinforced, completed its organization at once, and being mustered in with 879 officers and men, left camp for Nashville October 20th.

The 4th, also, was by the same means enabled to take the field (where a number of men belonging to the old organization, whose terms were unexpired, yet remained), and left the State, with 726 officers and men, on the 22d of the same month, also for Nashville.

The 28th and 29th were consolidated into one regiment, designated as the

28th, which, after completing its organization at Kalamazoo, took its route thence for Nashville, October 26th, with 886 officers and men.

The Sixth District regiment completed its organization from its own territory, and was the first of the new regiments to leave the State, having broken camp at Saginaw and taken its departure for Nashville on the 6th of October, with 856 officers and men. The regiments originally known as the 30th and 29th having been consolidated with others, as mentioned above, this regiment was numbered the 29th.

Recruiting having been prosecuted with more or less vigor throughout the State, a draft took place on the 10th of June to fill deficiencies under all former calls, including that of October 17th, 1863, and those of February 1st and March 14th, 1864, which was followed by supplementary drafts in sub-districts which the principal draft failed to fill. And again, on the 20th of September, there was another draft to supply deficiencies under the call of July 18th and those which remained under the calls preceding it.

The results of the efforts made during the first ten months of the year in the several counties of this State to fill the armies of the United States, both by enlistment and by draft, are as follows: The number of volunteers enlisted in the army, 20,041; the number of men drafted, 1,956; the number of veterans re-enlisted, 5,445; the number of men enlisted in the navy, 430; the total credits in numbers, 27,972; the numbers credited on each term of service from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1864: One year, 5,002; two years, 39; three years, 22,931.

The men who paid commutation, as provided by laws in force previous to July 4th, are included among the drafted men to the number of 356.

It is shown in this exhibit that the total number of men raised in the State between the 1st of January and 31st of October, 1864, including drafted men commuting, was 27,972; deduct men commuting, 356; total number of men actually raised during the ten months mentioned, 27,616.

The report of the Adjutant General's department for 1863 showed that the actual number of men furnished by the State from the beginning of the war to December 31st, 1863, was 53,749; the number furnished during the first ten months of 1864, as shown above is 27,616; making a total to November 1st, 1864, of 81,365. The true credit of the State, as represented at the War Department, up to the last date mentioned, is obtained by adding the number of men commuting, viz.: 1,982; showing the total credit of the State to be 83,347.

The striking fact is exhibited by these figures that during ten months only of 1864 the State of Michigan had furnished more than half as many men for the service as were sent from the State during the whole of the first three years of the war, and of this large number of men actually furnished, only 1,600 were drafted.

The system of preserving records of credits by sub-districts, required by the law for enrolling and calling out the national forces, did not become practically operative until the 19th of September, 1863. In the books of the War Department enlistments made previous to that date were entered to the credit of the State at large. All that had been made after that were placed directly to the credit of the sub-district furnishing them.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TROOPS

Furnished by the several Counties of the State, prior to November 1st, 1864. This Table does not include the Three Months' Infantry, Michigan Companies in Regiments of other States, and some 2,000 additional Soldiers whose residence could not be ascertained.

COUNTIES.	Credits from January 1st, to Oct. 31st, 1864.	Enlistments, etc., prior to January 1st, 1864.	Additional Enlistments prior to January 1st, 1864.	Aggregate Oct. 31st, 1864.
Allegan	656	1,140	47	1,843
Alpena	37	13	1	51
Antrim	21	1	----	22
Alcona	----	14	1	15
Ashland	----	2	----	2
Bay	247	221	9	477
Benzie	46	1	----	47
Barry	517	895	37	1,449
Berrien	932	1,825	74	2,831
Branch	864	1,558	63	2,485
Cass	591	989	40	1,620
Cheboygan	11	17	1	29
Clinton	449	1,017	41	1,507
Calhoun	1,193	2,136	87	3,416
Chippewa	5	15	1	21
Delta	19	----	----	19
Eaton	591	889	36	1,516
Emmet	6	29	1	36
Gratiot	192	357	14	563
Grand Traverse	84	79	3	166
Genesee	861	1,418	58	2,337
Hillsdale	902	1,604	65	2,571
Huron	134	162	7	303
Houghton	150	298	12	460
Ingham	651	1,114	45	1,810
Ionia	660	1,498	61	2,219
Iosco	13	6	----	19
Isabella	55	61	3	119
Jackson	955	1,794	73	2,822
Kalamazoo	983	1,731	70	2,784
Kent	1,134	2,666	108	3,908
Keweenaw	18	95	4	117
Leelanaw	44	26	1	71
Lapeer	551	1,015	41	1,607
Livingston	630	1,012	41	1,683
Lenawee	1,292	2,503	102	3,897
Marquette	71	185	8	264
Mecosta	78	64	3	145
Muskegon	252	399	16	670

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TROOPS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Credits from January 1st to Oct. 31st, 1864.	Enlistments, etc., prior to January 1st, 1864.	Additional Enlistments prior to January 1st, 1864.	Aggregate, Oct. 31st, 1864.
Montcalm	218	335	14	567
Mason	35	12	1	48
Mackinac	36	5	----	41
Manistee	78	6	----	84
Manitou	7	2	----	9
Midland	59	60	3	122
Macomb	760	1,294	53	2,107
Monroe	746	1,241	51	2,038
Menominee	19	----	----	19
Newaygo	150	193	8	351
Oakland	1,270	1,838	75	3,183
Osceola	----	1	----	1
Oceana	60	128	5	193
Ontonagon	62	184	8	254
Ottawa	427	888	36	1,351
Saginaw	821	1,041	43	1,905
Shiawassee	475	1,129	46	1,650
St. Clair	830	1,498	61	2,389
St. Joseph	840	1,569	64	2,473
Sanilac	293	437	18	748
Tuscola	272	345	14	631
Van Buren	581	1,039	42	1,662
Washtenaw	1,353	2,105	85	3,543
Wayne	2,682	5,594	225	8,501
Total	27,972	49,793	2,026	79,791

The above aggregate of credits is somewhat smaller that that shown in previous statements, and the difference is caused by the number enlisting in the earlier stages of the war whose residence was not reported or could not be obtained. The entire three months' regiment enlisting in 1861 is for this cause omitted from the figures of the statement.

The term of service of the 11th infantry having expired during the month of September, 1864, a desire was manifested by some of the officers of that regiment to renew its organization. Orders were issued accordingly, on the 3d of that month, and authority given to Colonel Wm. L. Stoughton to command the camp of rendezvous at Sturgis.

On the 3d of November, Major General Hooker, commanding the department, being in the State on a personal inspection, recommended to the Secretary of War that, in view of the exposed condition of the frontier, then threatened by outlaws and their sympathizers in Canada, and the limited number of troops posted for its defense, a regiment of volunteers for twelve months be raised in the State for duty along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. Dispatches investing the Governor with authority for this purpose were the next day received from Washington, and on the 7th orders were issued to organize the 30th Infantry, with its rendezvous at Jackson. In acting upon applica-

tions for authority to raise companies and parts of companies for this regiment, preference was given to those who had seen service. On the 22d, Lieut. Col. G. S. Wormer of the 8th Cavalry was appointed Colonel of the 30th, and commandant of the camp. Its rendezvous and headquarters were on the 10th of December removed to Detroit.

The approach of the winter caused no abatement of the activity of the Union armies, nor checked the increasing magnitude of their operations. To meet the necessities of the gigantic campaigns then going forward under the direction of the Lieutenant General, the President on the 19th of December issued a call for 300,000 men to supply a deficiency on the call of the 18th of July, and directing that should the quotas assigned not be filled before the 15th day of February following, a draft should be made for the deficiency then existing.

Enrollment of the several counties of the State, December 31, 1864, and their Quotas under call of December 19.

COUNTIES.	Enrollment December 31, 1864.	Quota under Call of Dec. 19, 1864.	COUNTIES.	Enrollment December 31, 1864.	Quota under Call of Dec. 19, 1864.
Allegan	1,472	206	Leelanaw	87	18
Alpena	89	5	Lenawee	4,787	439
Antrim	49	10	Livingston	1,619	206
Branch	2,220	250	Lapeer	1,300	134
Berrien	2,439	317	Monroe	1,613	198
Barry	1,146	165	Montcalm	527	80
Bay	528	25	Muskegon	407	63
Benzie	120	26	Mecosta	102	15
Chippewa	59	66	Mason	49	13
Cass	1,467	174	Manitou	28	7
Calhoun	3,174	472	Manistee	122	5
Cheboygan	35	4	Mackinac	87	19
Clinton	1,347	57	Midland	149	5
Delta	35		Menominee	69	32
Eaton	1,527	234	Macomb	2,018	225
Emmet	21	2	Marquette & Sch'lcraft	225	182
Grand Traverse	181	38	Newaygo	299	57
Genesee	1,954	86	Ottawa	1,436	189
Gratiot	375	60	Oceana	212	31
Hillsdale	2,728	218	Ontonagon	476	316
Houghton	780	271	Oakland	3,644	471
Huron	213	61	St. Clair	1,895	222
Ingham	1,708	279	St. Joseph	2,209	323
Ionia	1,813	218	Saginaw	2,160	130
Isabella	123	15	Sanilac	573	71
Iosco	30	7	Shiawassee	1,161	63
Jackson	3,135	420	Tuscola	552	20
Kalamazoo	2,905	327	Van Buren	1,540	205
Keweenaw	1,158	589	Washtenaw	3,687	503
Kent	2,661	295	Wayne	9,574	871
Total				77,999	10,010

The following is taken from the Red Book of Michigan:

"The end of operations in 1864 found the Army of the Potomac in the trenches before Petersburg, holding Lee as in a trap, Sherman's army in possession of Savannah, and Thomas successful in Tennessee.

"This memorable year was fraught with great results to the Nation, effected by the unparalleled fighting of hosts of men, wading deep in human blood through carnage dense.

"The day and night advances of Grant's army on Richmond were to the Northern people movements producing intense anxiety, strong hope, fervent prayers for success, and sorrow and sadness for the patriots passing away.

"The desperate advance of Hood on Nashville had been most successfully met by General Thomas, his army completely defeated, routed, and driven in hot haste southward in a most demoralized condition.

"General Sherman had gallantly driven the enemy from beyond Chattanooga and onwards, had battered down his strong works at Atlanta, then bidding farewell to his friends, and placing both flanks of his noble army in air, swung off for the sea, leaving the Nation in great ignorance and intense uneasiness as to his movements and safety, and is first heard from in the dispatch of General Howard, of his army, saying: 'We have had perfect success, and the army is in fine spirits;' and then by General Sherman himself, sending to Abraham Lincoln a telegram covering the capture of Savannah as a Christmas present."

The Adjutant General's report for 1864 contains the following:

"During the past year the calls made by the General Government on the State for troops to sustain the National armies in the field were filled with the usual promptness and cordiality of the people, and notwithstanding the long and unexpected continuance of the war, thereby causing the necessity for repeated and urgent demands on the men in the State capable of bearing arms, to fill the depleted ranks, and upon all classes for means in shape of bounties to encourage and secure the recruitment of quotas, and upon individuals in payment for substitutes, the claims of the Government were liberally met and the account more than balanced, and although the drafts, in many instances, bore hard on communities and individuals, yet they were fully carried into effect, and the laws under which they were made strongly and peacefully sustained in every section of the State, thereby again persistently attesting the loyal patriotism of her law-abiding people, their determination to uphold all efforts and measures having for their objects the forcible overthrow of the rebellion, the punishment of traitors wherever found, and the re-establishment of National obedience to the constituted authorities of the land."

Michigan commenced 1865 with that determination to crush out the rebellion which had characterized her soldiers and people so far during the war, as expressed through the Legislature in the following resolution, included among the joint resolutions on the state of the Union, approved March 21st, 1865:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That in the name, and in behalf of the people of the State of Michigan, we hereby reaffirm the devotion of this Commonwealth to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and the earnest determination of its people to do everything in their power to support and sustain the National

Administration, in all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the existing war, the utter overthrow of armed rebellion, and the punishment of traitors, until a permanent peace shall be secured, based upon the submission of the rebels, the supremacy of the Government, and the establishment of the Federal Union in all its integrity, one and inseparable, throughout the entire land."

The troops from Michigan, while absent from their homes, honoring their State in the field in these important campaigns, were never forgotten by the Executive, nor by the people. Governor Blair, in his message delivered to the Legislature, January 4th, 1865, greets them most affectionately from the Capitol of the State, on vacating the chair which he had so well filled and highly honored with distinguished ability and efficiency during the years of the war that had passed. In the administration of his executive duties, he had been so devoted to the best interests of his State, so true and loyal to his country, so fair and clear in all his public acts, so untiring in the discharge of his arduous and perplexing duties, so eminently pure in his private life, and so thoughtful at all times of the soldier in the field, that his official career had been deservedly marked with great popularity among the troops, as well as with the entire people. The Govèrnor alluded to them in the following beautiful and kindly language:

"Again, and for the last time, I commend the Michigan troops to your continued care and support. They have never failed in their duty to the country or to the State. Upon every great battle field of the war their shouts have been heard and their sturdy blows have been delivered for the Union and victory. Their hard earned fame is the treasure of every household in the State, and the red blood of their veins has been poured out in large measure to redeem the rebellious South from its great sin and curse. At this hour they stand under the flag of their country, far away from home, in every quarter where the enemy is to be met—along the banks of the father of waters, in the great city at its mouths, on the Arkansas, in the captured forts of the Gulf, by the waters of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and of the Savannah, in the chief city of the Empire State of the South, among the conquering columns in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the trenches under the eye of the Lieutenant General in the great leaguer of Petersburg and Richmond. Alas, that they are also perishing of cold and hunger, and disease, in the filthy rebel prisons and pestilential camps of the South. In every situation their bravery has won the approval of their commanders, and their heroic endurance of hardships has added lustre to their name. It is my sole regret at quitting office that I part with them. My earnest efforts for their good shall follow them while I live, and now from this place I bid them hail, and farewell!"

Early in 1865 it was assumed that Michigan was not receiving full credit for her three years men, consequently the Governor requested the Adjutant General to make a statement, which follows, setting forth the facts, and to proceed to Washington, with a view to obtaining a reduction of her quota.

The presentation of the case to the Provost Marshal General brought out his reply, which is also herein inserted.

Not satisfied with the decision arrived at by General Fry, the Adjutant General referred the matter to Senator Chandler and Congressman Ferry, who went with him to the Secretary of War and were by him referred to the President.

On gaining a hearing, Mr. Chandler stated the matter fully and strongly to the President, and while he was talking Mr. Lincoln seemed very much perplexed, and even gloomy. When Chandler ended, he said; "Mr. Chandler, I cannot do anything for you. We need men. Yours is the third State making the same demand to-day, and I believe that the bottom of the thing is falling out."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,,
Detroit, February 6th, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor of Michigan, to present to your consideration the following statements:

Under the call of the President of December 19th, 1864, 300,000 men are required to supply the deficiency under the call of July 18th, 1864, and to provide for casualties.

The entire quota of Michigan, under the call of July 18th, 1864, as originally assigned by the Provost Marshal General, was 18,282, which, after the enrollment had been amended, was reduced to 15,760.

Up to and including the 31st of December, 1864, there had been enlisted in this State, and credited by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General since the call of July, the following number of men:

For one year, 6,016; for two years, 50; for three years, 10,121, making a total of men absolutely enlisted and credited of 16,187.

This statement shows that instead of there being a *deficiency* in this State, under the call of July 18th, to be provided for under the additional call now pending, there was on the 31st of December an actual *surplus* standing to the credit of the State of 427, counting each man without regard to the term of his enlistment as a unit.

In the calculations, based upon periods of service, made at the office of the Provost Marshal General, and which entirely accord with those made by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State, the proportion of men enlisted for three years entitled the State to a surplus credit on the call of July of 20,719; one year men to be credited to the present call.

On the 31st of December this Department was officially notified that the quotas of the several Congressional Districts of Michigan, under the call of December 19th, 1864, after deducting credits, were as follows:

First District	449	Fourth District	459
Second District	1,404	Fifth District	
Third District	1,794	Sixth District	1,716
Total			5,822

On the 4th of February, however, a further notification was received from the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, which placed the

entire quota of the State of Michigan, under the call of December, at 30,745 men, or 30,745 years of service, which, after deducting the credits to which they were entitled, placed the quota of the several Congressional Districts as follows:

First District	1,726	Fourth District	1,263
Second District	1,801	Fifth District	1,329
Third District	1,918	Sixth District	1,986
Total after deducting credits			10,026

A quota for Michigan of over 30,000 on a total call of 300,000, being more than one-tenth of the whole, it is apparent at a glance involves an enormous error in calculation.

The unquestioned fact that there was a surplus in Michigan under the call of July, entirely excludes the State from any computations based upon the deficiencies under that call, and limits its liability subject to the modifications produced by allowing the credits promised for long terms of service to the requirements of the demand for 300,000 men.

It is submitted that justice requires that a new and largely reduced quota shall be assigned to this State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General Michigan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., February 14th, 1865.

Gen. John Robertson, Adjutant General State of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Honorable, the Secretary of War, dated the 6th instant; and in reply thereto I beg leave to say: The quota of the State of Michigan is her equitable proportion of the 300,000 men called for by the President on the 19th of December, taking into account her enrollment as it stood on the 31st day of December, the amount of men heretofore furnished and the periods of their enlistment.

A portion of the call of July 18th for 500,000 men was filled by credits allowed to the different States and districts, for men previously furnished, and not heretofore credited, and thus less than 500,000 were put in service under the July call, and hence it is that the December call is said to be a call to make up deficiencies. But as that call was filled, either by men or lawful credits, there is no actual deficiency in the accounts of any State or district, and the December call of 300,000 has been apportioned to all the districts, in proportion to their enrollment, and the amount of service heretofore furnished.

In the assignment of the present quotas the State of Michigan has received credit for 20,719 years of service, which she had as excess, under the July call. But as that call is for 300,000 men in addition to all men heretofore furnished, that excess is not deducted from the quota, except to the extent that it exceeds the average amount of excess furnished by the other States. If all the States had furnished the same amount of excess (in proportion to their enrollment) then the quotas of all the States would have been in exact propor-

tion to their respective enrollments; but if none of the States had been in excess, then the quota of the State of Michigan would have been to that extent diminished.

But as all the States have more or less excess, and as the call was to obtain additional men, the excess was added to the call and distributed to the States according to the enrollment, and then the specific amount of excess which each State had was deducted from its quota.

The approximate quotas assigned in December was made up from incomplete data, and have been revised and corrected, which accounts for the difference alluded to in your communication.

A commission has been appointed by the President to examine and report upon the correctness of the quotas of all the States and districts, and the principles upon which they are assigned, and the amounts of credits allowed to each.

Until I have been advised by the report of the committee that error has intervened in the assignment of the quotas of the State of Michigan, I am at a loss to discover that any injustice has been done to the State.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

JAMES B. FRY,
Prov. Marshal General.

The whole matter relative to Michigan and other States was referred by the President to a committee to investigate General Fry's mode of equalizing credits and assigning quotas, who reported as follows:

"The call for three hundred thousand men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised. But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service shall be considered, so as to equalize the draft. The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists. The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft. The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years' service for which they enlisted. Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st of December, 1864, the number of men furnished up to that date, the localities from which they came, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for three hundred thousand men among the several districts and parts of districts according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished and the periods of service previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

"Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st December, 1864; from that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19th, 1864, by three, to have the number of years' service upon that call, and to this add the excess as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to 31st December, 1864, is to

the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess. From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years' service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19th, 1864, which divided by three gives the number of men required from the district.

"As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by going under this call for longer periods than one year must be equalized on future calls. It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterward subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally produced, considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this call, and conversely. Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two, and three years, it was necessary to take one of these periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis but the process of calculation would be more complicated. Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness. We file in the Provost Marshal General's office our calculation of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,
Att'y Gen'l of the U. S.
R. DELAFIELD,
Brig. Gen'l and C. Eng. of the U. S. A.
C. W. FOSTER,
Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

Approved Feb. 17th, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. General.

Notwithstanding this investigation and the decision rendered, it was claimed that Michigan did not receive full credit for her three years service, but in view of the fact, as stated by Mr. Lincoln, that *the country needed men*, the claim was waived, and the State cheerfully proceeded with the filling of her quota.

During the session of the Legislature in 1865, the following concurrent resolution was unanimously passed:

"WHEREAS, The Hon. Austin Blair, whose valedictory message was delivered to this Legislature on the fifth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, has retired to private life;

"AND WHEREAS, The four years of his administration have been the most laborious, as well as the most perilous in the history both of the State and of the

nation, with eleven of the most Southern States banded together in the most unjustifiable rebellion the world has ever known;

"AND WHEREAS, Governor Blair's administration has been marked by eminent ability, rare integrity, and unsurpassed success, as shown by the enlistments and organization into companies, regiments, and batteries, in the most perfect military order, of over eighty thousand men, as brave, true, and patriotic as ever bared their breasts to any foe; therefore

"*Resolved* (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of the people of Michigan, through this Legislature, are hereby cordially tendered to ex-Governor Blair, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has, during his administration of the last four years, been able to conduct the affairs of the government of the State."

Following Governor Blair, Henry H. Crapo took the executive chair, bringing to the service of the State and the nation strong and inherent patriotism, great ability, scrupulous honesty of purpose, and a most remarkable and preëminent degree of physical and mental energy, with almost continuous application, giving his administration great efficiency and much popularity. The Governor, in his inaugural message delivered to the Legislature, referring to the Michigan troops in the field, for whom he always entertained the most profound respect and the highest appreciation of their valuable services, says, with much eloquence and feeling, while alluding to the great loss of life among them and of the cause in which they were then still engaged:

"This is indeed a fearful sacrifice to be made even in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, and fearful is the penalty and terrible is the suffering which the authors and leaders of treason and rebellion deserve and must endure as a just consequence of this enormous crime. These brave men—the Michigan troops—are worthy of all praise. I commend them to your warmest sympathies, to your highest regards, to your active support. They have done heroic deeds on every battle field; they have won a name for undaunted courage in every conflict with a deadly and persistent foe; they have endured hardships and privations without a murmur, and their loyalty and patriotism have never yet been tarnished. Those who have fallen upon the battle field or on the march, or have died in hospitals—who now sleep in death, martyrs to the cause of human freedom—our gratitude, our sympathies can never reach. But of those who suffer through loss of them, and of those brave veterans who yet survive, we should ever be mindful. A nation's gratitude should ever be theirs, and justice, at least, should be their reward. * * * *

"Although the rebellion, involving a civil war of unparalleled magnitude, which was inaugurated at the close of the administration of James Buchanan by conspirators and traitors for the overthrow of our Government, still aims its blows at the dismemberment of the Union, causing the devastation of portions of our fair land, depleting the National Treasury, and destroying many of our best, most loyal, and patriotic men, the efforts for its suppression continue to be prosecuted with undiminished vigor and with unfaltering purpose; and the events of the past year have served but to increase our confidence in the permanency and power of our republican institutions. The nation, it is true, has been sorely tried, yet it has exhibited strength and resources far beyond the

most sanguine hopes of its friends; while its enemies, both at home and abroad, have been compelled to confess their disappointment." * *

Nor were they forgotten by the Legislature of the State; for on the 22d of February, 1865, that body passed the following concurrent resolution:

"*Resolved, by the House of Representatives* (the Senate concurring), That on this anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country the thanks of this Legislature, and through us of the people of the State, are hereby tendered to the soldiers of Michigan who promptly responded to the call of their country in its time of peril; and who by their fortitude and soldierly bearing under the privations and hardships of a soldier's life, 'in camp and field, through march and siege,' and by their indomitable bravery and heroism on scores of battle-fields, have won exalted honor to themselves, and crowned with unfading glory the name and fame of Michigan."

With the great increase of Government, State, and local bounties in 1864 commenced the decrease of patriotism to a great extent among those enlisting outside of the armies in the field, which continued to lessen and lessen, and at the commencement of 1865 was not held out as any part of the inducements to enter the service. Enlistments had become a matter of bargain and sale, dollars and cents almost entirely ruling the action.

On January 1st, 1865, the 11th Regiment of Infantry was in process of recruitment, and the organization of the 30th, designed for duty on the Michigan frontier, was completed on the 9th and mustered into service with the maximum number, and at once assigned to duty along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, with headquarters at Detroit. Little progress, however, had been made in filling up the 11th until February, when vigorous measures toward that end were adopted, and on the 4th of March four companies left camp at Jackson, for Nashville, Tennessee. On the 18th of the same month the remaining six companies had completed their organization, and on that day also took the route to Nashville, in command of Colonel P. H. Keegan, the muster-in rolls of the regiment showing a strength of 898 officers and men.

On February 4th the Legislature authorized the payment of $150 State bounty, which continued to be paid until the 14th of May following. Townships were empowered at the same time to pay a bounty of $100, which was also paid until recruiting ceased in the State.

The successful operations of the United States armies having brought the war to a close by the utter overthrow of the rebel forces early in the spring of 1865, orders were at once issued to abandon all pending measures for the reinforcement of the National arms, and recruiting, as well as operations under the draft, ceased on the 14th of April.

TABLE *showing the number of men raised in each County of the State, between November 1, 1864, and the suspension of recruiting, April 14, 1865, together with the number previously raised therein under the Enrollment System, and the total number credited to each County from September 19, 1863, to the close of the War:*

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Enlisted Since Nov. 1, 1864.		Product of Draft during same Period.	Term of Service Credited.			Total Credit in N'mbers since Nov. 1, 1864.	Heretofore Credited under Enrollm'nt System.	Aggr'g'te Credits from Sept. 19, 1863, to close of War.
	Army.	Navy.		1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.			
Allegan	238	14	80	309	15	8	332	802	1,134
Antrim	2	------	4	6	------	------	6	22	28
Alpena	7	------	------	7	------	------	7	44	51
Barry	142	------	34	172	------	4	176	640	816
Benzie	------	------	21	21	------	------	21	49	70
Bay	27	------	7	31	------	3	34	312	346
Branch	210	12	69	273	3	15	291	995	1,286
Berrien	300	------	48	327	------	21	348	1,107	1,455
Cass	160	------	52	185	------	27	212	827	1,039
Calhoun	421	------	932	392	10	60	462	1,474	1,936
Cheboygan	------	------	2	1	------	1	2	14	16
Clinton	92	------	7	89	------	10	99	647	746
Chippewa	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	5
Delta	------	------	5	5	------	------	5	19	24
Emmet	------	------	3	3	------	------	3	15	18
Eaton	192	------	33	205	1	19	225	720	945
Genesee	164	------	17	177	------	4	181	1,002	1,183
Gratiot	23	------	60	78	------	5	83	253	336
Grand Traverse	1	------	4	4	------	1	5	92	97
Hillsdale	271	------	86	320	------	37	357	1,222	1,579
Houghton	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	150	150
Huron	11	------	28	36	------	3	39	160	199
Ingham	204	------	83	273	1	13	287	803	1,090
Ionia	211	------	34	232	------	13	245	802	1,047
Isabella	13	------	5	18	------	------	18	68	86
Iosco	------	------	8	8	------	------	8	18	26
Jackson	347	7	56	352	7	51	410	1,346	1,756
Keweenaw	2	------	------	1	------	1	2	18	20
Kent	191	------	115	298	1	7	306	1,337	1,643
Kalamazoo	381	------	56	380	2	55	437	1,224	1,661
Livingston	121	------	83	188	------	16	204	760	964
Lenawee	462	------	78	415	2	123	540	1,837	2,377
Leelanaw	5	------	22	26	------	1	27	51	78
Lapeer	135	------	34	151	------	18	169	675	844
Monroe	154	------	78	158	------	74	232	847	1,079
Montcalm	47	------	26	70	------	3	73	280	353
Macomb	216	------	37	232	1	20	253	963	1,216
Menominee	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	19	19
Marquette / Schoolcraft	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	71	72
Muskegon	64	------	2	66	------	------	66	291	357
Mecosta	3	------	11	13	------	1	14	78	92
Mason	5	------	6	10	------	1	11	36	47
Manitou	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	7	8
Manistee	1	------	3	4	------	------	4	78	82
Mackinac	------	------	4	4	------	------	4	43	47
Midland	5	------	2	6	------	1	7	67	74
Newaygo	36	------	25	57	------	4	61	152	213
Ontonagon	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	62	62
Oakland	492	------	43	432	2	101	535	1,551	2,086
Oceana	19	------	11	28	------	2	30	93	123
Ottawa	184	1	11	182	4	10	196	678	874
Shiawassee	91	------	12	98	1	4	103	583	686
St. Joseph	299	3	61	282	6	75	363	1,051	1,414

TABLE *showing the number of men raised, etc.*—CONTINUED.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Enlisted Since Nov. 1, 1864.		Product of Draft during same Period.	Term of Service Credited.			Total Credit in N'mbers since Nov. 1, 1864.	Heretofore Credited under Enrollm'nt System.	Aggr'g'te Credits from Sept 19, 1863, to close of War.
	Army.	Navy.		1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.			
Sanilac	24	------	9	26	1	6	33	346	379
St. Clair	148	------	64	167	------	45	212	991	1,203
Saginaw	115	------	19	126	------	8	134	1,020	1,154
Tuscola	16	------	17	32	------	1	33	320	353
Van Buren	158	3	61	198	4	20	222	717	939
Washtenaw	517	4	20	378	4	159	541	1,765	2,306
Wayne	619	------	93	471	1	240	712	3,631	4,343
Totals	7,547	53	1,782	8,024	66	1,292	9,382	35,247	44,629

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS,

Showing aggregate numbers, in detail, of the credits allowed to each County in the State during the operations of the Enrollment System, together with the number of men enlisting, previously to the adoption of that System, and reported to the Adjutant General's office as residents thereof, and the total, approximately, of the number of troops furnished by the several Counties from the beginning to the close of the War:

COUNTIES.	Enlisted in Army under Enrollment System.	Veterans Re-enlisted in the Field.	Enlisted in Navy.	Drafted Men Commuting.	Prodnct of Draft in Men.	Term of Service Credited.			Total Credit in Numbers under Enrollment System.	Enlistments previous to Sept. 19, 1863.	Approximate Totals during War.
						1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.			
Allegan	726	96	19	78	215	530	15	589	1,134	1,041	2,175
Antrim	14	------	3	4	7	18	----	10	28	------	28
Alpena	39	------	----	9	3	8	----	43	51	7	58
Barry	604	66	11	47	88	301	----	515	816	809	1,625
Benzie	25	------	1	2	42	47	----	23	70	------	70
Bay	264	25	----	37	20	35	----	311	346	165	511
Branch	788	173	55	79	191	474	3	809	1,286	1,490	2,776
Berrien	996	246	----	49	164	555	----	900	1,455	1,724	3,179
Cass	709	119	17	55	139	374	----	665	1,039	793	1,832
Calhoun	1,423	295	42	123	53	690	25	1,221	1,936	1,942	3,878
Cheboygan	9	------	----	2	5	1	----	15	16	15	31
Clinton	558	116	----	15	57	155	----	591	746	860	1,606
Chippewa	4	1	----	-----	------	1	----	4	5	16	21
Delta	1	------	----	10	13	12	----	12	24	------	24
Emmet	12	------	----	-----	6	6	----	12	18	21	39
Eaton	697	123	----	59	66	346	1	598	945	796	1,741
Genesee	807	206	7	98	65	290	----	893	1,183	1,335	2,518
Gratiot	152	18	----	13	153	156	----	180	336	310	646
Grand Traverse	80	------	8	3	6	35	----	62	97	74	171
Hillsdale	1,230	111	1	59	178	442	----	1,137	1,579	1,349	2,928
Houghton	137	13	----	------	------	------	----	150	150	310	460
Huron	74	12	----	30	83	62	----	137	199	143	342
Ingham	819	98	----	51	122	479	4	607	1,090	1,007	2,097
Ionia	873	79	----	36	59	------	----	------	1,047	1,417	2,464
Isabella	53	6	----	1	26	40	----	46	86	51	137

GENERAL SUMMARY.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Enlisted in Army under Enrollment System.	Veterans Re-enlisted in the Field.	Enlisted in Navy.	Drafted men Commuting.	Product of Draft in Men.	Term of Service Credited.			Total Credit in Numbers under Enrollment System.	Enlistments previous to Sept. 19, 1863.	Approximate Totals During War.
						1 year.	2 years.	3 years.			
Iosco	6	2	1	5	12	14	...	12	26	1	27
Jackson	1,311	208	37	106	91	554	8	1,191	1,753	1,479	3,232
Keweenaw	20	.....	....	.....	.....	1	....	19	20	99	119
Kent	989	354	10	93	197	446	4	1,193	1,643	2,571	4,214
Kalamazoo	1,246	205	66	53	91	612	3	1,046	1,661	1,560	3,221
Livingston	710	89	7	21	137	258	....	706	964	923	1,887
Lenawee	1,947	224	14	93	99	563	7	1,807	2,377	2,060	4,437
Leelanaw	33	.....	....	1	44	43	....	35	78	20	98
Lapeer	620	123	3	14	84	209	....	635	844	932	1,776
Monroe	691	115	1	37	235	344	2	733	1,079	1,191	2,270
Montcalm	251	16	....	25	61	138	....	215	353	287	640
Macomb	900	149	17	16	134	320	2	894	1,216	1,144	2,360
Menominee	19	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	19	19	.....	19
Marquette... } Schoolcraft.. }	70	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	72	72	193	265
Muskegon	248	29	6	40	34	104	....	253	357	379	736
Mecosta	38	2	....	28	24	31	....	61	92	67	159
Mason	25	.....	....	4	18	22	....	25	47	12	59
Manitou	.....	.....	....	2	6	2	....	6	8	2	10
Manistee	69	.....	....	6	7	5	....	77	82	6	88
Mackinac	26	.....	....	11	10	8	....	39	47	.....	47
Midland	54	10	....	7	3	6	...	68	74	54	129
Newaygo	131	3	....	24	55	103	....	110	213	199	412
Ontonagon	61	1	....	.....	.....	.....	...	62	62	192	254
Oakland	1,622	212	18	16	218	578	2	1,506	2,086	1,632	3,718
Oceana	85	1	....	15	22	37	....	86	123	100	223
Ottawa	669	106	5	57	37	292	4	578	874	673	1,547
Shiawassee	484	129	7	32	34	159	1	526	686	1,067	1,753
St. Joseph	1,125	96	10	94	89	534	7	873	1,414	1,422	2,836
Sanilac	235	81	....	7	56	62	1	316	379	402	781
St. Clair	779	199	20	20	185	231	1	971	1,203	1,378	2,581
Saginaw	871	153	8	75	47	166	...	988	1,154	885	2,039
Tuscola	211	39	....	44	59	55	....	298	353	311	664
Van Buren	605	138	8	52	136	341	4	594	939	945	1,884
Washtenaw	1,741	334	49	124	58	723	6	1,577	2,306	1,778	4,084
Wayne	3,352	722	32	.....	237	703	5	3,635	4,343	4,870	9,213
Totals	32,338	5,545	483	1,982	*4,281	13,026	105	31,498	44,629	44,544	89,173

*The total sum paid into the Treasury Department of the United States by drafted citizens of Michigan as commutation money was $594,600.00.

The product of soldiers and credits yielded by the several counties, as exhibited in the table immediately foregoing, is in its aggregate, as previously intimated, below the total number known to have been furnished by the State.

The report of the Adjutant General's Department for 1864, showed that, according to the records, the actual number of men furnished by Michigan from the beginning of the war to November 1st, 1864, was..... 81,365
Add the number of men commuting..... 1,982

And the total credits to that time were..... 83,347

The number of men credited by enlistment and draft from November 1st, 1864, to the close of the war, as shown by preceding tables, was	9,382
Making the total *credits* of the State, from April, 1861, to April, 1865, the entire period of the war, as shown by the records	92,729
Deducting from this aggregate the number of men commuting	1,982
There is left a total number actually furnished in men, of	90,747

These figures do not include men enlisted in regiments of other States, and are believed to be substantially correct. There is a discrepancy however between them and the tables of the War Department, as will be seen by the subjoined letter from the Provost Marshal General:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

His Excellency, H. H. Crapo, Governor of Michigan, Lansing:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the number of men furnished by the State of Michigan, from April 17th, 1861, to April 30th, 1865, is ninety thousand and forty-eight (90,048), without reference to periods of service, which varied from three months to three years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

NATIVITIES OF TROOPS.

TABLE *Showing Nativities of Michigan Volunteers.*

New England States		2,847	
New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania		31,137	
Ohio and Indiana		9,506	
Michigan		21,517	
Illinois and Wisconsin		300	
Kentucky and Tennessee		166	
Free States west of Mississippi river		60	
Slave States west of Mississippi river		73	
Southern States not above enumerated		544	
Indiana		145	
Free States, colored		217	
Slave States, colored		956	
Total United States		67,468	
British America, exclusive of Canada	169		
Canada	8,276		
Canada, colored	441	8,886	
Total Americans			76,354
England		3,761	
Ireland		3,929	
Scotland		763	
Germany		4,872	
France and French dominions		380	
Spain and Spanish America		22	
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway		381	
Miscellaneous		238	
Miscellaneous, colored		47	
Total foreign			14,393
			90,747
Total white			88,941
Total colored			1,661
Total Indian			145
			*90,747

*A singular fact was established regarding the Michigan soldiers of the war, and particularly among the re-enlisted veterans, both by personal observation and the examination of descriptive lists, that a large proportion of those who stood the service best and endured the longest, bore strong marks of the *nervo sanguine* temperament, having florid complexions, some with red or tawny beards, most of them having brown or light brown hair, and some red hair, while few

The foregoing table varies from the credit finally given by the War Department, but is entered as it was received, having been compiled by Professor Gould from researches made by one of his employés in the Adjutant General's office of the State.

In connection with the foregoing statement, the following table from a valuable statistical work by Benjamin A. Gould, an eminent statistician, then Actuary to the United States Sanitary Commission, will be found interesting, covering as it does, the nativities of over 2,000,000 of Union soldiers, showing 1,523,267 natives to 494,933 foreign.

TABLE *Showing Nativities of United States Volunteers.*

PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	Native Americans.	British Americans	English.	Irish.	Germans.	Other Foreigners	"Foreigners" not otherwise designated	Total Number different White Soldiers.
Maine	48,135	3,217	779	1,971	244	454	----------	54,800
New Hampshire	19,759	2,362	1,147	2,699	952	881	----------	27,800
Vermont	22,037	2,713	325	1,289	86	208	142	26,800
Massachusetts	79,560	2,917	2,306	10,007	1,876	1,591	7,243	105,500
R. I. and Conn	37,190	1,697	2,234	7,657	2,919	2,129	1,074	54,900
New York	203,622	19,985	14,024	51,206	36,680	11,555	728	337,800
New Jersey	35,496	2,692	2,491	8,880	7,337	2,051	353	59,300
Pennsylvania	222,641	1,339	3,503	17,418	17,208	3,532	5,859	271,500
Delaware	8,506	45	127	582	621	130	189	10,000
Maryland	22,435	155	403	1,400	3,107	400	----------	27,900
Dist. of Columbia	9,967	54	152	698	746	156	227	12,000
West Virginia	21,111	35	248	550	869	284	203	23,300
Kentucky	38,988	67	117	1,303	1,943	181	501	43,100
Ohio	219,949	1,589	2,619	8,129	20,102	3,149	4,363	259,900
Indiana	141,454	760	1,248	3,472	7,190	1,374	902	156,400
Illinois	168,983	4,404	5,953	12,041	18,140	7,379	----------	216,900
Michigan	54,830	3,136	1,310	3,278	3,534	1,251	4,661	72,000
Wisconsin	47,972	3,371	3,703	3,621	15,709	5,124	----------	79,500
Minnesota	11,977	1,371	614	1,140	2,715	2,183	----------	20,000
Iowa	48,686	995	1,015	1,436	2,850	1,618	----------	56,600
Missouri	46,676	359	761	4,362	30,899	2,343	----------	85,400
Kansas	13,493	269	429	1,082	1,090	437	----------	16,800
Grand Total	1,523,267	53,532	45,508	144,221	176,817	48,410	26,445	2,018,200

had dark complexions, black hair or black beards, clearly showing that a very large number of both officers and men whose endurance enabled them to undertake and accomplish the most arduous service, were of the complexion and temperament referred to. This was so noticeable in one of the Michigan regiments, that the Colonel, when he had a detail to make involving a necessity for great endurance in overcoming hardships, directed that sandy haired men be selected.

CALLS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TROOPS.

From the Annual Cyclopedia, 1865:

"From returns made by the Provost Marshal General it appears that the aggregate quotas charged against the several States under all the calls made by the President from April 15th, 1861, to April 15th, 1865, amounted to 2,759,049; and that the aggregate number of men credited on the several calls and put into the service during the same period was 2,656,553, leaving a defficiency on all calls, when the war closed, of 102,496, which would have been obtained in full if recruiting and drafting had not been discontinued. This number does not embrace the 'emergency men' put into the service at various times during the summer of 1863, amounting to upward of 120,000 men, who served periods of two or three weeks.

"The following tables, furnished to Congress by the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted in December, 1865, give the latest official information with respect to the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods:

Number of Troops Furnished Under Different Calls.

DATE OF CALL.	Number of Men.	Terms of Enlistment.
Call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men	98,235	3 months.
Call of May 3, and July 22 and 25, 1861, for 500,000 men	2,715	6 months.
	9,056	1 year.
	30,952	2 years.
	657,863	3 years.
Call of July 2, 1862, for 500,000 men	419,627	3 years.
Call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men	86,860	9 months.
Proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia	16,361	6 months.
Calls of Oct. 15, 1863, and February 1, 1864, for 500,000	374,807	3 years.
Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	284,021	3 years.
Militia mustered into service in spring of 1864	83,612	100 days.
Call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	149,356	1 & 2 years.
	234,798	3 years.
	728	4 years.
Call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men	151,105	1 year.
	5,076	2 years.
	48,065	3 years.
	312	4 years.

Number of Troops Furnished by States.

	Aggregate.	Aggregate Reduced to Three Years' Standard.
Maine	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire	34,605	30,827
Vermont	35,256	29,052
Massachusetts	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	50,514
New York	455,568	380,980
New Jersey	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania	366,326	267,558
Delaware	13,651	10,303
Maryland	49,730	40,692
West Virginia	30,003	27,653
District of Columbia	16,872	11,506
Ohio	317,133	329,976
Indiana	195,147	152,283
Illinois	258,217	212,694
Michigan	*90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	96,118	78,985
Minnesota	25,034	19,675
Iowa	75,860	68,182
Missouri	108,773	86,192
Kentucky	78,540	70,348
Kansas	20,097	18,654
Total	2,653,062	2,129,041

*The final credit allowed Michigan by the Provost Marshal was 90,048.

The following is taken from the same work made up from the Provost Marshal General's report:

"The recorded number of deserters was 268,530, although the Provost Marshal General considers that about one-fourth of these were subsequently accounted for. More than 76,000 were arrested, but probably as many as 125,000 different enlistments failed to yield soldiers to the army, although they led to their entry upon the official records. * * * * *

"In general, the manufacturing States, as, for instance, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey, rank high in the column of desertion; and this result is to be attributed to the fact that such States are dotted with towns and cities.

"It appears beyond dispute that the crime of desertion is especially characteristic of troops from large cities, and of the districts which they supply with recruits. The ratio per thousand of deserters to credits throughout the loyal States is 62.51. * * * * * * * * * * *

"The respectable and industrious part of this population did, indeed, produce a mass of faithful troops, but with these were mixed a vast number of adventurers unworthy of any country, who had no affection for the Republic, and only enlisted for money."

Henry H. Crapo

GOVERNOR CRAPO'S WELCOME TO RETURNING TROOPS.

With the surrender of the rebel army, under General Lee, on the 9th of April, 1865, and the subsequent surrender of General Johnston's army in the same month, the war which had been waged against the Union ended, and soon after the troops belonging to the various States began to leave the field.

The Michigan troops being among the first to receive orders, the Twentieth Regiment arrived in the State June 4th, 1865, and others followed in succession up to June 10th, 1866, when the Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry reached the State, being the last belonging to the State to leave the field.

On the 14th of June, 1865, Governor Crapo issued the following proclamation of welcome and thanks to the returning Michigan troops, which properly belongs to the military history of the State, and is therefore inserted herein:

Michigan Soldiers—Officers and Men:

In the hour of National danger and peril, when the safety—when the very existence—of your country was imperiled, you left your firesides, your homes and your families, to defend the Government and the Union. But the danger is now averted, the struggle is ended, and victory—absolute and complete victory—has perched upon your banners. You have conquered a glorious peace, and are thereby permitted to return to your homes and to the pursuits of tranquil industry, to which I now welcome you! And not only for myself, but for the people of the State, do I tender you a most cordial greeting.

Citizen Soldiers! Recognized by the institutions of the land as freemen—as American citizens, that proudest of all political distinctions—and possessing, in common with every citizen, the elective franchise, which confers the right to an exercise of the sovereign power, you had become so identified and engrossed with the National enterprise and prosperity derived from the untrammeled privileges of Republican freedom, that the enemies of those institutions, in their ignorance of the principles upon which they are founded, madly and foolishly believed that you were destitute of manhood. They supposed you had become so debased by continued toil as to be devoid of every noble impulse. They imagined that you were cowards and cravens, and that by the threatenings alone of a despotic and tyrannical oligarchy you could not only be subdued, but robbed of your inheritance of freedom—of your birthright of liberty—those glorious and priceless legacies from your patriotic sires. Through the vilest treachery and the foulest robbery, these wicked and perjured

men, whom their country had not only greatly benefited and favored, but highly honored, believed that by despoiling your country of its reputation, of its treasures, of its means of protection and defense, they had ensured your degradation and defeat.

Fatal mistake! and terrible its consequences to those wicked and forsworn men, as well as to their deluded and blinded votaries!

Soldiers! You have taught a lesson, not only to the enemies of your country, but to the world, which will never be forgotten. With your brave comrades from every loyal State in this great and redeemed Union, you have met these vaunting and perjured traitors and rebels face to face, upon the field of battle, in the front of strongly fortified intrenchments, and before almost impregnable ramparts; and by your skill and valor—your persistent efforts and untiring devotion to the sacred cause of freedom, of civilization, and of mankind—you have proved to those arch criminals and their sympathizers that it is not necessary for men to be serfs and slaves in order to be soldiers, but that in the hands of free and enlightened citizens, enjoying the advantages and blessings conferred by free institutions, the temple of Liberty will ever be safe, and its escutcheon forever unsullied.

Although you return to us bearing honorable marks of years of toil, of hardship, of privation, and of suffering—many of you with bodies mutilated, maimed, and scarred—mourning the loss of brave comrades ruthlessly slain on the field of battle, tortured to death by inches, or foully murdered in cold blood, not with the weapon of a soldier, but by the lingering pangs of starvation and exposure—yet you will in the future enjoy the proud satisfaction of having aided in achieving for your country her second independence—in vindicating the National honor and dignity—in overthrowing that despotic and unholy power which has dared to raise its hideous head on this continent for the purpose of trampling upon and destroying that inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which is the birthright of all—and finally, in placing the Union, established by the blood of our fathers, upon an imperishable foundation. You will also possess the rich inheritance of meriting the continued plaudits, and of enjoying the constant gratitude of a free people, whose greatness *you* have preserved in its hour of most imminent peril.

In the name of the people of Michigan, I thank you for the honor you have done us by your valor, your soldierly bearing, your invincible courage, everywhere displayed, whether upon the field of battle, in the perilous assault, or in the deadly breach; for your patience under the fatigues and privations and sufferings incident to war, and for your discipline and ready obedience to the orders of your superiors. We are proud in believing that when the history of this rebellion shall have been written, where all have done well, none will stand higher on the roll of fame than the officers and soldiers sent to the field from the loyal and patriotic State of Michigan.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Notwithstanding the medical department of the Government exercised all its accustomed foresight and made judicious use of its immense resources with advanced preparations to meet coming emergencies, there were times during the war, when great battles came thick and fast, when rebel bullets felled men like the grain in harvest, that it failed in supplying a sufficiency of surgeons in the field, and extreme suffering threatened the sick and wounded. This deficiency, however, was readily and cheerfully made up by the voluntary service of the medical men of the land. The surgeons of Michigan were not behind in the humane work, and without fee or proffer of reward, never failed, although at a great sacrifice, in promptly and substantially responding to the emergency.

The following extract, from a report made in 1864 by Dr. Joseph Tunnicliff, of Jackson, then State agent at Washington, to the Adjutant General, sets forth their readiness for this service:

"The Potomac Army, under command of Lieutenant General Grant, crossed the Rapidan May 5th, 1864, and from that day onward to about the 10th day of June, there occurred a nearly continuous succession of battles, so frequent that it is a common remark of the soldiers returned from that campaign that it seemed to them like *one continuous battle.*

"Certain it is that the entire region, from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor, was a continuous battle ground. Three hundred thousand men in daily and nightly conflict for thirty-five days produced of necessity a host of wounded, who demanded from not only the Government but the people every possible assistance.

"Not only the government ambulances and wagons, but every other possible means of transportation which could be devised, were resorted to by the sick and wounded to reach Fredericksburg, the newly established base and depot of supplies.

"On the 12th day of May I received from you, General, on behalf of the Governor, the following telegram:

"'*To J. Tunnicliff, Jr., Michigan State Agent:*

"'The Governor directs that you make every exertion to take care of the Michigan wounded soldiers. Employ sufficient assistance to do so, and use what money may be necessary. Should you need any number of assistants from the State, inform by telegraph, and acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch by telegraph.'

"Upon receipt of the above, and after consultation with General Joseph K.

Barnes, Surgeon General—who, permit me to add, is precisely the right man in the right place—I dispatched the following reply:

"'*General Robertson:*

"'SIR—Your telegram is received. Large provision has already been made by the Surgeon General and the various sanitary commissions to meet the requirements. I have forwarded Mrs. Brainard and Miss Wheelock, with three assistants and twenty boxes of sanitary stores, to Fredericksburg, on the 10th instant. The Surgeon General directs me to say that he will accept the services of ten experienced surgeons, fully equipped for ten days' service in the field. Direct them to report at this office. I have made provisions to have them forwarded.'

"It is with no ordinary pride that I record the fact that, in response to this invitation, thirty-three surgeons, with their assistants, left their business and the comforts of home to volunteer their services, without compensation, to aid their suffering countrymen at this trying period, and among them are many of the most eminent surgeons of our State. I deem it but just that I should append their names:

"Drs. Alonzo B. Palmer, Ann Arbor; D. L. Davenport, E. M. Clark, Detroit; Edward Cox, Z. L. Slater, Battle Creek; C. F. Ashley, W. G. Cox, A. F. Kinney, Ypsilanti; W. B. Smith, Ann Arbor; Gordon Chittock, F. M. Reasnor, Jackson; R. B. Gates, George Barnes, Chelsea; S. C. Willie, East Saginaw; M. F. Baldwin, Flint; Stephen Griggs, E. W. Goodwin, Detroit; E. Church, Marshall; R. H. Davis, Mason; James C. Willson, Flint; H. C. Farrand, East Saginaw; J. E. Smith, Portland; John Smith, Pontiac; J. E. Wilson, Rochester; F. B. Galbraith, C. C. Jerome, Port Huron; O. F. Burroughs, Galesburg; J. P. Nash, Marshall; W. L. Stillwell, Kalamazoo; S. Lathrop, Pine Run; H. C. Fairbank, Grand Blanc; E. R. Ellis, and L DePuy, Grand Rapids.

"Thousands of the soldiers of our army—for their labors were not restricted to the soldiers of our State—will remember so long as the pulses of life flow, with grateful hearts, the unselfish devotion and skill with which this body of volunteer surgeons labored to relieve them.

"They were not all assigned to duty at Fredericksburg; for, as the army advanced, some of them were sent to the White House, and many of them to City Point. Most of them remained so long as their services were needed, and I regret to add that a number of them returned in a greatly impaired state of health.

"The following young gentlemen, students of medicine and surgery, forwarded by the citizens of Ann Arbor, reported as volunteer dressers, June 1st, were accepted by the Surgeon General, and sent to duty in hospitals at City Point; Messrs. O. Marshall, M. O. Bentley, P. Martin, J. K. Johnson, and D. V. Dean. They all did *well*—indeed, most of them were so well liked by the medical officers in charge that they were soon employed as assistant surgeons, and placed in charge of surgical wards. It may be well to add here that these young men had nearly completed their course of study preparatory to graduation. The people of Ann Arbor may well feel proud of their contribution. It was what money could not purchase."

The services rendered by these professional gentlemen of Michigan, without pay or hope of reward, except that which a sense of having performed a duty to their country, and a consciousness that in so doing they aided in alleviating much suffering of their fellow man gives, were of great value to the Govern-

ment, and at the same time administered to the relief of thousands then suffering from disease and wounds consequent to recent battles and to those then in progress. That this service was not confined to Michigan men was proverbial, as the sick and wounded of other States coming within their cognizance were alike relieved,—not even excepting the rebel who fell into their hands, for they were also received with generous recognition, regardless of their rebellious crime.

While it is not assumed that Michigan surgeons were more humane than those of other States, it is honestly claimed that during the war their fullest sympathies were extended to all the suffering consequent to the great struggle, and when opportunity offered were not withheld from the rebel. Among the many evidences of this fact, the following occurrence, which speaks for itself, is made a matter of record because the circumstance was brought about under the direction of a Michigan surgeon:

After the engagements at Perryville, and at other points in Kentucky in the latter part of 1862, several thousand rebel sick and wounded had been gathered together in hospitals at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. On October 20th Surgeon William H. DeCamp of the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics was detailed as Medical Director to relieve Surgeon Chambers, and assigned to duty in charge of all the hospitals at that point. The administration of Dr. DeCamp appears to have been most efficient and considerate, as established by the following rebel authority, and illustrating, at least in one instance, the fact that rebel wounded received humane treatment at Union hands:

CONFEDERATE HOSPITALS,
Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Nov. 14th, 1862.

SIR—As we shall soon be called to report at the headquarters of the Confederate Army of Mississippi, we desire, before our departure, to signify to you our feelings for your conduct towards us and the patients in our charge.

You, as Post Surgeon, have labored under very many serious disadvantages; yet through your skill and untiring energy you have rendered the sick and wounded as comfortable as could have been done under more favorable circumstances. You have evinced a desire to extend to us those courtesies which professional etiquette sanctions, and are suggested by a sound and discriminating mind; and for all of which you will, Sir, please receive our thanks and best wishes for your prosperity.

We remain your obliging and obedient servants,

J. F. SCOTT, Surgeon C. S. A.
A. T. BOYD, Surgeon C. S. A.
WM. SINGLETON, Surgeon C. S. A.
J. D WOOTON, Surgeon C. S. A.
S. M. THOMPSON, Surgeon C. S. A.
JO'S D. MOORE, Chief Surgeon C. S. A.
N. J. TURNER, Ass't. Surgeon C. S. A.
J. E. WILSON, Ass't. Surgeon C. S. A.
ROB'T F. CARLIN, Surgeon C. S. A.
JAS. H. WILKES, Ass't. Surgeon C. S. A.
R. M. SUTFIELD, Surgeon P. A., C. S. A.
H. PLUMER, Surgeon C. S. A.
R. D. GWYN, Ass't. Surgeon C. S. A.
H. S. ALLEN, Ass't. Surgeon C. S. A.

To WM. H. DECAMP, M. D.,
Post Surgeon and Medical Director U. S. A., Harrodsburg, Ky.

The assertions generally advanced by the people and press of the southern States in refutation of the charges of cruelty to Union prisoners, that they received as good treatment as rebel prisoners did at the hands of the North, have been unquestionably proved erroneous. That this has been established beyond a doubt it is but necessary to investigate the matter by a reference to the most reliable statements which have become a part of the war history, and which were verified by personal observation of the good condition of the rebel prisoners when exchanged, as compared with the Union men with their emaciated and fearfully deformed bodies, a result of untold tortures administered with diabolical and criminal intent upon the unarmed and helpless captives, unheard of in the histories of the past, the responsibility of which can never be removed from the confederate government or excused by its apologists, but will be handed down the vista of time as without a parallel in barbarous cruelty. The inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners cannot be forgotten, nor the crime mitigated in the least on the plea that it was as good as that received by the rebel prisoners, for it has been well established that they were provided with the same shelter, rations, medicine and surgical aid as the Union army, and when released and sent to the rebel army were in good condition, the death percentage being comparatively small; while the Union prisoners were huddled together in filthy prisons, swarming with vermin and infected with disease, or placed purposely in camps of unhealthy location without shelter except the holes which their own emaciated and weak hands dug in the damp earth, where, without covering they burrowed like beasts, resulting in sickness, with but little, if any, medical aid; starving them by thousands to death by exposure and hunger, or reducing them to hideous skeletons, or to an idiotic condition worse than death.

The commission appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission to investigate the matter, after a full and fair examination of the subject, taking evidence of both Union and rebel prisoners, says:

"No supposition of negligence, or thoughtlessness, or indifference, or accident, or inefficiency, or destitution, or necessity, can account for all this. So many and such positive forms of abuse and wrong cannot come from negative causes.

"The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that 'these privations and sufferings' have been 'designedly inflicted by the military and other authority of the rebel government,' and cannot have been 'due to causes which such authorities could not control.'"

ARMY VOTE.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved February 5th, 1864, to enable the qualified electors of this State in the military service to vote at certain elections, the same were held amongst the Michigan troops in the service of the United States on the 7th day of November, 1864. They took place under the supervision of the commissioners appointed in the following letter of the Executive, and were conducted in compliance with the instructions therein contained:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, October 14th, 1864.

The several commissioners appointed and commissioned under the act entitled "An act to enable the qualified electors of the State in the military service to vote at certain elections, and to amend sections 45 and 61 of chapter 6 of the compiled laws," are directed immediately to make and file with the Secretary of State the oath of office as required by law, and on or before the 25th day of October instant to report at the office of the Adjutant General in Detroit, where the necessary poll-books, blank forms, certificates, and instructions, together with copies of the law, will be furnished them. Having been so furnished, the commissioners will immediately proceed to the places where the work assigned them is to be performed. In the performance of their duties they will take the oath of office as the guide, and will do their duty "impartially, fully, and without reference to political preferences or results." It will be proper for them to carry printed ballots with them for the use of the electors of whatever party; but the act forbids them to attempt in any manner to influence or control the vote of any soldier.

Such printed ballots may also be left at the office of the Adjutant General in Detroit, to be delivered to the commissioners, or they may be delivered directly to the commissioners themselves. In the apportionment of the work it has been found very difficult to make it equal or even to cover the whole ground. The commissioners are therefore required, if necessary, to assist each other, and wherever small bodies of Michigan troops are found with whom no commissioner is present to act as such. The work is apportioned among the commissioners as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

David B. Harrison, Mason, 26th Infantry, 1st division, 2d army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

M. D. Hamilton, Monroe, 7th Infantry, 2d division, 2d army corps, and Company B, 2d U. S. S. S., 1st division, 3d army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

Edwin C. Hinsdale, Detroit, 5th Infantry, 3d division, 2d army corps, and Companies C, I, and K, 1st U. S. S. S., in the same division, near Petersburg, Va.

John S. Estabrook, East Saginaw, 1st and 16th Infantry, 1st division, 5th army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

William W. Wright, Livonia, 24th Infantry, 3d division, 5th army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

William Winegar, Grass Lake, 2d, 8th, and 17th Infantry, 1st division, 9th army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

Joseph Warren, Detroit, 20th and 27th Infantry and 1st Sharp-Shooters, 1st division, 9th army corps, near Petersburg, Va.

Jacob Kanouse, Cohoctah, 1st and 5th Cavalry, 1st division, cavalry corps, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Martin Gray, Saline, 6th and 7th Cavalry, 1st division, cavalry corps, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Andrew Robinson, Sharon, one company 1st Cavalry and one company 26th Infantry, and U. S. hospitals, at Alexandria, Va.

Charles Betts, Burr Oak, 13th and 14th batteries, Fort Foot, Maryland, and hospitals in Washington.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Asher E. Mather, Pontiac, 9th and 22d Infantry, General Thomas's headquarters, near Atlanta, Ga.

William A. Robinson, Grand Rapids, 10th and 14th Infantry, 2d division, 14th army corps, near Atlanta, Ga.

Henry L. Hall, Hillsdale, 18th Infantry, 4th division, 20th army corps, near Decatur, Ala.

John C. Laird, Mendon, 19th Infantry and Battery I, 3d division, 20th army corps, near Atlanta, Ga.

L. M. S. Smith, Grand Haven, 13th and 21st Infantry, engineer brigade, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

David Horton, Adrian, 4th Cavalry, 2d division, cavalry corps, near Atlanta, Ga.

John McNeil, Port Huron, 2d Cavalry, 1st division, cavalry corps, near Franklin, Tenn.

Albert Miller, Bay City, Batteries E and D, Battery E at Nashville, Tenn., Battery D at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the hospitals at Nashville.

E. D. W. Burtch, Lansing, 1st Engineers and Mechanics, Cartersville, Ga.

Asa Bunnell, Lyons, Company D, 66th Illinois Volunteers, and Companies B and H, 44th Illinois Volunteers, near Atlanta, Ga.

John H. Richardson, Tuscola, 29th Infantry, Nashville, Tenn.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

William Sinclair, Jonesville, 15th Infantry, 2d division, 15th army corps, near Atlanta, Ga.

Thaddeus G. Smith, Fentonville, Batteries B and C, 16th army corps, Battery B at Rome, Ga., and Battery C at East Point, Ga.

Sylvester Higgins, Charlotte, Batteries H and K, 17th army corps, near Atlanta, Georgia.

James J. Hogaboom, Hudson, 23d and 25th Infantry, and Battery F, 2d division, 23d army corps, near Decatur, Georgia.

William Hulsart, Romeo, 8th Cavalry, Nicholasville, Ky., and Batteries L and M, 23d army corps, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

M. S. Bowen, Coldwater, 9th Cavalry, cavalry division, 23d army corps, near Atlanta, Georgia.

Henry H. Holt, Muskegon, 10th Cavalry, cavalry division, 23d army corps, Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

William A. House, Kalamazoo, cavalry division, 23d army corps, Louisa, Ky.

ARMY OF THE GULF.

Warren S. Crippin, Schoolcraft, 6th Heavy Artillery, near Mobile, and Battery G, New Orleans.

Levi Sparks, Niles, 12th Infantry, 2d division, 7th army corps, Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

Nathan H. Bitely, Lawton, 3d Cavalry, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

William F. Neil, Battle Creek, Merrill Horse, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

S. O. Kingsbury, Grand Rapids, 3d Infantry, Nashville.

W. Y. Rumney, Detroit, 4th Infantry, Nashville.

William B. Williams, Allegan, 28th Infantry, Nashville.

Josiah Turner, Owosso, hospitals at Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and York, Penn.

Weston Flint, hospitals at St. Louis, Mo.

Caleb Clark, hospitals at Washington, and Frederick, Md.

D. O. Farrand, hospitals at Detroit.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

REGIMENTS.	Republican Electors.								Democratic Electors.								Imperfect Votes.	Scattering.
	Robert R. Beecher.	Thomas D. Gilbert.	Frederick Waldorf.	Marsh Giddings.	Christian Eberbach.	Perry Hannah.	Omar D. Conger.	George W. Pack.	Samuel T. Douglass.	Rix Robinson.	Henry Hart.	Royal T. Twombly.	D. Darwin Hughes.	John Lewis.	Michael E. Crofoot.	Richard Edwards.		
First Infantry	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	----	----
Second Infantry	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	----	----
Third infantry	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	----	----
Fourth Infantry	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	----	----
Fifth Infantry and Cos. I and K, 1st S. S.	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	----	----
Detachment of 6th Heavy Artillery	158	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	----	----
Seventh Infantry, Co. B, S. S.	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	54	54	54	51	54	54	51	52	8	----
Eighth Infantry	114	314	114	114	114	114	114	114	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	----	----
Ninth Infantry	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	----	----
*Tenth Infantry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
*Eleventh Infantry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twelfth Infantry and detachment of 3d Cavalry	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	----	----
*Thirteenth Infantry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
*Fourteenth Infantry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fifteenth Infantry	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	----	----
Sixteenth Infantry	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	----	----
Seventeenth Infantry	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	----	----
Eighteenth Infantry	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	----	----
Nineteenth Infantry	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	----	----
Twentieth Infantry	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	----	----
*Twenty-First Infantry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Twenty-Second Infantry	388	388	388	388	388	388	338	388	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	----	----
Twenty-Third Infantry	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	----	----
Twenty-Fourth Infantry	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	----	----
Twenty-Fifth Infantry	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	----	----
Twenty-Sixth Infantry	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	----	----
Twenty-Seventh Infantry	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	----	----
Twenty-Eighth Infantry	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	1	----
Twenty-Ninth Infantry	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	----	----
*First Cavalry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Second Cavalry	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	----	----
Third Cavalry	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	----	----
*Fourth Cavalry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fifth Cavalry	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	----	----
*Sixth Cavalry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seventh Cavalry	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	----	----
Eighth Cavalry	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	----	----
*Ninth Cavalry	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tenth Cavalry	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	----	----
Eleventh Cavalry	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	55	55	55	43	55	55	54	47	----	----
First Sharp-Shooters	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	----	----
Batteries A, H, and K, Light Artillery	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	----	----

Battery B, Light Artillery	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	----	----
Battery C, Light Artillery	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	----	----
Battery D, Light Artillery	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	----	----
Battery E, Light Artillery	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	----	----
Battery F, Light Artillery	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	----	----
*Battery G, Light Artillery	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Battery I, Light Artillery	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	----	----
Battery L, and other Detachments	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	----	----
Battery M, and other Detachments	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	----	----
Battery 14th	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	----	----
Battery 13th	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	----	----
Det. 24th Infantry, at City Point Hospital	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	----	----
Det. 28th Infantry, at Muntordsville, Ky	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	----	----
Det. 11th Cavalry, at Flemingsburg, Ky	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Det. 11th Cavalry, at Owingsville, Ky	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	----	----
Det. 2d Cavalry, at Pulaski, Tenn	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	----	----
Det. 4th Cavalry, at Nashville, Tenn	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Cos. B and E	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Cos. D and K	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Cos. C and G	159	159	150	159	159	159	159	159	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Cos H and I	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Cos. A and F	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	----	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Det. parts of Cos. L and M, at Stevenson, Ala.	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	43	2	----
First Engineers and Mechanics, Det. parts of Co. L, at Tallahoma, Tenn	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	----	----
Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	----	----
U. S. General Hospital, Frederick, M. D.	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	----	----
Campbell Hospital	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	----
Camden National Hospital, Baltimore, Md.	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U. S. General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	----	----
Det. and Hospital at Alexandria, Va.	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	----	----
Hospital at York, Pa.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hospital No. 3, Somerville, Tenn.	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	----	----
Lincoln Hospital, Washington	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	----	----
Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Md.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	----	----
Det. Battery E, Springfield, Tenn.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	----	----
Det. at Louisville, Ky.	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	----	----
Det. at Nashville, Tenn.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	----	----
Detroit Barracks	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	----	----
Det. at camp 11th Infantry, Chattanooga, Tenn.	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	----	----
Draft Rendezvous, Jackson, Michigan	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	----	----
Merrill Horse	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	12	12	12	----	12	12	----	----	36	----
102d U. S. Colored, at Port Royal	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Det. Cavalry, at Martinsburg, Va.	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	----	----
Det. Cavalry, at Winchester, Va.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Det. 4th Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	15	15	15	3	15	15	14	15	----	----
Det. Cos. A and D, 12th Infantry	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	----	----
Det. 10th Cavalry, Barboursville, Ky.	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	----	----
Total	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402	9,402	2,959	2,959	2,959	2,920	2,959	2,959	2,942	2,935	47	----

* Not returned.

The result for Presidential electors was as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Robert R. Beecher	9,402	Samuel T. Douglas	2,959
Thomas D. Gilbert	9,402	Rix Robinson	2,959
Frederick Waldorf	9,402	Henry Hart	2,959
Marsh Giddings	9,402	Royal T. Twombly	2,920
Christian Eberbach	9,402	D. Darwin Hughes	2,959
Perry Hannah	9,402	John Lewis	2,959
Omar D. Conger	9,402	Michael E. Crofoot	2,942
George W. Pack	9,402	Richard Edwards	2,935

The number of imperfect votes was 47.

The vote for Governor was—Henry H. Crapo, Republican, 9,612, and William M. Fenton, Democrat, 2,992.

The infantry regiments which did not vote were the 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 21st; of the cavalry, the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 9th; and of the light artillery, battery G.

RECEPTION OF TROOPS.

In June, 1865, anticipating the early return of troops from the field, a meeting of citizens was held in Detroit, when measures were taken to arrange for a proper reception at that place of the returning regiments, and to provide such refreshments as they might stand in need of. With this in view, the following committees were selected and appointed:

Committee of Reception.—Ladies—Mesdames Brent, T. K. Adams, Silas Holmes, Walter Ingersoll, John Palmer, J. S. Farrand, L. B. Willard, Jabez Holmes, L. S. Trowbridge, Slocum, and A. C. McGraw. Gentlemen—Rev. George Taylor, Messrs. J. W. Farrell, Ed. Wetmore, W. S. Penfield, F. Wetmore, T. K. Adams, George W. Hudson, Jabez Holmes, E. C. Walker, Geo. Sheley, and H. M. Wright.

Committee of Finance.—Messrs. E. B. Ward, David Preston, C. H. Buhl, John Owen, C. C. Trowbridge, R. N. Rice, Mark Flanigan, W. K. Muir, Edmund Trowbridge, and Ira Davis.

Mr. H. R. Johnson was selected as purveyor and superintendent of tables, performing much service, receiving the approval of all, and with a kindly heart contributed largely to the comforts of the soldier by his untiring care and attention.

The services of these committees were gratuitous, involving much labor, both early and late. They were aided in their attentive services by a number of ladies and gentlemen who gave their attendance at the tables, while the citizens generally contributed liberally, rendering the object an entire success. From June 4th, 1865, down to June 10th, 1866, 19,510 Michigan and 3,506 Wisconsin troops were hospitably received and substantially entertained.

With his accustomed liberality and kindness, coupled with his pronounced loyalty to the cause in which the soldier fought, R. N. Rice, Esq., then Superintendent of the Michigan Central, permitted the committees to use the large upper story of the freight house, which was fitted up as a dining hall, and appropriately decorated, and capable of seating over two thousand.

The Rev. Geo. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, formerly Chaplain of the 8th Michigan Infantry and then an agent of the Christian Commission, having been permitted by that association to devote his entire time to the returning troops, was most attentive, invariably present on their arrival, ever ready with many kind words and a warm and enthusiastic welcome, which the men of Michigan as well as many of Wisconsin will long remember.

Through the liberality of the people of Jackson, then a rendezvous for returned troops, like arrangements were made, and during the time before mentioned over 10,659 Michigan soldiers received kindly attention and bountiful entertainment on their arrival there. The ladies were, as usual, numerously represented, prominent among whom was Mrs. Governor Blair, as she always was when the interest or comfort of the soldier was involved.

The steamer Morning Star, Captain E. R. Viger, with the City of Cleveland, Captain Wm. McKay, then composed the "Cleveland Line" from that point to Detroit, controlled by the Hon. John Owen. These splendid steamers carried nearly all the troops arriving in Detroit, strongly identifying them with the history of Michigan troops, and many thousands of them now look back with grateful memory, especially the sick and wounded, when longing for home and friends, dusty and weary, they were so kindly received and so humanely treated by the manly officers of these steamers, and they will never forget how their steps were made light and their hearts gladdened as their eyes first glanced on the blue waters of Lake Erie, and those steamers that were to bear them so near their homes which they so much longed to reach.

As a general thing the western troops, especially the sick and wounded, on passing through cities, towns, and villages, on their way from the field, received, during the entire war, a most cordial and generous reception, and especially so at Pittsburg, Penn., where a continuously open house, night and day, was kept, in which the tables were loaded with bounteous repasts, while the fair daughters of Pennsylvania were the waiting maids. "They shall have their reward."

On this subject it may not be out of place to notice the kindly treatment of ladies of Nashville, Tenn., extended to the wounded brigade in passing through that place after the battle of Chickamauga as described by Benjamin F. Taylor, the noble-hearted correspondent and eloquent writer, whose "War Pen Pictures" stand unequaled in the writings on the war.

"It is midnight, and the attendants are going through the train with coffee, graced with milk and sugar—think of that! Two fresh, white, crisp crackers apiece and a little taste of fruit. Did your hands prepare it, dear lady? I hope so, for the little balance in your favor set down in the ledger of God.

"But here they come with a canteen. Will you go with them? Climb through that window into a car as black as the 'Hole of Calcutta;' but mind where you step; the floor is one layer deep with wounded soldiers. As you swing the lantern round bandages show white and ghastly everywhere. Bandages, bandages, and now and then a rusty spot of blood. What worn out faded faces look at you. They rouse like wounded creatures hunted down to their lairs as you come. The tin cups, extended in all sorts of hands but plump, strong ones, tinkle all around you; you are fairly girdled with a tin cup horizon. How the dull, pale faces brighten as those cups are filled. On we go, out at one window, in at another, stepping gingerly among wounded limbs."

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

When the war had ended, the regiments returning delivered to the State their Colors, not one dishonored, neither blot nor stain on their escutcheon, but all distinguished and glorious, bearing record of many battles.

A prophecy was generally advanced early in the war, and even up to its close, that idleness, debauchery, and crime would characterize the release from military restraint, and the return to the State of so many men who had been exposed to a service, judging from the results in other armies, likely to engender irregular, improvident, and dissolute habits, leading to a lawless course of conduct, tending to the most deplorable consequences.

Alas for the prophets! their sayings were but the idle babblings of the most distrustful of humanity. By over fifteen years of experience since their return their theory has been completely refuted by a practice of honesty, virtue and thrift, most commendable, comparing favorably with our citizens generally, while many of them have filled the highest places in the administration of the State, and in the ordinary avocations in life.

General Order No. 94, issued by the War Department, May 15th, 1865, directed that the volunteer regiments, returning to their respective States for final discharge, should deposit the regimental colors with the Chief Mustering Officer, to be held by him subject to the order of the Adjutant General of the army.

Under date of June 13th, 1865, the War Department authorized the Chief Mustering Officer of this State, to turn over to the Governor, at his request, all the regimental colors of Michigan regiments then in his charge, or that might thereafter come into his possession under the provisions of the order referred to.

Extract from the letter of Major John H. Knight, U. S. Army, accompanying the delivery of the flags:

"OFFICE CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER,
"*Detroit, Mich., June 19th, 1866.*

"*Brigadier General John Robertson, Adjutant General State of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.:*

"GENERAL—All the regiments sent from the State of Michigan to put down the rebellion of the Southern States, having now been mustered out of

service, paid off, and disbanded, the time has arrived when I should, in compliance with orders from the War Department, deliver to the Governor of the State, the flags turned over to me by the officers of the disbanded regiments.

"I have the honor this day to deliver to you (you being at the head of the State Military Bureau, and its chief officer), all of them in my possession.

"Please find a list of the flags enclosed. In turning them over to you I am sensibly reminded that they are the flags under which so many brave and successful deeds have been performed—so many valuable lives given up in the cause of the Union and republican liberty, and such beneficial results obtained.

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"By depositing these flags in the archives of each State, the authorities of the Government have placed therein a monument in memory of its glories which will be most cherished, and whenever beheld by the people will far surpass, in the feeling of veneration which they will call forth, all the pillars of marble or granite which human genius could build. It will be remembered that they have passed through the scenes of strife, and that they have been carried by the hands of the brave men themselves, who fought and died for our national liberties; it will be seen that on them is inscribed the names of the battles passed through, where the fate of liberty was staked and decided; and with what feelings of reverence will these strips of bunting be looked upon by the father, mother, brother, or sister, whose son or brother marched to victory or glorious death under their folds. Whilst all patriots on viewing these battle flags will remember and mourn the loss of life and regret the vast expenditures which have been made to preserve our liberties, yet all will rejoice over the glorious results which have been achieved.

"Permit me to congratulate, through you, the people of Michigan, for the brilliant and conspicuous part performed by Michigan regiments in the late war for the Union. I believe there is no blot upon their record, but all is bright, conspicuous, and glorious, whilst an extraordinary number of personal distinctions shine upon the pages."

Next of interest to the men who upheld and defended them in the field, are the colors themselves. They are, aside from that, indelibly stamped on the hearts of the people, the most forcible mementoes of the gallant regiments that so heroically stood by them and the country, even in the darkest days of the war. They were as little specks in the long lines of the great American armies, yet they were often watched in the advancing columns with intense anxiety, but with strong confidence and hope by the greatest generals of the land. To bear them aloft was a signal for rebel bullets, often bringing swift and certain death, but they were never trailed in the dust nor lacked a gallant bearer.

On the Fourth of July, 1866, those colors were formally presented in Detroit, through the Governor, to the State, and were deposited in its archives to be sacredly kept and carefully preserved.

The setting apart of the National birthday for the purpose was most appropriate. Its hallowed memories reminded the people of the gallant struggle of their forefathers in establishing the Government, in the maintenance of which so many present had followed their flags to glorious victory.

The congregated emblems of National and State prowess, and of regimental bravery and fraternal associations there presented, revived in the mind of every soldier recollections of great and gallant deeds, of days and nights fraught with anxiety, doubt, danger, and death, of sacrifices to patriotism, of hair-breadth escapes, of attacks, of repulses, of sad defeats, of glorious victories, of long and weary marches, of hunger, thirst, and cold, and of sorrow and sadness for fallen comrades; but all looked upon them with reverential pride, and recognized them as having been their guiding star in many brilliant but sanguinary conflicts, having followed them in the victorious charge of the assaulting column, and from them received silent directions when all orders were lost in the din and confusion of contending armies, and under their tattered but glorious stars and stripes, battled long and bravely for the right.

A cordial invitation having been extended by the Governor to all who had served in the war, and for the purpose of honoring the day, and especially the occasion, as well as giving the people of the State an opportunity to witness the emblems of State prowess, and of patriotism, bravery, and gallant services, a procession was arranged and carried into effect.

The procession was under the direction of General James E. Pittman, who at the time was Inspector General of the State, and who was selected and appointed by the Governor as Chief Marshal of the day.

For the presentation of the colors in behalf of the regiments, Major General O. B. Willcox was in like manner chosen, being the first Colonel who left the State for the field with a Michigan regiment.

The returned troops were commanded by Brevet Brigadier General William L. Stoughton, the ranking Colonel then in the State, amongst those who belonged to their regiments at the time of the muster out of their respective organizations.

The divisions were organized as follows, and the regiments took position in them in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION—BREVET MAJ. GEN. R. H. G. MINTY, COMMANDING.

1st Regiment Engineers and Mechanics.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Regiments Cavalry.

Companies H, I, and L, Merrill Horse.

1st Regiment Light Artillery—Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and 13th and 14th Batteries Light Artillery.

1st Regiment Sharp-Shooters.

Companies C, I, and K, 1st U. S. Sharp-Shooters.

Company B, 2d U. S. Sharp-Shooters.

Michigan Companies that served as such in regiments of other States.

Soldiers belonging to this State who served in regiments of other States, not in Michigan companies.

Michigan soldiers and sailors who served in the regular army and navy.

SECOND DIVISION—BREVET MAJ. GEN. H. A. MORROW, COMMANDING.

1st (3 months), 1st (3 years), 2d, 3d, 3d (reorganized), 4th, 4th (reorganized), 5th, 6th (Heavy Artillery), 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Regiments Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION—BREVET BRIG. GEN. O. L. SPAULDING, COMMANDING.

11th, 11th (reorganized), 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Regiments Infantry.

FOURTH DIVISION—BREVET BRIG. GEN. HEBER LE FAVOUR, COMMANDING.

21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Regiments Infantry; 1st Regiment (102d U. S.) Michigan Colored Troops.

"I saw the soldiers come to-day
From battle-fields afar;
No conqueror rode before their way
On his triumphal car;
But Captains, like themselves, on foot,
And banners sadly torn,
All grandly eloquent, though mute,
In pride and glory borne."

These divisions, composed of the veterans of the respective regiments, carrying their old colors, presented the finest appearance possible. It was remarkable with what pride each color-bearer held aloft the banner under which he had served, and with what elasticity of step and erect bearing the whole marched to the strains of the martial music, to which they had been so long accustomed.

The State authorities were cheerfully aided and liberally sustained by the citizens of Detroit, and the affair was honored by a magnificent celebration, and participated in by the most numerous assembly of people from all parts of the State ever congregated within its borders.

The invitation extended by the Governor to the soldiers was well responded to, and they rallied in great numbers under their old banners as in times past, presenting them to the State, as follows:

First Infantry (3 months), one; 1st Infantry (3 years), seven; 2d Infantry, two; 3d Infantry (reorganized), two; 4th Infantry (reorganized), one; 5th Infantry, five; 6th Heavy Artillery, two; 7th Infantry, one; 8th Infantry, four; 9th Infantry, three; 10th Infantry, two; 11th Infantry, one; 11th Infantry (reorganized), two; 12th Infantry, four; 13th Infantry, four; 14th Infantry, four; 15th Infantry, four; 16th Infantry, four; 17th Infantry, four; 18th Infantry, two; 19th Infantry, one; 20th Infantry, two; 21st Infantry, four; 22d Infantry, two; 23d Infantry, two; 24th Infantry, seven; 25th Infantry, two; 26th Infantry, five; 27th Infantry, five; 28th Infantry, two; 29th Infantry, two; 30th Infantry, two; 1st Engineers and Mechanics, four; 1st Sharp-Shooters, one; 1st Cavalry, two; 3d Cavalry, one; 4th Cav-

alry, one; 5th Cavalry, one; 6th Cavalry, one; 7th Cavalry, three; 8th Cavalry, one; 9th Cavalry, one; 10th Cavalry, one; 11th Cavalry, one; Battery B, one; Battery E, one; Battery F, one; Battery H, two; Battery I, one; Battery K, two; 14th Battery, one; 1st Colored Infantry (102d U. S.), three.

These flags bear the National and State emblems, and are the cherished and venerated mementoes of great public services rendered by the soldiers of the State to the Republic, and of regimental bravery.

Around them will cluster hallowed memories of State pride, of National grandeur and prowess, of individual heroism and patriotism, of fallen comrades, and family bereavements.

"Those banners soiled with dust and smoke,
And rent by shot and shell,
That through the serried phalanx broke,
What terrors could they tell!
What tales of sudden pain and death—
In every cannon's boom—
When e'en the bravest held his breath,
And waited for his doom."

At the close of the procession, which was one of the finest and most interesting displays ever witnessed in Michigan, the veterans were massed in front of the speaker's stand on the Campus Martius, and delivered their flags to the Governor, when, after a prayer by Bishop S. A. McCoskry, appropriate addresses were made, from which the following extracts are taken:

WLCOMING ADDRESS OF MAYOR M. I. MILLS.

* * * * * * * * * *

"You have permitted no rebel hand to tear them from your grasp, and bear them trophies to the foes of our Union. But, with Spartan fidelity, true to the trust confided, you have returned them home again, now to be placed in the archives of the State, there to remain mournful relics and mementoes of our cruel and bloody strife, a warning to all; and we have yet to learn that our State, or a single Michigan flag, has ever been dishonored upon a battle field. You have now forsaken the tented field for the peaceful pursuits of citizen life. You now rest from your dangers and your toils. You have the proud consciousness of knowing that you are among the defenders and preservers of our Union. You have the satisfaction of again seeing the old flag, the flag of our fathers, wave defiantly and triumphantly over every foot of our National domain. Your prowess and your victories have rejoiced every patriot heart in the land. A Nation's gratitude is yours. The orphans of your brave comrades are entitled to your paternal care. They must be ranked as children of the State. Amid our happiness and our rejoicings upon this glorious anniversary of our country we cannot forget that our countrymen—our erring and misguided countrymen of the South—are still smarting under the blows that justice and patriotism compelled you to inflict. Shall we not show to the penitent that we are as magnanimous in peace as we have been irresistible in war? Shall we not imitate the examples of your most illustrious generals, Grant and

Sherman, that brave men do not trample upon a fallen foe? Shall we ignore the meek and lowly, teachings of Him who died upon the cross! God forbid!"

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PRESENTATION ADDRESS OF GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX.

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"Of all these flags there is scarcely one which has not waved in the thickest of the fight; scarcely a color which has not seen its heroic bearers one after another struck down in battle. Ah, yes! many a hand that vigorously grasped these flagstaffs and led the van now lies crumbling in the grave; and not color-bearers alone, but nearly 15,000 others who fought beside them—the flower of Michigan—return not to receive your thanks and the plaudits of their grateful countrymen. They walk the earth no more in the flesh, but their fame survives, and their glorified forms bend above us now and, with hands unseen, deck these colors with invisible garlands. While we have souls to remember, let their memories be cherished. Let a monument be erected to them—at once worthy of their deeds and worthy of the State; let their widows and orphans be cared for; and never let us forget the cause for which they fell; a war not for ambition, not for a dynasty or a party—no, let party spirit be hushed in their majestic presence—not to establish or defend a throne, neither for spoils, oppression, nor any other unworthy object, but simply for the Union, and as soon as may be, let the ancient foundations of the Constitution be restored with only the crumbling stone of slavery left out, and with liberty guaranteed to all.

"I have seen the finger of Providence through the thick smoke of battle, and now that the dark curtain is lifted, and the sun of victory breaks through in meridian splendor, I have more confidence than ever in our destiny. We thank God that we have returned to our homes victorious. If you, the Governor and the people of Michigan, are satisfied with the manner in which we have performed our part, we are grateful for your applause. We have tried to do our duty, and we have done no more than that duty which every citizen owes to a free and fraternal government, and in the peaceful walks of civil life we shall endeavor to set an example of peace, moderation, and submission to the laws. It only now remains for me, in the name of the Michigan soldiers, to surrender to the State these flags, tattered but not stained, emblems of a war that is past. We shall ever retain our pride in their glorious associations, as well as our love for the old Peninsular State."

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RECEPTION SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HENRY H. CRAPO.

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"I receive, in behalf of the people of Michigan, these honorable memorials of your valor and the Nation's glory; and on their part, I once more thank you for the noble services you have rendered in defending and preserving the life of the Nation, at the hazard of your own, and at the sacrifice of so many of your comrades. I may venture to give you the assurance that you have the unbounded gratitude and love of your fellow-citizens; and that between you and them the glory of these defaced old flags will ever be a subject of inspiration—a common bond of affection. To you they represent a nationality which you have periled your lives to maintain; and are emblematic of a liberty which your strong arms and stout hearts have helped to win. To us they are our

fathers' flags—the ensigns of all the worthy dead—your comrades, our relatives and friends—who for their preservation have given their blood to enrich the battle-fields, and their agonies to hallow the prison pens of a demoniac enemy. They are your flags and ours. How rich the treasure! They will not be forgotten and their histories be left unwritten.

"Their stories will be as household words; and the minds of those who come after us will dwell upon the thoughts of manly endeavor, of staunch endurance, of illustrious achievements, which their silent eloquence will ever suggest. They will ever typify the grand results accomplished by the loyal men of the Nation in this great rebellion; and should the flame of patriotism ever wane upon our altar-stone, the halo from these mementoes will kindle again the ancient fire that electrified the world.

"Let us, then, tenderly deposit them, as sacred relics, in the archives of our State, there to stand forever, her proudest possession—a revered incentive to liberty and patriotism, and a constant rebuke and terror to oppression and treason."

* * * * * * * * * *

The ceremony concluded with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. George Duffield, when the veterans marched to the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, where they partook of a substantial repast, prepared for them by the citizens, and where they were waited upon at tables by ladies and gentlemen of the city.

Those old flags, fluttering proudly in the breeze, bearing the mark of many bullets, and the record of many battles, under which friends had fought and loved ones fallen, strengthened the people in their love of country, and made them firmer in their faith of the lasting union of the Republic. They were gladdened in heart at the presence of the veterans of the army of Michigan. Yet, alas! their joy was mixed with sorrow. Fourteen thousand and over of that army had joined the "legion of the dead;" they had fallen under the flag on many battle fields. Most of them, in a spirit of humanity and veneration, have been gathered by kindly hands into the beautiful cemeteries, provided by a beneficent Government, and now sleep in their windowless palaces of rest, where they will lie in peace until the last reveille; but some of them yet lie where their comrades left them, by the way-sides, on the sunny brows of many hills, in the dense forests, in the valleys, and under the orange and palm trees, on the banks of rivers, under the deep, dark waters, and on the sea beach, where the restless waves forever chant their requiem. But they lie under the flag they defended and made stainless, and in the land they saved and made free.

"Thank God! there beams o'er land and sea,
Our blazing star of victory;
And everywhere, from main to main,
The 'Old Flag' flies and rules again."

THE FLAGS OF MICHIGAN.

The flags of Michigan having borne a conspicuous part in the war of the rebellion, their origin and description will not be out of place here. The flags are complex in the emblematical composite, one of them being the National standard of the Union, the stars and stripes; the other composed in part of what is recognized as the Arms of the United States and the Arms of Michigan.

From the earliest periods, flags and banners have been adopted and employed to designate nations, commonwealths, associations, clans, and families, as well as orders of nobility, one from another, by various colors, forms, symbols, and mottoes, and their composite has been as diversified as their use has been universal.

As emblems, they are revered and loved by the people in all countries, and exert a powerful influence in upholding unity and strength in nations and States, as well as in lesser compacts and associations.

In polities, they designate the various parties, and have much significance in processions, and other public gatherings, at the same time constituting a very interesting part of the display.

They form a portion of the equipment of all armies and navies, and although in peace they are usually erroneously regarded as merely for display, yet in war they assume an importance and value which can only be fully appreciated by those who follow and fight under them. They often prove a more powerful incentive than the truest valor, and in the smoke and din of battle, when commands are silenced, and tactics and strategy fail, are the guiding stars, often leading armies on to glorious victory.

In our own country, the love and reverence for the old flag were powerful incitements to patriotic action in the recent war, often leading those in the field to follow it to deeds of heroism not surpassed in any other war, while it aided much in strengthening and uniting the people in the determination to maintain the unity of the republic.

It is claimed as being well settled, that so far as recorded, the earliest flags planted on North American shores were those of England, and that with changing devices, various symbols and mottoes, they were continued through the provincial and colonial times, in the Anglo Saxon settlements, until the

raising of the great union banner at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on January 2d, 1776. This contained the thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, as an emblem of the union of the thirteen colonies against the oppressive acts of Great Britain, but still retaining the blended crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew. Soon after this, however, they were erased and a canopy of stars on a blue field substituted, thereby adding beauty and meaning to the fact that the last semblance of loyalty to England was to be renounced, an entire separation of the colonies from Great Britain effected, and the advent of a new power, which had by declaration a short time previous, proclaimed a free and independent state, to be known as the United States of America.

Symbolic ensigns, standards, and banners enter into the heraldry of all nations, but differ much in design; some have birds and fishes, some beasts, and others trees, while many have various other devices, and each with some adopted significance.

The "stars and stripes" were chosen for America. Opinions vary as to their meaning. Some say that the red is emblematic of the blood shed for our country by the forefathers, that the blue tells of the heavens, and their protection, while the stars represent the several States as one nationality.

The designating stripes on the coats of the Continental soldiers are said to have furnished the idea of the stripes, and some have supposed that they were borrowed from the Dutch, while others have believed that both stars and stripes were suggested by the arms of Washington, which singularly contain both.

The designer of this union of stars is unfortunately unknown, but the eloquent and chaste significance applied to them is sublime. A new constellation, speaking of union, perpetuity, justice, equality, subordination, courage, and purity, with a covenant against oppression and in favor of liberty.

"For the hand that has woven those colors of light,
And sent it aflame thro' the World's every zone,
That has led, and has kept it thro' storm and thro' night,
Is the hand that has blest us, sweet Liberty's own!"

The star in the American banner, having only five points, seems to have been taken from either the heraldry of France, Germany or Holland, while that on our coin follows that of England, having six points.

On the 14th of June, 1777, the American Congress "*Resolved*, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This is the first and only legislative action, of which there is any record, for the establishment of a National Flag for the sovereign United States of America, declared independent July 4th, 1776, and proclaims the official birth of a new constellation as the symbol of their union. This dilatory resolve of Congress, it will be observed, was not passed until eighteen months after the

Union Flag raising at Cambridge, and the sailing of the first American fleet from Philadelphia, under colonial colors, nearly a year after the declaration of the entire separation of the colonies from Great Britain.

After a number of additional States had been admitted to the Union, a resolution was offered in Congress appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States. This committee reported a bill on the 2d of January, 1817, but it was not acted upon. On the reassembling of Congress, on the 16th of December following, the resolution was renewed, and on the 6th of January, 1818, a committee reported the following law, which was enacted and approved April 4th, 1818:

"AN ACT to establish the Flag of the United States.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white, on a blue field.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

The flag, it is claimed, was designed by Captain S. C. Reid, for which he received a vote of thanks from Congress in 1859. He had been the commander of a privateer, known as the "General Armstrong," and had defended her with much gallantry while being attacked by a British squadron of boats in Fayal Roads. He died in 1861, a Master in the United States Navy.

The first flag is said to have been made at New York, by Mrs. S. C. Reed, under the direction of her husband, and to have been hoisted on the House of Representatives on the 13th of April, 1818, although the act establishing it was not to take effect until the 4th of July following.

It is also claimed that Mrs. John Ross was the first maker and partial designer of the Stars and Stripes; that the house where the flag was made is still standing, being 239 Arch street, Philadelphia; that she was visited by General Washington and a committee of Congress in June, 1776, who engaged her to make the flag, from a rough drawing, and which, according to her suggestions, was re-drawn by General Washington in pencil, changing the formation of the stars from six-cornered to five-cornered.

It is said that a standard was presented to the Philadelphia troop of Light Horse, by Captain Abraham Markoe, in 1774-5, and is still displayed at their anniversary dinners, and which is generally believed to be the first instance of the thirteen stripes being used upon an American flag.

Captain Nicholas Johnson, of Newburyport, master of the ship Count de Grasse, is reported to have first displayed the stars and stripes as the American ensign on the river Thames, Connecticut; but the honor has since been claimed in behalf of a barque named the Maria, afterwards engaged in the

whaling trade, and which was still in use in 1856, having returned to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in that year, undoubtedly the oldest vessel in America.

Paul Jones is accredited with being the man to first raise them as the flag of America on a naval vessel named The Alfred, and in 1777 to have received the first salute for it in European waters, although opinions are advanced that the ship Bedford, of Nantucket, Captain Wm. Mooers, should have the honor of first displaying the flag in a British port.

After signing the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, The Continental Congress, before adjourning on that day, appointed Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson as a committee to prepare a device for a seal of the United States. On August the 20th, following, they made a report, which was laid on the table.

In the Congress of the Confederation, on the 20th of June, 1782, the following "device for an armorial achievement, and reverse of the great seal for the United States in Congress assembled," was adopted.

Arms: "Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto: '*E pluribus unum.*' "

For the Crest: "Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field."

Reverse: "A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle surrounded with glory, proper. Over the eye these words: '*Anuit cœptis.*' On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters, 'MDCCLXXVI;' and underneath the following motto: '*Novus ordo seclorum.*' "

In September, 1789, an act was passed and approved which included, "That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled shall be, and hereby is, declared to be the seal of the United States."

The arms are inscribed on what is used by the United States troops as the regimental or battalion color, made either of blue, yellow, or scarlet silk, designating the different arms of service, and are carried with the National flag, constituting the colors of a regiment.

The principal figure on the arms is the "National emblem,"—the bald or white-headed eagle, one of the largest of his species, as he is the most beautiful of his tribe, while he is said to renew his age, and to exceed man in his length of days.*

As a bearing in a coat of armor, he is reckoned as honorable among birds, as the lion is among beasts, although Dr. Franklin is said to have protested against adopting him as the emblem of America, saying: "For my part, I

*One of them is said to have died at Vienna after being in confinement for one hundred and four years.

wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly."

Notwithstanding this objection by Dr. Franklin, the eagle has always constituted a prominent feature in the heraldry of nations, and was at an early day made the imperial standard of the Romans, and from his aspiring flight and majestic soaring was fabled to hold communion with heaven, and to be the favorite messenger of Jove.

The Tartars have a particular esteem for the feathers of his tail, with which they superstitiously think to plume invincible arrows.

He is the venerated "great war eagle" of the northern and western aborigines, and his caudal feathers are extremely valued for talismanic headdresses, and as sacred decorations for the "pipe of peace."

In the mode of getting his living, which nature gave him, and for which he cannot be held responsible, his moral character does not suffer much, in comparison with that of the lion, the cherished emblem of a people, whose taste in such a choice their American descendants, to some extent, may be excusable in following.

A beautiful idea is conveyed with regard to the American flag in the remarks of a little boy, whose parents resided near Bardstown, Kentucky, when a Michigan regiment was stationed there. Although very young, a mere child, really, he had learned the difference in the appearance of Union and Confederate soldiers, having seen both, and he had also taken notice of the colors that composed the flags of both. One morning, discovering a beautiful rainbow arching the heavens, suspended as it were from the sky, he hurried to his mother exclaiming, with great earnestness, pointing upwards with both his little hands, "Mother! mother! Oh, mother! God is a Union man." His mother questioned him as to his reasons for thinking so. He replied, while a glow of delight flashed on his countenance, his little eyes beaming with brightness, "I know He is a Union man, mother, for I have seen His flag in heaven, and it is red, white, and blue."

At the Falls of St. Mary's, in 1671, representatives of the Indian tribes from the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Lakes, and even the Red River, met in convention, and veteran officers from the armies of France, intermingled here and there with a Jesuit missionary, a cross having been raised, and also a cedar post, on which the French lilies were inscribed, intended as a substitute for a flag,—the first symbol of government established on Michigan territory. The representatives of the savage hordes were then informed that they were under the protection of the French king, and the lands were formally taken possession of by M. de Lusson, on behalf of his government.

While a detachment of English troops was advancing to occupy the fort at Detroit under the capitulation of 1760, a very singular symbol was made use of by the French officer in charge. Being indisposed to give up possession, he determined on resistance, and with this in view he collected a body of Indians

to assist him. Being aware that the Indians were liable to be strongly influenced by symbols, he erected a pole, placing thereon the image of a man's head, and on this he put a crow, telling the Indians that the head represented the English, and the crow himself, meaning that the French would scratch out the brains of the English. They did not believe him, however, but were of the opinion that the reverse would be the case. When the French officer gave up the fort the Indians loudly shouted in derision, and rejoiced that their prophecy had been verified.

It has been well established that no part of the United States has been under so many national standards as Michigan, having been governed by three different sovereignties, and five times its flag has been changed. It was under the flag of France from 1622 until 1760; that of England from 1760 until 1796. In that year the stars and stripes were raised at Detroit, by Captain Porter, with a detachment of General Wayne's army, the first American flag that ever floated over Michigan. In the surrender of Hull at Detroit, in 1812, the standard of Great Britain was again established. In 1813, the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie resulted in restoring Michigan to the union, and the star spangled banner floated once more on her shores and lakes.

It appears that, on the 22d of February, 1837, Stevens T. Mason, first Governor of Michigan, presented to the "Brady Guard" of Detroit, then in command of Captain Isaac S. Rowland, a flag, now in possession of the State, having on one side the devices and inscriptions on the seal of the State, with a Brady Guard and lady, and on the reverse his own portrait. This was without doubt the first flag bearing the State coat of arms, and was carried by the first uniformed company of militia in the State, having been organized April 13th, 1836, and was called into the service of the United States in the winter of 1837, as a frontier guard, during what is known as the "Patriot war," a very feeble and limited attempt at a Canadian revolution.

From that time forth, numerous flags and banners had been in use, on which were placed the State arms, with various designs and emblems, but not until 1865 had there been adopted an official flag of the State. This flag, a combination of the State and National arms, recommended by John Robertson, Adjutant General, approved by Governor Henry H. Crapo, by whose order it was made in Philadelphia in June of that year, was first unfurled on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the monument of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the Fourth of July, 1865. It is now the recognized standard of Michigan, and is carried by the State regiments, side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

The flag is made up on one side of the State arms, on a blue field, with the appropriate and truthful inscription: "*Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice,*"—"If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you,"—a proud proclamation and implied challenge, and with the significent motto on the shield, "*Tuebor,*"—"I will defend,"—a gallant declaration, happily con-

ceived, as an honest pledge, to guard and defend our border State, faithfully kept. On the reverse side, the arms of the United States, with the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

There does not appear to have been any translation of the Latin inscriptions in the description of the seal recorded at the time it was presented to the Constitutional Convention adopting it, nor afterwards; at least no record of it can be found, yet members of that convention who have been questioned agree as to the foregoing being the accepted rendering at the time of its adoption, and some of the very best authorities who have been personally consulted give the same translation. It is therefore deemed to be correct.

The design given in the following official description, as taken from the journal of the Constitutional Convention, will of course be accepted as correct:

DETROIT, *June 24th, 1835.*

To the Secretary of the Territory of Michigan:

In conformity with the following clause in the Constitution, adopted by the convention now in session, I transmit you the within description and accompanying device for deposit in your office, hereby certifying that they are the papers to which reference is made in said clause, viz.:

"A great seal for the State shall be provided by the Governor, which shall contain the device and inscriptions represented and described in the papers relating thereto, signed by the President of the Convention and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory."

JOHN BIDDLE,
President of the Convention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

A shield shall be represented on which shall be exibited a peninsula extending into a lake, with the sun rising, and a man standing on the peninsula, with a gun in his hand.

On the top of the shield will be the word *Tuebor*, and underneath, in a scroll, will be the words *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice.*

There will be a supporter on each side of the shield, one of which will represent a moose, and the other an elk. Over the whole, as a crest will be the eagle of the United States, with the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" Around will be the words, Great seal of the State of Michigan, A. D. MDCCCXXXV.

The American moose, or moose deer—the elk of Europe—is the largest of the deer kind, being taller than the horse. It is called by the Indians the Wampoose. The body is round, very compact, and short; the head narrow and clumsily shaped, and about two feet long; large, protruding lips; the eye small; ears long; the neck and withers covered with a heavy, coarse mane;

tail not more than four inches in length; the legs, though very long, are remarkably clean and firm. The whole body, weighing from seven to twelve hundred pounds, is covered with hair of a grayish brown, coarse and angular, breaking if bent. Its movements are rather heavy; it does not gallop, but shuffles or ambles along, its joints cracking at every step, with a sound heard at some distance. It might seem from this description that the moose was an uncouth and unsightly animal, yet when seen dashing through its native forests it is said to produce on the mind of the beholder a feeling of beauty and sublimity. It is chiefly distinguished for its wide-spreading palmated horns, entirely webbed, like the foot of a duck. They are of great size, being two or three feet long, and sometimes four or five in the largest, weighing fifty or sixty pounds. They are shed annually in November. It feeds the same as the common deer, and in winter subsists on buds and barks of trees, and eats mosses dug from under the snow. It is long-lived, and does not attain full growth until fourteen years of age. It was formerly common in all Northern Europe and Asia, but is now rarely met with, and only in the extreme northern regions. When the United States were first settled by the whites it was found from the Carolinas to the polar regions; it is never seen now except in northern latitudes. It was believed by the ancients to graze walking backwards, and to have frequent attacks of epilepsy, and on that account was called by the Teutonic name of *Eland—miserable.* It had the reputation, especially of the fore hoofs, as a specific against disease, and as a remedy for its own disorder it was said to be obliged to smell its hoof before it could recover.

"The elk of America, the *Wapiti,* is a large and noble species resembling the red deer of Europe; it has tall, round, branching horns, sometimes six feet high; the color is yellowish brown, the tail short, the form stately, the air majestic. Its length is seven to eight feet, its height four and a half to five feet. Its horns are shed in February or March. This animal is common in the Northwestern States, and thence north to Lake Winnipeg."

It is conceded that General Lewis Cass was the designer of the seal, and he seems to have been recognized as such by the convention, in the adoption of the following, on the 22d of June, prior to its final acceptance:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention tender to the Hon. Lewis Cass the thanks of this Convention, representing the people of Michigan, for the handsome State seal, presented by him to the State.

With a view of bringing about some uniformity in its use, on flags, and in many other ways, where it may be found necessary to use it, it has been deemed advisable to enter thus fully into an investigation, and to fix, as far as possible, a definite understanding of the subject. For the purpose of aiding in this, the following letters are introduced:

KALAMAZOO, *February 3d, 1877.*

DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of the 26th of January last was received here during my absence, else would have been answered more promptly. I was a member (as you state) of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1835, and remember that General Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, presented to the people of Michigan, through John Biddle, the President of the convention, a device and motto to constitute the seal of Michigan when we became a State. This device with the inscription was promptly and unanimously adopted by the convention. I was not an accomplished Latin scholar, but with some knowledge of the language, I construed the motto "*Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*" to mean literally "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you," and in the limited talk that was indulged in debate on the subject, I remember that General Isaac E. Crary, Judge Ross Wilkins, and possibly others gave the above as the literal translation of the motto, and they all agreed that this could not be improved by any attempt to make the translation more liberal. The word "*Tuebor*" was construed "I will defend," and if it had been placed on the seal and presented to the convention by some one not possessing the well earned popularity of General Cass, would have been stricken out as savoring too much of pretentious vaunting; as it was, we all deferred to his superior judgment, and adopted the seal as it came from him.

As one of the citizens of Michigan, permit me to thank you for your efforts in making up a perfect record of the flags to be placed in the new Capitol of Michigan, there to remain as part of the evidence that the people of the Peninsula State have done their full part in the preservation of the union.

Very respectfully

Your friend and obedient servant,

H. G. WELLS.

GENERAL JOHN ROBERTSON.

DETROIT, *February 6th, 1877.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—In reply to your inquiry as to my recollections, if any, as to the origin of our State coat of arms, I can say that when a law student with Major Lewis Cass, in the year 1841, we had some conversation on the subject; and as I now recall it, he then stated that when the matter was under consideration by the State authorities, his father, the late General Cass, was consulted, and together they selected and modified the celebrated inscription upon the black marble slab that marks the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was the distinguished architect. That inscription read, and still reads, as you know, thus: "*Si monumentum requiris circumspice*" ("if you require a monument (for me) look around you"). That is to say, my monument is the great temple itself which I have here designed and reared. Observing as the distinguishing feature of the State its peninsular character, they modified this motto by substituting *quæris peninsulam amœnam* for the words *monumentum requiris*; so that the motto as shaped by them then read as translated,—"If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." This is the origin and history of this part of the motto, and it is all there is of it.

The word "*Tuebor*" ("I will defend") has reference to the frontier position

of the State of Michigan. She lies close to the British territory, and on her devolves the defense not only of her soil, but also of the States south and east and west of her. She is the northern guard of the Union, and she says upon the shield, "*I will defend*" the frontier against all enemies. In this view the word has a beautiful and brave significance, and should never be changed while our position is thus in the fore front of exposure.

The eagle over the top of the coat of arms evidently symbolizes the superior authority and jurisdiction of the United States, to which authority our State has ever proved herself truly loyal.

I am glad to know that you are putting into pamphlet form the record of the flag's history, and trust that the colors of the Union and those of the Peninsula State will always in the future, as in the past, be joined, peacefully blending with each other, and may God long preserve this Commonwealth, and the union of the States.

Truly yours,

D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD.

GENERAL JOHN ROBERTSON.

TECUMSEH, *January 27th, 1877.*

DEAR GENERAL:—Yours of yesterday as to the adoption of the Michigan State coat of arms by the Constitutional Convention of 1835 was received this morning. I reply with pleasure, and will say a word or two as to the situation of affairs at the time of its adoption. I have heard of late some persons criticising the mottoes of the State coat of arms; say that "*Peninsulam amœnam*" should have been in the plural, so as to include both peninsulas, and amongst them, at a University commencement dinner a few years ago, one who I believe was a graduate of the University, and at any rate had held an important State office. But if they look back at the act of Congress of January 11th, 1805, providing for the organization of the Territory of Michigan, and fixing its boundaries, and which remained the same as then established so long as Michigan was a Territory, except as to the ten mile strip added on the north to the Territory of Indiana in 1816, when it was admitted into the Union as a State, they might have seen or known that at the time of the sitting of the Constitutional Convention in 1835 there was no claim, or anticipated claim, to any lands west of the line drawn from the northern extremity of Lake Michigan to the National boundary in Lake Superior, nor was there then desired or asked for by the convention, or by any one else, any such addition to our boundaries as is now embraced in what is known as the Upper Peninsula. It was an afterthought of Congress to compensate Michigan, as it were, for the land on our southern boundary taken from us and added to the State of Ohio, a year or more after the sitting of the convention and the adoption of the State Constitution and the State coat of arms. About the only voice raised in Congress against the robbery on our southern border was that of the venerable ex-President, J. Q. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives. But what could a young and weak Territory, with no voice in Congress but that of a delegate without a vote, do against a powerful State with some nineteen votes?

The literal English of "*Tuebor*" is: "I will defend." It means somewhat as if we would say, "We will defend even unto killing—unto death."

"*Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice,*" literally translated, is: "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around," or thus: "If you are looking for or in search of a beautiful peninsula, look around you,—here it is."

Yours truly,

JOHN J. ADAM.

General John Robertson.

"Tuebor" is not original in the arms of Michigan; it is the motto on the arms of Viscount Torrington, an English nobleman, whose county seat is Gates Court, Meredith, near Maidstone, Kent County, England. The titles in this family of Baronet and Viscount were created respectively in 1715 and 1721. The arms bear no further resemblance to those of Michigan than the motto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORIAL SEAL OF MICHIGAN.

[From the Record of Acts and Proceedings of the Executive Department of Michigan.]

December first, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen: A description of the seal of the Territory of Michigan, and descriptions of the seals of the Supreme and other courts thereof, are devised, reduced to writing, and deposited for record, by His Excellency, Lewis Cass, Esquire; and are as follows, to wit:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEAL OF THE MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

This seal to be two inches in diameter within the ring which usually forms the outer edge of seals. In the center of the seal to be a shield, or as the Heralds style it, an escutcheon, in the form in which they are represented in the plates of Heraldry. Within the shield to be a small tree, properly proportioned to the size of the shield. A motto at the bottom of the shield to be "*Tandem sit surculus arbor*" ("The shoot at length becomes a tree"). The shield to be supported by an eagle on each side, presenting a side view to the eye, the eagle on one side standing upon the right foot, and supporting the shield with the other; and contra on the other side of the shield. From the beak of one eagle to that of the other to be a scroll, passing over the shield in a curve, and within the scroll to be the motto of the United States, "*E pluribus unum.*" Round the seal to be these words, "Great Seal of the Territory of Michigan."

The motto on this shield is that of the Marquis of Waterford.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

At the session of 1867 the Legislature most humanely and opportunely appropriated twenty thousand dollars to maintain for two years a temporary "Soldiers' Home" at the Harper Hospital in Detroit. At the session of 1869 an additional sum was appropriated for its support for two years more. This home was established for the maintenance of infirm, maimed, and destitute Michigan soldiers and sailors of the late war, its management to be under the direction of the State Military Board, then consisting of Colonel D. H. Jerome, of Saginaw, President; Colonel Jerome Croul, of Detroit; Colonel Alvin T. Crossman, of Flint; Colonel Henry L. Hall, of Hillsdale; and Col. S. M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti.

This institution is still under the direction of the same board, now composed of Colonel Charles E. Grisson, St. Johns; Colonel Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; and General Lewis W. Heath, Inspector General, Grand Rapids. It is still deemed a necessity as a place of shelter for destitute Michigan soldiers while preparation is being made for their admission to the National homes.

In the management of the "Home" judicious liberality has accorded to the disabled soldier the fullest benefit contemplated by the law, proving of great benefit to many who have found it necessary to seek its shelter; at the same time guarding with great care the State against unnecessary expense and imposition of the undeserving.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that since the establishment of these "National Homes," and up to the present time, 560 Michigan soldiers have received admission—345 at Dayton, Ohio; 178 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; 17 at Togus, near Augusta, Maine; and 20 at Hampton, Virginia.

While asylums affording ordinary yet comfortable homes are provided by their governments for the disabled veterans of foreign armies, it has been reserved for America to take the advance in this field of humanity and right by placing the "National Homes" of our country, for her maimed veterans, on a scale incomparably high and infinitely superior.

They provide all the ordinary comforts of a home, chapels for religious services, halls for concerts and lectures, hospitals with experienced surgeons and kind nurses, library and reading rooms, amusement halls, school rooms, post

and telegraph offices, stores and workshops. Those who desire to fit themselves for active employment, may receive an education so as to take up almost any employment, or may learn trades suited to their peculiar disability, and compensation is allowed for profitable labor.

It should be borne in mind by the soldiers and their friends that these Homes are neither hospitals nor alms-houses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction, employment, and amusements are provided, and this provision is not a charity, neither furnished at the expense of the States nor of the General Government, but being the stoppages from bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers of the war, is therefore a contribution by the vicious and unfaithful to the brave and deserving.

Liberal pay and sometimes large bounties were the soldiers' benefits while in service; still it was but money, easily and soon spent. Pensions granted to the maimed and diseased may prove insufficient or may be improvidently wasted, but the National Home is the deserving soldier's "*home,*" and is a complete and lasting competence which can neither be misspent nor taken away, but remains a heritage from our country, "not for a day, but for all time."

These "Homes" are the greatest boon conferred upon those who bared their breasts to the bullet and became crippled and infirm in the service of their country. Many of them will pass their last days in those quiet and beautiful retreats in peace and comfort, meeting death while imploring God's blessing upon those who in their warm and humane hearts devised so much of good for the aged and enfeebled soldier, and will then be borne by their friendly comrades to their graves in green and retired spots, beautifully improved and adorned in the shades of the native forest.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The Legislature of 1869, with entire unanimity and much liberality, passed the following joint resolution, which was approved by Governor Baldwin on the 3d of April:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That the Adjutant General of the State be authorized and instructed to prepare or finish the preparation of a roll (to be called the Roll of Honor), upon which shall be inscribed the names of all such citizens of Michigan, not only as have fallen in battle, or died in consequence of wounds received during the late war of the rebellion, but also all who died in Southern prisons, hospitals, and all other places, even though they may have served in regiments or batteries organized in other States, said roll to be a complete list of all the casualties of war among Michigan men; and further,

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of the general fund for the compilation of said roll and the engrossing of the same on parchment, and that the Adjutant General is directed to have the roll in parchment bound and placed in the State Library, and the original copy bound and retained in the office of the Adjutant General."

This sum having been found too small, Governor Baldwin, at the next session, obtained an additional appropriation sufficient to complete the binding of the work, which was finished in the early part of 1872, and forwarded to the Governor, with the following letter:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, September 16th, 1872.

To His Excellency, Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to transmit to you the "Roll of Honor" required under a resolution of the Legislature, approved April 3d, 1869.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

The "Roll" contains 14,855 names finely engrossed on English parchment by John Radiger, occupying him constantly for two years. It is made up in two volumes, elegantly and substantially bound in Russia leather, with ornamental brass trimmings and fastenings, and has the following introductory:

"Roll of honor of Michigan soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, 1861–1865.

"Michigan, ever true to the flag of her fathers and her own honor, declared at the outbreak of the late civil war that the American Union, the best Government given by God to man, must be preserved in spite of unjustifiable secession, atrocious treason, and armed rebellion, and that the freedom of the people must be permanently secured. This declaration was most faithfully and heroically maintained, as evinced by the truthful loyalty, persistent energy, and unbounded liberality of her people, but especially by the faithful and brilliant services of her noble soldiery in the field, thereby establishing an unquestionable claim to a full share in common with all other loyal States of the honor of defending the Government, and of preserving the institutions of our country.

"Michigan, gratefully realizing and duly appreciating the noble sacrifice made by so many of her gallant and illustrious sons upon the altar of their country's liberty, who fell on many battle fields while bravely fighting for our National life, and honoring their State, is desirous of perpetuating their memory by inscribing their names on a roll of imperishable honor, to pass into the future as a bright and lasting record of their patriotism and true devotion to American nationality and freedom, worthy of the highest and purest veneration of their fellow countrymen for all coming time.

"In order to effect this commendable purpose, the State, through her Legislature, has caused the compilation of the roll of honor of Michigan soldiers who fell in battle or who died of wounds or disease.

"'Though mixed with earth their perishable clay,
Their names shall live while glory lives to tell;
True to their country, how they won the day,
How firm the heroes stood, how calm they fell.'"

ERECTED BY THE
PEOPLE OF
MICHIGAN
TO HER
MARTYRS
WESTERN ENG. CO. DETROIT.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The Michigan regiments were early in the field, and in rapid succession flung their flags to the breeze, until forty-nine regiments, with several independent companies, had gone to the front to battle for the Union, and included up to the close of the war over ninety thousand men, fourteen thousand and over of whom are recorded as martyrs for their country.

While flags and banners are made the medium of expressing to troops gratitude for their patriotism, and the expectation of their gallant services, as well as their acknowledgment, costly monuments and columns are reared to commemorate their sacrifices.

From the earliest periods, in all civilized nations and communities, monuments have been acknowledged evidences of an enlightened, grateful, and generous people, and are so considered at the present day. Some are reared as mementoes of great national events, or as recognitions of achievements or acknowledged worth of individuals, others to honor the memories of patriots who have made sacrifice for their country; while the most numerous are raised to mark the last resting place of the departed, and to inscribe thereon their brief and latest history.

Some monuments, commenced with a national purpose, are in ruins ere completed. Others, undertaken by populous states or cities, are left unfinished, both speaking loudly of neglect, if not of disgrace, and at least are evidences of a cooled ardor in the cause, or of a wanton forgetfulness of the worth or valor which they were intended to perpetuate; while the humble stone with the tender and loving inscription of the widowed mother to her departed child is completed and stands intact, the consummation of a fixed and hallowed purpose.

With a grateful appreciation of the services and sacrifices of her sons who gave up their lives, the dearest boon to man, and of those who risked them in the same glorious cause, Michigan, early in the war, determined to perpetuate their memories and heroic deeds, by the erection of a monument chiseled from the white marble or the beautiful granite of America, elaborately and appropriately finished with bronze or marble figures.

At a public meeting held by the citizens of Detroit, on June 20th, 1861, the measure was inaugurated, and it was resolved to erect a monument to the

noble dead who might fall in defense of the Union. A committee to carry the resolution into effect was appointed, composed of Judge B. F. H. Witherell, Colonel E. Backus, U. S. A., Messrs. Charles C. Trowbridge, James W. Tillman, and Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Following the battle of Bull Run, and the anticipated return of the 1st Regiment, which had lost heavily in that engagement, public sentiment was becoming much strengthened in favor of the measure, while the public press was being made use of in its behalf. In the Free Press of July 30th is found the following:

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

Now that we are to extend a welcome to the 1st Michigan, or all that is left of them, is it not meet to take some steps for duly honoring the "unreturning brave?"

The men who fell at Manassas were not mercenary soldiers. They did not enlist for the eleven dollars a month and board. They were animated by the loftiest patriotism, and if Thermopylæ had its monument with the inscription,

> "Go, stranger, and at Lacedæmon tell
> That here obedient to her laws we fell."

How much more shall our slain be honored. The Spartans fought to prevent invasion and consequent subjugation. Our men fought not for any such purpose, but for the triumph of constitutional liberty. Their homes and all their selfish interests were safe. They fought the battle for humanity, for the world, for posterity. It strikes me that the least we can do is to perpetuate the memory of their sacrifice. I would therefore suggest the erection of a monument in one of the public places of our city, by contributions from all the citizens of the State who appreciate valor.

The base is to be quadrangular or octagonal, as a committee may decide, with spaces for tablets. On one of these let there be cut an inscription of the following nature; "To the memory of the volunteers of the 1st Regiment of Michigan Infantry, who fell at the battle of Manassas, Sunday, July 21st, 1861, in defense of the Constitution and the laws."

Then let there follow the names of all who were killed or afterwards died of their wounds. What a consolation this would be to relatives and friends. With what a patriotic pride might a father, whose son had fallen, look upon the tablet and the tapering shaft. Let it be known and said of all such, he is the father of one of the heroes of Manassas. The other spaces might be left for the heroes of future battles.

With what renewed ardor our men would fight, content to suffer, knowing that, instead of being forgotten in a nameless grave on some battle field, a grateful people were erecting monuments to commemorate their heroic deeds.

Our Michigan soldiers have covered themselves with glory. Let it not be said that we, who shall reap the harvests of which their blood is the sowing, are careless of their memories.

T. W. PALMER.

The committee referred to met on the 6th day of August following, when Judge Witherell was appointed chairman; J. W. Tillman, treasurer; and T. W. Palmer, secretary.

Frequent meetings were afterwards held, together with consultations with friends of the measure, and finally it was deemed best to await the termination of the war and the end of the rebellion.

This desirable result having been accomplished, a meeting was held in Detroit, July 20th, 1865, at which a committee of seven were selected and appointed, composed of Messrs. C. C. Trowbridge, John Owen, J. F. Conover, T. W. Palmer, B. F. H. Witherell, John Robertson, and J. W. Tillman, to which the whole matter was referred, with instructions to prepare and report at a subsequent meeting a plan for organization, and also to present the names of suitable persons to fill the positions or offices which they might recommend, and with power to call the next meeting.

On the 11th of August, 1865, a meeting was held, at which the committee submitted their report, recommending the raising by subscription throughout the State of $50,000, and at the same time presented a plan of organization and labor, naming as a board of directors for the management of the business of the association:

Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, Detroit.
Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, Detroit.
J. W. Tillman, Esq., Detroit.
Gen. H. A. Morrow, Detroit.
T. W. Palmer, Esq., Detroit.
Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Detroit.
Hon. John Owen, Detroit.
Hon. Henry N. Walker, Detroit.
W. A. Butler, Esq., Detroit.
B. Vernor, Esq., Detroit.
C. F. Clark, Esq., Detroit.
Hon. W. A. Howard, Detroit.
Gen. John Robertson, Detroit.
Hon. J. F. Joy, Detroit.
Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord. Detroit.
Major Gen. O. B. Willcox, Detroit.
Major Gen. A. S. Williams, Detroit.
W. C. McConnell, Esq., Pontiac.
Witter J. Baxter, Esq., Jonesville.
Hon. Charles T. Gorham, Marshall.
Hon. John R. Kellogg, Allegan.
Hon. T. W. Ferry, Grand Haven.
Hon. Edwin Moore, Three Rivers.
Hon. A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph.
Hon. W. L. Bancroft, St. Clair county.
Hon. George Redfield, Cass county.
Morgan Bates, Esq., Grand Traverse.
R. Shelton, Esq., Houghton.
Wm. H. Maltby, Esq., Cheboygan.
Wm. McPherson, Esq., Livingston county.
Hon. Chauncey Davis, Muskegon.
Hon. G. T. Wendell, Mackinac.
Hon. Alex. Campbell, Marquette.
Hon. H. A. Waldron, Hillsdale county.
Hon. H. A. Divine, Montcalm county.
Major A. B. Watson, Newaygo county.
O. Bethune Duffield, Esq., Detroit.
J. F. Conover, Esq., Detroit.
A. Marxhausen, Esq., Detroit.
His Excellency Gov. H. H. Crapo, Flint.
Hon. E. H. Thompson, Flint.
Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, Jackson.
Hon. James Birney, Bay City.
Hon. E. J. Penniman, Plymouth.
James Burtenshaw, Esq., Ontonagon.
S. F. Page, Esq., Ionia.
Hon. Giles Hubbard, Mount Clemens.
John A. Kerr, Esq., Lansing.
Dr. Potter, East Saginaw.
Hon. Peter White, Marquette.
Hon. T. D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids.
Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, Kalamazoo.
Hon. R. C. Paine, Niles.
Hon. W. S. Maynard, Ann Arbor.
Talcott E. Wing, Esq., Monroe.
Hon. R. R. Beecher, Adrian.
Col. W. L. Stoughton, St. Joseph county.
Milton Bradley, Esq., Isabella county.
Capt. Roe, Steamer Michigan.
Hon. C. A. Stacy, Lenawee county.
Hon. W. G. Beckwith, Cass county.
Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, Washtenaw county
J. B. Crippen, Esq., Branch county.
Hon. James Armitage, Monroe county.
Hon. N. G. Isbell, Wayne county.
Hon. James B. Walker, Grand Traverse Co.
Hon. M. E. Crofoot, Oakland county.
Hon. Jas. A. Sweezy, Barry county.
J. E. Fisher, Esq., Leelanaw county.
Hon. Delos Filer, Manistee county.
Hon. Perry Hannah, Grand Traverse Co.
Hon. P. P. Barbeau, Chippewa county.
Hon. Townsend North, Tuscola county
Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, St. Joseph Co.
J. S. Farrand, Esq., Detroit.
Hon. V. P. Collier, Calhoun county.
Jesse Crowell, Esq., Calhoun county.
Hon. Charles Mears, Mason county.

M. Kramer, Esq., Detroit.
Theodore Romeyn, Esq., Detroit.
C. I. Walker, Esq., Detroit.
Gen. W. A. Throop, Detroit.
Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, Detroit.
Hon. Wilson Green, Oceana county.
T. W. Flanders, Ontonagon county.
John Moore, Esq., Saginaw county.
Hon. G. W. Pack, Huron county.
Hon. Luther Smith, Gratiot county.
T. C. Owen, Esq., St. Clair county.
Hon. J. K. Boies, Lewawee county.
Hon. Hugh McCurdy, Shiawassee county.
John Larken, Esq., Midland county.
John L. Woods, Esq., Sanilac county.
Major Gen. Pierce, Kent county.
S. W. Hill, Esq., Keweenaw county.
E. S. Ingalls, Esq., Menominee county.
John Roost, Esq., Ottawa county.
Hon. H. A. Shaw, Eaton county.
Hon. George Luther, Ottawa county.
Neil Gray, Esq., Macomb county.
Col. J. R. White, Lapeer county.
Hon. P. Hayden, Van Buren county.
Charles Kipp, Esq., Clinton county.
S. M. Seely, Branch county.

From this body the committee designated as the officers of the association Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, president; Gen. H. A. Morrow, vice president; J W. Tillman, Esq., treasurer; Hon. John Owen, auditor; T. W. Palmer, Esq., secretary; and J. W. Romeyn, Esq., associate secretary.

The committee also named as the executive committee Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, Hon. John Owen, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Hon. N. H. Walker, J. F. Conover, Esq., and C. I. Walker, Esq., all of Detroit; ex-Governor Blair, of Jackson; Hon. E. H. Thomson, of Flint; and Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti, with the president, treasurer, and secretary *ex officio*.

A meeting was also held on June 26th, 1867, with Judge Witherell in the chair, when a report was submitted by Mr. Trowbridge, which he had been selected to prepare, relative to the merits of the numerous designs which had been presented by the different competing artists.

Next morning the death of Judge Witherell occurred, and the association was called upon to deplore the sudden and unexpected loss of its founder, a gentleman peculiarly interested in its patriotic work, and who had spent nearly the last hour of his life in planning and advising as to its future labor.

Next day, June 28th, the board of directors examined the various designs, plans, and estimates, together with their relative merits, which were fully and fairly discussed. Coming together in the afternoon of that day, it was determined to make the choice by ballot, when it was found that the design submitted by Randolph Rogers, the eminent American sculptor, for some years a resident of Ann Arbor, had a decided preference.

Mr. Rogers presented in detail his estimate for the work, specifying the cost of each part separately, when, after lengthy consultation and full expression of views, the board considered favorably the estimate, and he was awarded the contract.

On July 4th, 1867, the corner-stone was laid in Detroit, by Grand Master S. C. Coffinbury, of the Masonic fraternity, in presence of the Grand Commanderies and Grand Lodge of that order, the Grand Lodge of the order of Odd Fellows, and a great many lodges of both orders, together with several lodges of Good Templars, the United States troops from Forts Wayne and Gratiot, with the State troops of the city, and an immense gathering of people from

all parts of the State, really presenting an occasion seldom witnessed, while Governor Blair's eloquent and appropriate oration was received with much favor and increased largely the great interest manifested in the affair.

In 1868 the association was incorporated by the Legislature, and its affairs are now managed by a board of trustees composed of John Owen, H. P. Baldwin, Theoeore Romeyn, William A. Butler, H. N. Walker, R. A. Alger, Thos. W. Palmer, C. H. Buhl, David Preston, C. C. Trowbridge, and G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit; J. F. Conover, of Kalamazoo, Austin Blair, of Jackson, and S. M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti.

The officers of the association at present are C. C. Trowbridge, President; John Owen, Vice President; William A. Butler, Treasurer; Thomas W. Palmer and James W. Romeyn, Secretaries.

In the collection of the funds much labor was necessarily required, and in February, 1866, the Rev. George Taylor was employed as general soliciting and collecting agent, rendering valuable and faithful service.

In March following, General B. M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, volunteered his services in aid of the measure, speaking to the people in its behalf, and giving manly energy and successful effort to the cause.

The structure is now completed as originally designed, and has cost $70,185.91, including iron fencing. Its architectural construction is of gray granite, while its ornamental decoration is of superior gold bronze, cast at Munich, Bavaria, and cost as follows: Statue of Michigan, $8,000. Four statues Army and Navy, $20,000. Four allegorical figures, $10,000. Four medallions, $4,000. Four eagles, $2,400. Coat of Arms, United States, $500. Coat of Arms, Michigan, $500.

The monument stands about forty-six feet, crowned by a colossal statue of Michigan, ten feet high, a semi-civilized Indian Queen, with a sword in her right hand and a shield in her left; the figure in motion as if rushing forward in defense of her country. Beneath the plinth in which she stands are stars and wreaths. On the next section in front is the dedication:

ERECTED

BY THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN

IN HONOR OF THE MARTYRS WHO FELL AND THE HEROES WHO FOUGHT

IN DEFENSE OF

LIBERTY AND UNION.

On the left are the arms of the State; on the right are the arms of the United States. On the projecting butments below are four allegorical figures seated. These figures, if standing, would be six and a half feet high, and they represent

Victory, Union, Emancipation, and History. On the next section below, standing upon projecting butments, are the defenders of Liberty and Union, the representations of the army and navy, four statues, seven feet high, soldiers of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a sailor of the navy. Between these statues are bronze tablets, on which are medallion figures of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Farragut. On the outer pedestals are four eagles.

"The whole—it speaks in volumes of the past—
Of war's dread tempest and the fiery blast;
Of mail-clad valor, brave the sword to draw,
To vindicate the right, maintain the law."

HARPER HOSPITAL.

In 1863, Colonel Charles S. Tripler, surgeon U. S. army, and then U. S. medical director, stationed at Detroit, represented to the Government the absolute necessity for the erection of a general hospital at that point for the reception and care of sick and wounded Michigan soldiers, and urging immediate action in the matter.

In the effort Colonel Tripler had the influence and recommendation of the Governor and military authorities of the State, and was at the same time ably aided in his undertaking by Dr. D. O. Farrand, then assistant surgeon, U. S. army, and Colonel George W. Lee, chief quartermaster in Michigan, and stationed at Detroit.

The authority was, after much correspondence and annoying delays, obtained under an order from the Secretary of War, and under the superintendence of Colonel Lee the work on "Harper Hospital" was commenced early in 1864.

It was made up of eleven one-story buildings, with a capacity for eight hundred patients, and costing about sixty thousand dollars, the use of the grounds being given gratis by the "Harper Hospital Association." Much care had been observed in regard to ventilation, drainage, and superior water arrangements. Opening with an exceedingly capable management, it had soon the reputation of being one of the most complete, comfortable, and best regulated hospitals in the West.

In usefulness it added largely to the already extensive preparation made by the Government for the shelter and care of thousands of Michigan men who, by disease or wounds, had been rendered unfit for service in the field.

On its completion, Dr. Farrand was placed in charge, with Drs. W. A. Chandler, Wm. C. Catlin, E. W. Jenks, and G. W. Fitzpatrick as assistants. Dr. Byron Stanton, a surgeon of volunteers, succeeded Dr. Farrand in the spring of 1865, but he remained but a few weeks, as he accepted a position in an asylum for the insane in Ohio.

Dr. Farrand again assumed charge, continuing on duty until June or July following, when at his own request he was transferred to take charge of the hospital at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, then occupied by U. S. troops.

Succeeding Dr. Farrand, Dr. Wynkoop, a surgeon of volunteers from Philadelphia, was placed in charge, remaining until the close of the hospital, in December, 1865.

The buildings were soon after given by the Government to the trustees of the "Harper Hospital," a corporate body, this association having in contemplation the establishment of a hospital for charitable purposes.

In giving the buildings, the Government made a condition that sufficient accommodation should be at all times afforded for a "Soldiers' Home" for invalid and destitute Michigan soldiers and sailors, and since then it has been in part used for that purpose.

The sick and wounded being very numerous at that time, and a transfer of Michigan men from Eastern hospitals being very desirable, to ensure them more care and the attention of their friends at home, the erection of this hospital was accomplished, and while it was accepted by the people of the State as a most generous recognition by the Government of her great claims for consideration, they will never forget the efforts of those gentlemen to secure it, while the soldiers will in all time hold them in most grateful remembrance.

MILITARY MUSEUM.

In the interior arrangement of the new capitol at Lansing the soldier and his services were not forgotton, but were most favorably and substantially remembered. With almost a profuse liberality, which should be fully appreciated, a large and commodious room was set apart, designated as the "Museum." This is the deposit of the "Michigan Battle Flags," properly placed in regimental order in a magnificent vertical case of large dimensions, novel in con struction and of beautiful proportions, reaching almost to the ceiling, erected in the center of the apartment, superbly mounted with heavy plate glass, which, coupled with the bullet marked and battle worn flags, is the grandest and most impressive monument to the soldiers of Michigan.

In addition, large cases of the same style are placed against the wall, while elegant table cases are distributed in appropriate locations, also finished in plated glass, and containing a large and interesting collection of relics of the war, including rebel flags, and other contributions from the same source.

In devoting so elegant and extensive a room to this purpose, much credit is due to Governor Baldwin, member of the building commission *ex officio,* who included it in his original schedule of apartments, as well as to the building commission, Colonel Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, Hon. James Shearer, and Hon. Alexander Chapaton, and their secretary, Allen L. Bours, Esq., together with Hon. John J. Bagley and Hon. Charles M. Croswell, succeeding governors of the State and members of the board *ex officio,* while the matter also received much favorable consideration at the hands of the Board of State Auditors, at that time composed of Hon. E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State, Colonel Wm. B. McCreery, State Treasurer, and General B. F. Partridge, Commissioner of the Land Office. Special credit should also be awarded to E. E. Myers, Esq., the architect, for the appropriate design and good taste in which the whole apartment has been made up and arranged.

To the liberality of the State and to these gentlemen who so generously and judiciously administered it, the soldiers of the war as well as the people are under many obligations, which will undoubtedly be cheerfully recognized by them with sincere gratitude.

Simultaneous with the opening and dedication of the capitol January 1st, 1879, the Museum was formally opened to the public, when it was visited with much interest by a large concourse of the citizens of the State, then congregated at Lansing. The sight of the "Old Flags" revived in the minds of all recollections of past victories and defeats, of friends lost and a country saved.

High noon we meet! The opening year
We welcome as an omen clear,
Of brighter, better days in store,
When violence is heard no more;
When the dear flag, without a stain,
O'er every State supreme shall reign."

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The most momentous period in our State history was the war of the rebellion, embracing the home work, and although it undoubtedly may be looked upon as insignificant, when compared with the extent and value of the labor accomplished by her troops in the field, and the great sacrifice of life made by them, yet it was one of great magnitude. The old proverb that "constant dropping wears the stone" did not seem to be applicable, for could the continuous drain on the people of Michigan for men and means have worn out their patience and discouraged their patriotism, such a result would have been surely accomplished. For, aside from the incessant labor of the people in raising men to fill their quotas, to save their communities from the odious drafts which continually threatened them, involving much perplexing anxiety, there were many petty annoyances, great sacrifice of time, together with large expenditures of money by State, counties, and townships, and also by individuals, which, all combined, rendered the burdens and cares of the people at times so heavy as to be almost unbearable; still, the astonishing statements made below, covering over fourteen and a half millions of dollars, raised and applied by Michigan for war purposes, although couched in silent figures, speak most eloquently and earnestly of the great sacrifice and the unbounded patriotism of her people.

During the war the State Legislature passed laws authorizing the payment of State bounties to soldiers as follows:

"Men enlisting from March 6th, 1863, to November 10th, 1863 (both inclusive), in any Michigan regiment, company, or battery, except the 10th and 11th cavalry, 13th and 14th Batteries, and 1st Colored Infantry, entitled to $50 State bounty. Men re-enlisting in their own regiments (after service of two years) from November 11th, 1863, to February 4th, 1864 (both inclusive), entitled to $50 State bounty. Men enlisting or re-enlisting from February 5th, 1864, to May 14th, 1864 (both inclusive), in any regiment, company, or battery, if applied on 200,000 call, and properly credited to the sub-district in which they resided at the time of enlistment, entitled to $100 State bounty. Men enlisting from February 4th, 1865, to April 14th, 1865 (both inclusive), properly credited to sub-districts, entitled to $150 State bounty."

In accordance with these laws the Quartermaster General of the State paid,

in 1863, $134,250; 1864, $867,959; 1865, $383,076; 1866, $438,500; 1867, $11,700; 1868, $18,623; 1869, $28,850; 1870, $26,400, up to and including 31st July; amounting in the aggregate to $1,909,408.

Since then has been paid, from July 31st, 1870, up to and including September, 1880, $18,450, making $1,927,858 of a total of bounties.

There was also disbursed $60,000 as premiums for the procuration of recruits.

Aside from these amounts, this department expended for war purposes $815,000, making a total of $2,802,858 disbursed by the State.

The following are the aggregate expenditures and liabilities of the various townships, cities, and wards of the counties in the State for war purposes made up from statements of the proper officers, rendered in 1866:

Allegan, $188,898.49; Alpena, $9,781.98; Antrim, $4,638; Berrien, $257,-416.97; Branch, $230,086.65; Barry, $180,641; Bay, $61,267; Calhoun, $354,-432.32; Clinton, $135,936; Cass, $196,239.86; Chippewa, ———; Cheboygan, $1,525; Delta, $1,200; Eaton, $175,363.58; Emmet, $50; Genesee, $150,488.75; Gratiot, $23,527; Grand Traverse, $12,990.54; Hillsdale, $282,-449.21; Houghton, $39,152.71; Huron, $17,230; Ionia, 182,888; Ingham, $203,985; Isabella, $5,775; Iosco, $4,900; Jackson, $439,325.10; Kent, $167,550.50; Kalamazoo, $383,416.61; Keweenaw, $1,000; Livingston, $144,-379.22; Lapeer, $129,674.89; Lenawee, $544,557.75; Leelanaw, $4,845.52; Midland, $12,598; Montcalm, $44,861.20; Muskegon, $43,604; Macomb, $289,029.69; Mecosta, $3,340; Monroe, $135,180.69; Manistee, $15,476; Manitou, ———; Mackinac, $6,727.50; Mason, $807; Marquette and Schoolcraft, $3,000; Newaygo, $12,004; Ottawa, $148,523; Oakland, $586,556.98; Oceana, $14,692.93; St. Clair, $233,291.90; St. Joseph, $557,958; Saginaw, $158,099.59; Shiawassee, $167,203; Sanilac, $95,794.29; Tuscola, $67,631.96; Van Buren, $115,637.90; Wayne, $660,554.88; Washtenaw, $458,563.54; total, $8,157,748.70.

Amount expended by each county of the State, from 1861 to 1867, for the relief of soldiers' families, under the provisions of the Soldiers' Relief Law, approved May 10th, 1861:

Alpena, $8.80; Allegan, $80,985.72; Antrim, $666.11; Bay, $21,991.54; Barry, $86,598.15; Berrien, $131,924.45; Branch, $69,121.20; Calhoun, $200,193.66; Cass, $80,883.46; Clinton, $67,443.75; Cheboygan, $368.92; Chippewa, $1,032; Delta, ———; Eaton, $62,103.69; Emmet, $1,948.40; Genesee, $89,087.12; Gratiot, $8,875; Grand Traverse, $10,636.81; Hillsdale, $90,155.96; Houghton, $8,419; Huron, $23,033.50; Ingham, $110,547.09; Isabella, $4,680.45; Ionia, $31,500; Iosco, $1,000; Jackson, $129,401.25; Kalamazoo, $119,984.79; Kent, $76,311; Keweenaw, $3,620; Lapeer, $75,-000; Livingston, $34,500; Lenawee, $145,226.20; Leelanaw, $6,487.89; Macomb, $110,339.26; Mecosta, $9,280.09; Mackinaw, ———; Midland, $6,550; Manitou, ———; Mason, $3,200; Manistee, $9,620; Muskegon, $20,000; Marquette, $7,989.16; Menominee, $390; Monroe, $143,762; Montcalm, $40,000; Newaygo, $14,516.72; Ottawa, $56,616.08; Oceana, $18,368; Ontonagon, $4,747.02; Oakland, $127,993.38; Sanilac, $73,111.33; Shiawassee, $50,645; Saginaw, $81,000; St. Clair, $89,427.99; St. Joseph, $96,-

214; Tuscola, $51,987.22; Van Buren, $99,511.81; Washtenaw, $155,043.15; Wayne, $547,200. Total, $3,591,248.12.

Throughout the war, with the exception of a very short time in 1861, when Captain E. G. Owen, of Detroit, acted as U. S. Quartermaster, Colonel George W. Lee, then of Howell, and a prominent citizen of the State, served as Chief Quartermaster in Michigan until the close, filling with eminent energy and efficiency that important position, and with scrupulous fidelity disbursing for the Government $7,144,812, as follows: For 33,050 horses, $3,667,252; transportation of troops and supplies, $1,363,812; forage, $331,697, together with $1,782,051 for equipment of troops, erection of barracks and hospitals, apprehension of deserters, and other incidental expenses.

SANITARY OPERATIONS.

The American sanitary measures were undoubtedly the most extensive and liberal ever undertaken by a people in any war, and accomplished much in ameliorating the sufferings incident to a great and prolonged war.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The beneficent effort of the American masses was very early entered into by Michigan people. The "Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association," of Washington, D. C., is claimed to have been the first of the kind put in operation in the field on the Atlantic slope and the last to leave it. In the autumn of 1861 it commenced its humane work, continuing in successful labor until September, 1866. It proved a source of great relief to Michigan soldiers serving in the Army of the Potomac, scattering liberally among them kindly friendship, fraternal care, affording them many comforts and necessaries of life when sorely needed.

A few of the warm-hearted citizens of Michigan, friends of the soldier, then residents in and around Washington, composed the association, including the delegation in Congress. The Hon. James M. Edmunds was president; Dr. H. J. Alvord, secretary, who was succeeded by Mr. C. Clark; and Z. Moses, treasurer; all giving their time and services gratuitously, with unsurpassed devotion, energy, and efficiency.

Assessments upon the membership constituted at first the means to sustain the measure—not a small burden on the few who so generously made the voluntary contribution. They were, however, in a short time relieved by contributions made by the people of the State, amounting to $24,902.24 in the aggregate.

Immediately following General Grant's great battles, when the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the army were at the maximum, the association established, at City Point, the "Michigan Soup House," which afforded so much relief and comfort to the soldiers, not only of their own State, but to all, as to make the place famous throughout the army.

In the report of Judge Edmunds are kindly and deservedly mentioned the

faithful and patriotic ladies connected with the association during the several years of its great usefulness. Having noble and generous natures, they were led to devote themselves so entirely to the welfare of Michigan men in the field as to have made their names household words at almost every hearthstone in the State, while the thousands of brave men who were the recipients of their kindness and motherly care have written on their hearts names to be remembered with reverence and gratitude while life lasts.

The record of Michigan in the war would be incomplete were the part taken by the association in the great sanitary measure not fully detailed, and with this in view is inserted the report of Judge Edmunds, covering its entire operations:

"The Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association of the District of Columbia was organized in the autumn of 1861. It was the product of necessity, and was composed of the few Michigan men then resident at the National Capital. Soon after the first arrival of troops under the call for 75,000 volunteers, the first Michigan regiment (three months' men) appeared here. It contained many who were personally known to the citizens of Michigan then residents of Washington, and this, with the noble cause in which they were enlisted, soon aroused a deep feeling of friendship between the members of the regiment and all those hailing from the same State. This friendship was manifested by various and numerous acts of kindness and appreciation among them—special solicitude for all in the service whose failing health made demands upon this feeling for those attentions which were impossible in the then inexperienced and unprepared state of the hospital service.

"For the first few months the efforts made to relieve and comfort those of our friends in the service were unorganized, and though throwing great labor upon the few engaged, hardly kept pace with the growing demands incident to the rapid increase of the army. The battle of Bull Run, in which our friends suffered severely, aroused afresh the sympathy of all whose hearts beat honestly for the country, and demonstrated the utter inadequacy of the Government preparation for any such sudden emergency. It seemed impossible for the public authorities at this time to appreciate the necessity of ample preparations for the wounded and sick. Their attentions seemed constantly directed to the increase of the army by new enlistments. The importance of providing for its health was but slowly admitted, and hardly admitted at all until it became evident that the ranks could only be kept up by such provisions. To reach this point and this degree of preparation required the experience of an entire campaign. The consequence was that there was all the time an urgent call, we might almost say an imperative demand, for volunteer aid. Such aid was cordially given, but yet fell short of what was absolutely essential. It became apparent that we could no longer meet the demand upon us by individual and unorganized effort. We must have system and assignment of duties. We must have contributions far beyond the means of the small number of Michigan citizens then here. These urgent demands so pressed upon us that the citizens of Michigan then in the District assembled for consultation, and the result was the organization of the Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association, then composed of a set of officers and an executive committee. It claimed as its members all citizens of the State, residents of the District, and the Michigan

delegation in Congress. The association commenced by levying a tax upon its members, which was frequently repeated during the first few months of its existence, and has been resorted to for emergencies from that time to the present.

"This organization was the first of the kind in the field upon the Atlantic slope, and the last to leave it. Its history, so far as it has not been written, will be briefly alluded to in the following pages.

"The association having been thus organized, it was called into full activity in May, 1862, after the Army of the Potomac had made a commencement of its peninsula campaign.

"The battle of Williamsburg, in which several of our regiments participated, filled the hospitals of Baltimore and Fortress Monroe with wounded men; and from this time forward to the close of the war the whole energies of the association have been taxed to their utmost limits.

"By referring to the reports of our operations for 1862, '63, and '64, it will be seen that our means were limited; but as the services of the individual members of the association have in all cases been gratuitous, and always cheerfully rendered, the money we had was used in such a way as secured the greatest amount of relief.

"In the year 1862, the first, in fact, of our activity, the whole amount of money received from all sources was $2,166 13
Expended 1,945 84
In 1863 ..... 2,350 39
Expended 2,037 61
In 1864 ..... 6,779 71
Expended 5,488 48

"This is, of course, exclusive of specific contributions of clothing and hospital stores, always liberally furnished by the soldiers' aid societies throughout the State, and which we endeavored to apply faithfully to the purposes intended.

"In the summer and fall of 1862, after the dreadful closing battles of the peninsula, and the disastrous campaign of General Pope, the whole city of Washington became a vast hospital.

"The public buildings, the churches, and many private residences were made receptacles of wounded and sick soldiers.

"Scattered all through these our own brave men lay and languished, and many died. But we are assured that the kind offices of the members of this association assuaged their pains and carried relief to all within their reach; and doubtless many owe their recovery to those special attentions impossible to be secured from the assistants detailed for the care of sick and wounded men in hospital. During the fall of 1862 something like system was inaugurated by the Medical Department of the Government commensurate with the magnitude of the exigency. Columbia College was made a permanent hospital. Carver, Finley, Mount Pleasant, Emery, and subsequently Douglas, Stanton, Campbell, Harewood, and Lincoln were provided with ample accommodations for 20,000 patients; and in 1863, with the hospitals in Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Annapolis, Frederick and other places north, the whole operations of the Medical Department assumed something like order, efficiency, and permanency, and it became necessary for us to employ agents who could give their whole time to the work.

"Mrs. Brainard was early engaged, and perhaps the first among our regular

workers—she certainly was the last to leave. Her services were invaluable, and have never been fully appreciated and acknowledged. The services of Miss Wheelock, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Gridley, Mrs. Plum, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hall, the Misses Bull, and others, who have labored in the field and hospitals under the auspices of this association, have all richly earned the thanks of the people of Michigan, and especially of the thousands of soldiers who received their kind ministrations. Their reports are necessarily excluded for want of space. In the summer of 1863 the battles around Fredericksburg, and those of the campaign of General Meade's army in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the crowning carnage at Gettysburg, absorbed our entire energies.

"Our agents were early at their work, and remained as long as there was suffering to be relieved.

"In 1864 the bloody struggles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and the daily conflicts during those forty days of Grant's persistent advance to Richmond, again filled the hospitals around Washington, and gave ample employment to our agents and the members of the association, and drew upon our means so that we were well nigh exhausted.

"It is due to ourselves to acknowledge the generous coöperation of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions during this summer. To the former we have ever been indebted for the most generous consideration and liberality; and to the latter for extraordinary kindness in furnishing our agents, Mrs. Brainard and Mrs. Mahan, with valuable and much-needed supplies to the amount of more than two thousand dollars in three months, and at a time time when our own were exhausted.

"On the 1st of January, 1865, the report of the treasurer shows $1,291.30 available funds on hand. This amount was soon after increased by the most liberal contributions from several associations and individuals in Michigan, and especially from the noble-hearted people of the Lake Superior region, till our whole receipts for the year 1865, including the sum on hand, amounted to $14,914.24.

"With the prospect of a campaign of unexampled activity on the south side of Richmond by the combined armies of Generals Grant and Butler, and the reasonable anticipation of a stout and protracted resistence on the part of the rebels, we early made preparations for meeting promptly the demands that would most likely be made upon our association. We established a magazine of supplies at City Point, and sent thither an effective force to receive and provide for such as should, in the coming struggle, be sent back disabled. We also established in Washington a 'Home,' where our men in passing could find shelter for a night without being thrown into the bad associations of the city.

"It had long been felt that such an asylum was needed, and we had been prevented from establishing one chiefly from scarcity of means. This objection no longer existed, and the association rented and furnished a house, with comfortable and cheap furniture, engaged a competent matron, and from April 1st to September 1st, 1865, was able to provide for the wounded and sick a comfortable resting place. The whole expenditure in this enterprise, as shown by the treasurer's report, was $2,675.38, diminished by the sum of $507.30 received for furniture, etc., on breaking up the house—making the whole expense $2,168.08.

"The sudden and unexpected collapse of the rebellion, and the recall of the Army of the Potomac, and the arrival of Sherman's grand columns in Wash-

ington, worn and fatigued by the longest and most remarkable march yet recorded, imposed new work upon us.

"Our returned regiments were visited by our agents, and supplied with much-needed vegetables, pickles, tobacco, bread, etc., to the amount of $4,000. Our force was withdrawn from City Point, and furnished ample employment here till the armies were disbanded and sent home.

"At the 'Home,' during the month of June, all were received who came. Colonel Prichard's detail for Jeff. Davis's body guard was lodged and feasted. The records, imperfect though they are, have the names of about 8,000 who took one or more meals under the roof and at the tables of the 'Home,' faithfully and ably conducted by the matron, Mrs. Van Boskerck, whose executive ability, industry, and fidelity cannot be too highly commended.

"The accounts of the 'Home' show that as many as 725 meals were served in a day, and the bread consumed averaged from 300 to 425 loaves a day for many days. Above all the labor and care bestowed upon this house, the matron had especial care of ten or fifteen patients at Douglas and Stanton hospitals, near the house, for two months, visiting them daily, and furnishing them with delicacies.

"The Executive Committee desire here to acknowledge their obligation to all the agents who have been employed, for devotion to their duties, and to all members of the association for cheerful co-operation in the work in which we have been engaged during the bloody struggle now passed.

"All the services rendered by the association have been entirely gratuitous, and the agents have labored for little more than actual expenses. The motives of all, it is believed, were patriotic and humane; and the only reward sought or desired was the consciousness of having discharged well the duties imposed by the exigency. We have at least endeavored well.

"To the individuals and associations at home who have so nobly supported us with contributions of money and material, and surely not least, with their encouraging words of commendation and council, we desire to say, that your noble efforts in behalf of the brave and self-sacrificing young men who have given their services, suffered toils, hunger, and thirst, encountered dangers, disease, and death, for the perpetuation of the Government, in defense of liberty, and in the cause of humanity, have no parallel in the annals of the world.

"If there can be any compensation in such a war as we have just emerged from, the chief must be sought in the grand outporing of generous humanities all over the entire loyal portion of the country, in endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and assuage his sufferings.

"Happily, the war is ended. The grand armies that fought its battles have returned to their families and to peaceful pursuits. Too many, alas, have found their last resting place far from kindred and from home. They found bloody graves in a hostile land. Their memories live in the hearts of a grateful people, saved by their devotion and valor.

"All honor to the dead hero; his wife and children demand our care, and must not be forgotten or neglected."

In September, 1866, the association discontinued its operations, and among its last acts of kind consideration for the soldier, transmitted to the trustees of Harper hospital, at Detroit, $1,000, to be by them used in the care and maintenance of such disabled Michigan soldiers as should, from time to time, become its inmates.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

There was organized in Detroit, on November 6th, 1861, what was designated as the "Michigan Soldiers' Aid Society," being a branch of the "United States Sanitary Commission," and had for its first officers Mrs. Geo. Duffield, president; Mrs. Theodore Romeyn, vice president; Mrs. D. P. Bushnell, treasurer; Miss Sarah T. Bingham, recording secretary; Miss Valeria Campbell, corresponding secretary; and Dr. Zina Pitcher, counsellor.

It was organized at the close of 1864, with Hon. John Owen, associate member of U. S. Commission, president; Benjamin Vernor, Esq., Judge James V. Campbell, and P. E. Demill, Esq., vice presidents, also associate members U. S. Commission. Mrs. S. A. Sibley, president; Mrs. H. L. Chipman, Mrs. A. Adams, vice presidents; William A. Butler, Esq., treasurer; Mrs. Geo. Andrews, assistant treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Butler, auditor; Miss Lizzie Woodhams, recording secretary; and Miss Valeria Campbell, corresponding secretary.

Its resources were collections from various sources throughout the State, and from November 1st, 1861, to June, 1863, it had sent forward 3,593 packages, and during the same time had distributed at home 2,724 packages, most of them large, and containing useful articles, their value not being estimated.

From November 6th, 1861, to June 1st, 1866, $19,633.18, and from June 1st, 1866, to April 7th, 1868, $8,496.23, being a total of $28,129.41, was expended. Of this amount $11,422.36 was expended on account of the "Soldiers' Home" at Detroit, and the balance in purchases and other expenses, leaving a balance of $187.01 on hand April 7th, 1868.

Between thirty and forty large packages were received from May to November, 1861, from various parts of the State, by Mrs. Morse Stewart and Mrs. Geo. Duffield, and sent forward to the field, besides an unrecorded amount distributed to regiments in the State.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The people of the State continued busy in the noble work in other directions, and in addition to the Washington association, organized at Detroit in April, 1862, the "Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association," with the Hon. John Owen as president; Benjamin Vernor, Esq., secretary; and William A. Butler, Esq., treasurer. This organization was most active and useful, continuing in successful operation while the war lasted, accomplishing much good. It directed its efforts to collections throughout the State, gathering together from time to time large amounts of necessary supplies, and sending them to the front, including 331 boxes, 203 barrels, containing almost every conceivable comfort for the use of the soldier, sick or well; in fact, everything thought useful and needful, among which were socks, shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, dried and

canned fruits, pickles of all kinds, spices, jellies, and wines; also, newspapers, books, needles, pins, and thread, together with sheets, quilts, pillow-cases, bed sacks, lint, pads, etc., with innumerable other useful articles.

In 1864 it received by contributions and expended $3,600, as stated in Mr. Vernor's report, for the relief of destitute soldiers, in sums of from one to ten dollars, as their necessities required. Also, in defraying the expenses of sending agents to look after the wants of soldiers at various points, providing refreshments and meals for returned veterans on their arrival, in paying rent for "Soldiers' Home" in Detroit, in burying the dead, and in such other ways as the association deemed advisable.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

"In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let *us* die to make men free."

The "Christian Commission" was a powerful auxiliary in sanitary operations, possessing immense strength, energy, and courage. It was most successful as a sanitary organization, uniting therewith the religious instruction and admonition of good men to the living when opportunity offered, while kindly consolation was afforded in their last moments to those who were passing away.

The following report of the Michigan branch for 1864 finds a proper place at this time:

To John Robertson, Adjutant General State of Michigan:

In accordance with your request, the Michigan branch of the U. S. Christian Commission beg leave to report the nature and extent of its work in behalf of the armies of the Union for the past year.

The Commission in this State was first organized on the 15th of June, A. D. 1863, but has practically been in operation but a single year. It had no part in the great work of the Christian Commission at Gettysburg in July, 1863, except that some of our citizens were commissioned at Philadelphia, and acted as delegates on that field. Its first funds of any large amount were received from the thanksgiving collections of last year, which were nearly all poured into our treasury. Since that time the operations of this branch have been steadily enlarging, its resources increasing, and its plan and system of working gaining the favor and approbation of the people.

The plan of the commission is to minister both to the mental and spiritual, as well as the bodily wants of the army. It sends the living preacher, the Bible, and the religious newspapers of all denominations, and all the time it is ministering to the temporal wants of the soldier, and working for the sick, wounded and dying. It searches for the wounded amid the thickets of the battle field, and never leaves him till he is discharged from hospital, or a prayer consigns him to a soldier's grave.

All the delegates of the commission are ministers and laymen, selected for their fitness for the work, who labor each six weeks without any compensation,

except the consciousness of doing good. All that is given to the commission is dispensed personally by these delegates, and placed by their own hands in the hands of the soldier—not handed over to be dispensed by officials of the Government, or salaried agents of the commission.

This branch of the commission has received from the people down to this time $21,725.20, most of which has been forwarded to the central office at Philadelphia. Stores have been contributed and forwarded to the armies from Michigan amounting in value to about $10,000.

Michigan furnished to us the following delegates, fifty-seven in number, nearly all of whom have spent their full term of six weeks in the work of the commission:

William Harvey, Detroit, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. Seth Reed, Ypsilanti, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. J. M. Strong, Clarkston, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. James Walker, Eckford, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. L. Slater, Kalamazoo, Army of the Cumberland.
James E. Carson, Centreville, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. E. H. Pilcher, Ann Arbor, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. B. Franklin, Saline, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. A. F. Bournes, Dexter, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. F. R. Gallaher, Hillsdale, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. W. P. Wastell, Holly, Army of the Potomac.
Prof. A. TenBrook, Ann Arbor, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. George H. Hickox, Saline, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. D. H. Evans, Palmyra, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. J. J. Gridley, Pinckney, Army of the Mississippi.
Prof. Joseph Estabrook, Ypsilanti, Army of the Potomac.
Alanson Sheley, Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. O. C. Thompson, Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. William Hogarth, D. D., Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
E. C. Walker, Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. George Duffield, Jr., Adrian, Army of the Potomac.
Samuel W. Duffield, Adrian, Army of the Potomac.
Samuel E. Hart, Adrian, Army of the Potomac.
W. F. King, Adrian, Army of the Potomac.
A. S. Berry, Adrian, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. Daniel E. Brown, Flint, Army of the Cumberland.
Prof. J. C. Plumb, Ypsilanti, Army of the Potomac.
William Patterson, Ypsilanti, Army of the Potomac.
Robert H. Tripp, Hillsdale, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. H. N. Bissell, Mt. Clemens, Army of the Cumberland.
F. S. Walker, Bass Lake, Army of the Cumberland.
Rev. S. E. Wishard, Tecumseh, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. J. W. Allen, Franklin, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. R. R. Salter, D. D., LaSalle, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. James F. Taylor, Chelsea, Army of the Cumberland.
C. K. Adams, Ann Arbor, Army of the Potomac.
O. C. Thompson, Jr., Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. John Pierson, Milford, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. J. R. Cordon, Oak Grove, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. Robert H. Conklin, Detroit, Army of the Potomac.

George Andrews, Detroit, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. S. L. Ramsdell, Northville, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. James S. Sutton, Brighton, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. William Harrington, North Adams, Army of the Potomac.
H. B. Denham, Dowagiac, Army of the Potomac.
O. F. Shannon, Fairwater, Wisconsin, Army of the Potomac.
J. P. Garvin, M. D., Kendallville, Indiana, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. O. H. Spoor, Vermontville, Army of the Potomac.
Daniel W. Church, Vermontville, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. E. H. Day, Otsego, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. Thomas Lowrie, Stratford, C. W., Army of the Potomac.
Rev. E. J. Howes, Sylvanus, Army of the Mississippi.
Rev. J. A. Ranney, Sturgis, Army of the Cumberland.
Prof. O. M. Currier, Olivet, Army of the Cumberland.
Prof. H. E. Whipple, Hillsdale, Army of the Potomac.
Rev. Mr. Taylor, Tecumseh, Army of the Potomac.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. WALKER, *Chairman.*
CHARLES F. CLARK, *Secretary.*
HENRY P. BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*
DAVID PRESTON,
CALEB IVES,
FRANCIS RAYMOND,
J. S. VENNOR,
Army Com. of the U. S. Christian Com. for Michigan.

In addition to the above, William Kedzie and Geo. H. Kedzie, of Deerfield, and the Rev. Adam S. Kedzie, of Somerset, were engaged in the same service, principally in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Winchester, and also in Washington.

LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF KALAMAZOO.

In 1864, those associations were most opportunely assisted by the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Kalamazoo," by way of a "State Sanitary Fair" at Kalamazoo, in September of that year. It was managed with much good judgment and energy, ending in complete success, netting $9,618.78 over all expenses. The following report of the Executive Committee, made to the Adjutant General of the State, covers in detail the origin and proceedings of the society in connection with the enterprise:

John Robertson, Adjutant General State of Michigan:

SIR: Herewith the undersigned submit a report, embracing an account of receipts and disbursements of the "Michigan State Sanitary Fair," held at the village of Kalamazoo, on the "State Agricultural Fair Ground," on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, A. D. 1864. The following correspondence exhibits the origin of the "Fair":

To Mrs. John Potter and Miss Eliza Fisher, of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Kalamazoo, Michigan:

The undersigned, citizens of Kalamazoo county, knowing that you have been active

and have accomplished much, ever since the rebellion commenced, in every good work for the relief of the sick and wounded Union soldiers, would most respectfully suggest that thousands of the patriotic and generous people of Michigan will be glad, in connection with the annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, to be held on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, at Kalamazoo, to contribute of their abundance, in money and articles, for the purpose of aiding the wounded and sick of that army which fought in defense of our National flag and the Union, against the traitorous designs of those who hate liberty and love despotism. We would suggest that a fair be held on the grounds to be occupied by the Agricultural Society, for the purpose above mentioned, and we earnestly solicit that you, calling to your aid suitable persons, may devise such plan for the consummation of the foregoing purpose as may be deemed proper.

Signed:—H. G. Wells, Joseph Sill, Allen Potter, John Baker, Daniel Cahill, J. M. Edwards, J. P. Woodbury, N. A. Balch, J. W. Breese, L. H. Trask, George Lewis, Henry Montague, F. W. Curtenius, O, N. Giddings, David S. Walbridge, Marsh Giddings, J. M. Neasmith, B. M. Austin, George A. Fitch, J. W. Mansur, Henry Hoyt, Hiram Arnold, Henry Bishop, Henry Dreese, Samuel W. Walker, J. J. Perrin, Isaiah W. Pursel, Frank Henderson, J. A. B. Stone, James A. Walter, G. H. Gale, Henry Wood, David Fisher, A. Cameron, S. S. Cobb, J. W. Lay, William A. Wood, John C. Basset, Trowbridge & Basset, John M'Kibben, Charles Bell, Alfred Thomas, George Colt, W. B. Clark, F. Chase, M. B. Miller, E. A. Carder, G. D. Penfield, J. K. Wagner, E. O. Humphrey, Charles S. May, C. D. Hanscomb, Thomas Brownell, James Turner, William A. Hurst, A. C. Wortley, Thomas Browning, S. K. Selkrig, A. H. Geisse, James P. Clapham, Pickering & Wormley, Austin George, A. D. Robinson, W. H. Snow, Z. S. Clark, F. U. Clark, P. L. Haines, H. S. Parker & Co., John Bennett, I. C. Bennett, A. E. Bartlett, Frank Little, D. Putnam, C. S. Cobb, R. S. Babcock, C. W. Hall, H. F. Cook, P. C. Davis, H. C. Briggs.

KALAMAZOO, *August 23d, 1864.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN: The undersigned, of the "Soldiers' Aid Society," of Kalamazoo, pursuant to the foregoing request, after having obtained the kind aid of many ladies and gentlemen of this county, and other parts of the State, have made arrangements for holding a "Michigan State Sanitary Fair," at Kalamazoo, on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, A. D., 1864, at which we hope to avail ourselves of patriotic addresses from his Excellency, Austin Blair, and other distinguished persons.

It is proposed to devote the entire proceeds of this "Sanitary Fair," to the sick and wounded soldiers, who have gone forth in defense of that flag which is the symbol of Union, and whose brave hearts nerve them to meet suffering and death rather than permit one star to be stricken from its azure field.

One-third of the proceeds of this fair will be distributed through the "Michigan Soldiers' Relief Committee," at Detroit, consisting of C. H. Buhl, B. Vernor, Adjutant General John Robertson, W. A. Butler, and Anthony Dudgeon; one-third through the "United States Christian Commission," to be distributed by David Preston, E. C. Walker, Caleb Ives, Francis Raymond, J. S. Vernor, and Charles F. Clark of Detroit, and one-third through the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," at Kalamazoo.

We ask the people of Michigan, men and women, old and young, to bring or send to us money, or such articles of value as can be spared, for this, a great national purpose.

May we not, especially, appeal to the young men who still remain at home, and who are preserved from the accidents of the battle field, the long suffering and the weary night watches of the hospital? If home duties and family ties, or impaired health compel you to resist the inclination to aid your country in this its hour of peril, by active service in the field, we implore you to give of your means, that health may possibly be restored, and comfort administered to the sick and wounded soldiers.

Of the women of Michigan we ask efficient, active aid in this our effort to accomplish a great good; to them, we believe, we shall not appeal in vain.

God's own blessing, we trust, will rest on all men, women, and little children of Michigan who may be thus inclined to strengthen the hearts and hands, and encourage the valor and patriotism of the fathers and husbands, and brothers and sons, who have manfully resisted the overthrow of that government which good men of the olden time established, and which we humbly pray a righteous God may ever preserve.

RUTH L. POTTER,
ELIZA W. FISHER,
Of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Kalamazoo.

It will be noticed that a very brief period elapsed between the time that the idea of holding the "Fair" was first entertained and its occurrence, but the foregoing address was as widely circulated among the people of Michigan as circumstances would permit. The ladies of Kalamazoo county relied mainly upon the various Soldiers' Aid Societies of the State for active co-operation, and in view of all the surroundings they were not disappointed. The general outline for the "Fair" having been arranged, the work of preparation commenced. Buildings were to be erected, a hall in which articles were to be exhibited and sold to the assembled thousands, and an extensive dining-room for visitors, were to be built; and, considering the fact that the lumber was to be brought by teams a distance of 28 miles, the circumstances seemed to be embarrassing. The ladies had determined that all obstacles should be overcome, and their efforts were crowned with success.

Contributions in money, merchandise, produce, animals, implements, and works of art, were furnished with a good degree of liberality from various portions of this State, and in a few instances from beyond the limits of Michigan. Words of encouragement, with gifts of money or articles for sale, came alike from the rich and the poor. In not a few instances the widowed mother, whose only son had gone down in the storm of battle in the Army of the Potomac, or the Army of the West, sent forward her humble contribution, with an invocation that God would bless the soldier who stood ready to yield his life in defense of that Government which had given him protection from infancy to manhood. A little child from an adjoining county, in humble circumstances, furnished her gift, in value the fraction of a dollar, with the simple but earnest request that she might be permitted to give something; she wished to do more, but they were poor; her mother was ill, and her father and only brother were soldiers in the war. This gift, in fact the most liberal of all, was sold and returned by purchasers again and again, until the amount realized was a handsome addition to the general fund.

On Thursday, the 22d day of September, the "Fair" was duly inaugurated under the direction of the Hon. James B. Crippen, of Coldwater, Michigan, who, after appropriate religious services, in a brief address congratulated the assembled thousands upon the liberality which had been evidenced throughout the loyal States in caring for the men of the Union army, and in terms of merited compliment extended to the ladies of the State of Michigan commendation for their zeal and active effort in behalf of the sick and wounded soldier. His Excellency Austin Blair was then introduced, and in an address able, patriotic, eloquent, and replete with interesting incidents of the war, he held the close attention of his audience for an hour. After singing, of rare excellence, by the "Musical Association of Kalamazoo," the vast crowd was dismissed, every man and woman seemingly congratulating themselves that the public exercises

had been to them of great interest, and worthy of the cause for which the "Sanitary Fair" had been planned and arranged.

No objects in the "Fair" seemed to excite so much of interest and fix the attention of the thousands who visited the "Sanitary Hall" as the torn and battle-scarred banners which had been borne by the regiments of Michigan during the war, and which had been kindly furnished from the Adjutant General's office. As the multitude gazed on these silent emblems of the brave deeds of the men of Michigan, again and again was heard from mother and father the exclamation, as the flag of some particular regiment was noted, "My son fought under that banner!" and not unfrequently the sad, accompanying remark, "he fell in battle," or "died in hospital."

"The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Kalamazoo," desire to express their heartfelt thanks to all who generously contributed to this "Michigan State Sanitary Fair," for the benefit of the sick, wounded, and disabled soldier. To the delegations of ladies and gentlemen from Wayne, St. Clair, Macomb, Lapeer, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Calhoun, Jackson, St. Joseph, VanBuren, Cass, and Allegan counties, who attended during the "Fair," and kindly contributed by active efforts to its success, they specially desire to express their great obligation.

It will be perceived by the accompanying account that the net proceeds of the "Fair," already distributed, amount to $9,300, leaving with the treasurer a small balance to cover any possible outstanding liability, or for future distribution:

Credit.

By amount received, admission tickets, for Sanitary Hall	$1,213 15
By amount received at Presidential ballot-box	454 25
By donations in money and sales of articles contributed	11,097 40
Total	$12,764 80

Debit.

To amount paid Kellogg & Co., for lumber for buildings	$1,243 91
To labor, printing, and sundry expenses	502 11
To Kalamazoo Horse Association for rent of ground	276 50
To supplies for dining tables	1,123 50
To "Kalamazoo Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society"	2,900 00
To "United States Christian Commission," Detroit	2,900 00
To "Michigan Soldiers' Relief Committee," Detroit	2,900 00
To "Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association," Washington city, per Hon. J. M. Edmunds	600 00
To cash, balance on hand	318 78
Total	$12,764 80

H. G. WELLS,
S. W. WALKER,
JOHN POTTER,
Executive Com. Michigan State Sanitary Fair.

KALAMAZOO, November 10th, 1864.

Although the associations referred to were the principal sources of relief, yet much was accomplished by private individuals, as there were large amounts of money and supplies collected and sent to the front by private agents and ministers of the gospel, while many who visited the army and hospitals from time to time on errands of kindness, mercy, and benevolence, largely contributed toward the great cause which was so bountifully sustained without a parallel in the histories of past wars.

It may be possible that the many quiet and unseen efforts of those noble and kind-hearted people, made with so much labor and sacrifice, were not fully appreciated at the time by those outside the immediate recipients, but such have their reward, for their humane acts are recorded by Him who rewards openly the charity and kindly offerings to the needy which are given even in secret.

Prominent among the laborers in the work was Chaplain Samuel Day, 8th Illinois Infantry, military agent for United States sanitary supplies, a citizen of Michigan, a most efficient and industrious worker in the field, who collected in this State in 1863, and forwarded to Chicago for distribution in the Western army, nearly six thousand barrels of vegetables of various kinds, together with over three thousand dollars in money.

Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, an old lady of Adrian, well known throughout the State by her long and continuous efforts in behalf of suffering humanity, and so specially active and successful during the war, in administering to the necessities of soldiers and freedmen, deserves a page in the history of Michigan troops.

Early in 1863 she received from Governor Blair a letter of appointment as a sanitary agent, and soon left the State with supplies for Michigan soldiers and freedmen, laboring about three months in the vicinity of Columbus, Kentucky, Island No. 10, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

From there ill health compelled her to return to Michigan, where she commenced collecting supplies, and continued until October, 1864. She then left for Vicksburg, Mississippi, where she distributed supplies in hospitals, prisons, and to freedmen. She also reached Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Ship Island, where about 3,000 Union military prisoners were in confinement, under sentence for various offenses, distributing tracts and books, and on her arrival at New Orleans had sanitary stores forwarded to them, and on her return to the State had additional supplies sent.

Soon after, she started for the southwest, making distributions at Fort Leavenworth, Quindaro, Wyandotte, Kansas City, Lawrence, and Fort Scott, expending some $7,000 in supplies, and disbursing nearly $1,700 in money. She was greatly aided in these operations by Major General Curtis and other military officers, who extended kindness and assistance.

About June 1st, 1865, she returned to the State in ill health, remaining about two months, when $600 more was raised, and with it she went to Washington. There she procured an order allowing her to purchase military clothing at auction prices, for distribution among the most destitute freedmen on the southern frontier of Virginia.

On her application through Congressman F. C. Beaman and Senator B. F. Wade, she procured an order of Secretary Stanton for the release of 300 military prisoners in confinement at Ship Island and Dry Tortugas.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The National cemeteries, where rest the heroic dead, have always had the required aid from Michigan. The State has never failed to make ready and substantial response to all calls made for means to improve and beautify these silent cities of the dead.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 3d, 1864, the sum of $3,500 of the war fund was appropriated "for the purpose of paying the proportion of this State of the estimated expense of preparing the ground, furnishing the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, and of making improvements upon that portion thereof which is set apart to this State," which sum the Governor was authorized to disburse for said purposes.

For the management of this appropriation the Governor was vested with authority to appoint a commissioner, who should take charge of and represent the interest of the State in this matter. In accordance with this provision, the Hon. T. W. Ferry, of the United States Senate, was appointed.

In 1865, by an act of the Legislature,, approved March 8th, an additional sum of $2,500 of the war fund was appropriated, being the proportion of this State, in completing and keeping it in repair.

From the report of Commissioner Ferry:

To His Excellency, Henry H. Crapo, Governor of the State of Michigan:

The act incorporating the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pa., required the classification, by lot, of the commissioners of the several States, incorporated into three classes, whose terms of office respectively should be one, two, and three years. Michigan drew the longest term, which expires on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1867. I have, therefore, the honor herewith of submitting my terminating report:

The work in progress, indicated in my last report has been completed.

The seventeen acres dedicated to the cemetery have been inclosed upon the north, west, and south sides by a substantial granite wall, two feet thick at its base, and tapering outwardly to 19 inches at the top, with an average height of 4 feet 4 inches, which, with a surmounting coping of dressed granite 8 inches in thickness by 23 in width, pointed, cemented, and clamped together by iron clamps, gives an extreme height of 5 feet. The division fence, separating the National from "Evergreen Cemetery," is of wrought iron

rails, supported by cast iron posts, securely imbedded. A substantial and ornamental iron fence, with ample gate-ways, fronts and completes the enclosure. Its pillars bear the names of all the participating States, with the National emblem conspicuously displayed. Immediately at the right of the entrance stands the gate-house, or keeper's lodge, built of stone, but in my judgment, inadequate to the purpose. I am happy to add, however, that at our recent annual meeting, such modification was directed as will secure a much better adaptation.

Re-interment has been finished. All the graves are uniformly graded. The granite head-stones of equal dimensions—nine inches above ground, with an upper surface width of ten inches, upon which the name and rank of each of the dead, neatly cut and colored to be readily read, form continuous semi-circular lines of granite blocks, broken only by the division walks separating the respective State lots. Additional to this, each State lot has at its front center a conspicuous slab bearing the State inscription. The lots holding the "unknown" dead are marked by corner stones and tablets, upon which are noted the number buried. It will be remembered that the burial ground is arranged in semi-circular form, in the center of which is to stand the monument, with all the State-dividing walks converging to the monumental center. The main encompassing avenue of the cemetery has been macadamized to a depth of ten inches, and the foot walks suitably graveled. The surface of the graves and unoccupied grounds are well seeded down, and the growth of grass is to be kept by frequent clippings, of short, uniform height.

Decorative trees and shrubbery have been planted in isolated and clustered disposition, while interspersing lawns, enhancing in their quiet beauty, by spreading and extending growth of trees, will contribute solemnity to the general harmony of landscape effect.

The cemetery contains 3,559 bodies, of which 979 are in the "unknown" lots, and 2,580 identified are lying in the State lots. Numerically, Michigan stands *third* in the number slain; and proportionably to population she ranks *first* in this sacrifice to be made memorable forever by a Nation's gratitude.

The work contemplated is substantially completed, the monument being under contract. Its foundation is already deeply and firmly laid. The corner stone, with imposing military and civic ceremonies, was formally laid on the National anniversary, July 4th, 1865. It was most gratifying to witness Michigan's interest in this solemn trust, by the personal participation upon that eventful day, of his Excellency, Governor Henry H. Crapo, aided by his Adjutant General, John Robertson, and special Marshal, Captain A. X. Cary. Invitations had been extended, through the commissioners, to the several States to prepare and deposit in the corner stone, such emblematic relics as they might elect. Michigan, it gives me great pleasure to say, was unparalleled in her response. In truth, several of the States, fairly outdone by her, solicited the privilege of adding to what seemed comparatively their meagre contribution.

Our State fairly owes an acknowledgement to your efficient Adjutant General for a large share of merit in the preparation of her creditable deposit. Very fitly may the following initial list of the articles thus deposited be appended, for the inspection of the citizens of a State noted for her lively interest in all the hallowed places and associations of the Nation's noble dead:

Silver medallion, with State coat of arms on one side, and on the other the number of soldiers furnished by Michigan for the war (91,193), with this

inscription: "In honor of the 90,048 Michigan soldiers who aided in perpetuating American Liberty, 1861–1865."

The names, on parchment, of the Michigan officers and soldiers killed at Gettysburg, prepared by Hon, Thomas W. Ferry, Commissioner for the State in the Board of Managers of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

List, on parchment, of Michigan regiments, companies, and batteries sent to the field during the war.

Adjutant General's report, as far as published, 1861, 1862, 1863, full bound in leather, 2 vols.

Two commissions, such as have been issued by the State for commissioned officers.

Michigan resolutions on the state of the Union, February 2d, 1861.

Proclamation of Governor Blair, April 16th, 1861.

First call for troops.

Governor Blair's message at extra session, May, 1861.

An act to provide a military force, approved May 10th, 1861.

Governor Blair's message at extra session, January 2d, 1862.

Governor's Blair's message at regular session, January 7th, 1863.

Governor Blair's message at extra session, January 19th, 1864.

Governor Blair's message at regular session, January 4th, 1865.

Governor Crapo's message at regular session, January 4th, 1865.

Michigan resolutions on the state of the Union, March 18th, 1865.

Proclamation of Governor Crapo, June 14th, 1865, welcoming the returning troops—above documents bound in one volume.

"Legislative Manual of Michigan." Contents as follows: Calendar, 1865–6–7. Constitution of the United States. Constitution of the State of Michigan. Counties, cities, and townships in Michigan, with census of 1845–50–54–60–64.

Representative Districts of Michigan, and the names of members of State Senate and House of Representatives for 1865.

Soldiers' vote, 1864.

State officers and deputies, and State military officers, 1865.

Judicial circuits, with names and residences of judges.

Federal officers of Michigan, 1865.

Governors of Michigan Territory, from 1805 to include 1835.

Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the State of Michigan, from 1835 to include 1865.

Speakers of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Michigan, from 1835 to include 1865.

United States Senators from Michigan, from 1836 to include 1865.

Representatives in Congress from Michigan, from 1836 to include 1865.

The above are all contained in a small copper box, marked "State of Michigan, 1865," which is 9 x 5 x 4.

The finishing stroke to consummate the trust is a monument, which, as before stated, is under contract, to be completed and erected in two years from July 1st, 1866. The contractor is the distinguished artist, James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut, who has given ample bonds for fulfillment. In general architecture the monument will not materially differ from the photographic design already transmitted. The column will be of white American granite. The statues, of Italian marble, to be modeled by our own celebrated sculptor, Rogers. The crowning figure will be so modified as to represent the

Genius of American Liberty, holding in her left hand a sheathed sword, and on the right the wreath of victory about to be cast upon the victorious slain.

Instead of bronze, as first intended, the statues upon the pedestal will be of marble, representing, respectively, War, Peace, History, and Industry. The pedestal will also be decorated laterally with emblematic groups.

The front plinth will bear, in bronze, the United States coat of arms; and around the shaft will be cut 18 stars, suggestive of the represented States; and below these, and in front, "July 1, 2, 3, 1863"—the memorial days on which their gallant sons battled for and won the decisive victory.

In general dimensions the monument will be 23 feet square at base, and extreme height 60 feet, costing $47,500, of which $10,000 is already paid, and the balance payable in semi-annual installments.

The approximate cost, originally estimated by the Executive Committee for the entire work of the cemetery, exclusive of monument, was	$67,000
To which may be added the cost of monument	47,500
Making a total of	$114,500

The apportionment as made to the States in the ratio of their population, indicated by their representation in Congress, was as follows:

Maine	$4,205 30	Maryland	4,205 30
New Hampshire	2,523 18	West Virginia	2,523 18
Vermont	2,523 18	Ohio	15,980 14
Massachusetts	8,410 60	Indiana	9,251 66
Rhode Island	1,682 12	Illinois	11,774 84
Connecticut	3,364 24	Michigan	5,046 36
New York	26,072 86	Wisconsin	5,046 36
New Jersey	4,205 30	Minnesota	1,682 12
Pennsylvania	20,185 44		
Delaware	841 06	Total	$129,523 24

* * * * * * * * * *

The sum apportioned to Michigan was		$5,046 36
The State appropriated in 1864	$3,500 00	
The State appropriated in 1865	2,500 00	
A total of		$6,000 00

Requisitions made upon the State were paid to the Treasurer of the Board, respectively, as follows:

May 23d, 1864	$630 00	September 23d, 1865	1,260 00
November 29th, 1864	631 82	April 24th, 1866	1,264 54
May 30th, 1865	1,260 00		
Being the full amount of her apportionment			$5,046 36

* * * * * * * * * *

I would recommend that there be transplanted from the soil of Michigan to the cemetery a white pine tree, as a living perennial emblem of the State.

As comprehensively and briefly as the subject would admit, I have endeavored to sketch the history of this worthy trust, assumed by States, who felt it their special charge thus to consecrate the memory of heroic dead, fallen in behalf of *all* the States of the Republic. Were I to close here, violence would

be done to the sad and painful associations which forcibly remind all that death is not confined to battle fields, however memorable. In the progress of these recounted labors, he who stood as the civil and military chief of the nation, battling for its life, and through the weary, disheartening years of struggle, never failing, but with courageous heart and confiding purpose, guiding that nation to victory, has fallen a victim to the same treacherous foe that crimsoned a decisive battle field with the blood of heroic defenders.

Abraham Lincoln is inseparably connected with the solemnities consecrating the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Honored by his distinguished presence, his participating words may well become a part of this record, for they can never be too often pondered:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT THE CONSECRATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1863.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived or dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we *say* here, but it can never forget what they *did* here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Impressed with a measureless national loss, the board at its next meeting following the assassination of the illustrious President, unanimously adopted the following testimonial of Michigan, and immediately thereafter adjourned in further token of respect:

"*Whereas*, In the mysterious Providence of God, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, in the full tide of trust and power, has fallen by the hand of an assassin;

"*And whereas*, The National Cemetery committed to our trust, was by the presence and participation of President Lincoln, consecrated to the enduring memory of the heroes who here fell in the defense of the Union, it seems befitting that this occasion of our first meeting following that tragic event, should give some expression of the irreparable loss sustained by the nation; therefore

"*Resolved*, That as a part of the people he loved so well, we deeply mourn the assassination of the able, faithful, pure, and patriotic President, whose martyrdom crowns with glory the many sacrifices offered upon the shrine of a restored nationality, and we utterly condemn the fiendish malignity and complicity of rebel leaders, which, culminating in Presidential assassination, forever consigns the great southern rebellion and its abettors to lasting infamy.

"*Resolved*, That to Abraham Lincoln's native good sense, shrewd sagacity, exalted humanity, unswerving integrity, his rare combination of fixedness with pliancy, simplicity of manner and purity of purpose, based upon an unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and right, upheld by loyal arms, are we indebted for the suppression of the rebellion and the deliverance of the nation.

"*Resolved*, That in the emancipation of an oppressed race, he has given efficacy to the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming all races and conditions entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and history, as it declares Washington the founder, will enroll Lincoln the savior of the republic.

"*Resolved*, That we especially sympathize with the stricken household, made desolate by inconsolable woe.

"*Resolved*, That in respect to the memory of a chief magistrate, canonized in the heart of universal liberty, we do now adjourn."

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Mr. Ferry, in closing his able and elaborate report, says, in referring to the members of the Board of Commissioners:

"The members have brought to their labors patriotic zeal and untiring energy. It will, however, matter little *who* were immediately instrumental in devising and developing the sacred memorial which is to hand down to future generations the lustrous record of patriots who prized country above life.

"*They* will be forgotten, while shaft and speech and song shall tell of battle and heroism to ages yet unborn. The decisive contest—the turning strife of the war, from which victory, leaping from field to field, eventuated in peace, National liberty, and reunion—*this*, this alone, will be the enduring, emblazoning chaplet which time shall weave for the gallant heroes who sleep beneath the shadow of the Nation's mausoleum at Gettysburg."

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated 3,344.88 as the proportion of the State for the purchase, preparation, and care of the Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md., where rest 37 of Michigan's heroic dead. The Hon. John J. Bagley was appointed by the Governor as trustee to represent the State in the corporation formed for the management of the matter.

In both of these cemeteries most favorable locations were secured as burial places by the gentlemen named, while every duty confided to them has been most faithfully executed.

The General Government, through the Quartermaster's Department, has made most creditable and praiseworthy efforts to gather together, with much care, the remains of the Union soldiers who fell in battle as well as those who died of wounds and disease in hospitals, in rebel prison, or by the wayside, into the "National Cemeteries," as contemplated by the War Department. With great labor and continuous kindly care the graves have been prepared and marked, as far as practicable, with tablets, giving name, company, and regiment. These cities of the dead have been substantially enclosed, the grounds laid out and beautified, and persons appointed to protect them from being disturbed or desecrated.

The most noted of rebel prison pens was Andersonville, Ga., associated as it is with the most inhuman barbarities ever committed by any savage or civilized people, intentionally and systematically perpetrated, resulting in death in all its forms.

"A writer in the "Hartford Courant" says of this infernal place, invented and constructed with the design of destroying the lives of Union prisoners of war, and alas! alas! too fully accomplishing its most hellish purpose:

"The stockade was erected in the midst of a primeval pine forest. The heavy logs were placed upright, close together, standing from 15 to 18 feet above the ground, to make the inclosure. Within it every tree and shrub was

cut down. Not a tent was furnished; a few soldiers only carried in with them old blankets that were not considered worth seizing. The great forest stood almost near enough to shade them. There were men of all trades in that pen. Everybody knows how quickly and neatly soldiers housed themselves in their own camps when they had time. These men would have gladly built shelter of some sort, or even handsome barracks. It was only necessary to take out a few at a time under guard and let them cut and hew. Yet, from five to 35,000 men were there under the blazing sun of a Georgia summer, shadeless and houseless, drinking from the stream that trickled through their filth, and lying upon the bare, open ground, or crawling into the burrows they dug. The bloodhounds to track the fugivives were housed just outside. Who can explain away the fact that the men would gladly have built themselves a shelter, but were now refused the privilege. The writer of this paragraph received in March, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., 9,000 Union prisoners who had been in Salisbury, Florence, Millen, and Andersonville. He saw them, conversed with them, provided hospital attendance for a shorter or longer time for 3,000 or 4,000 of them, and buried them by scores and hundreds. To say that they had been treated as well as possible, to say that they had not been neglected and brutally misused to a degree that amounted to murder, is an infamous and damnable falsehood."

At this place a beautiful cemetery has been completed, containing nearly thirteen thousand graves of Union soldiers. Michigan gave to this sacrifice six hundred and twenty-three braves, who, sooner than accept the standing proposition to enter the rebel ranks and disown their State and fight against their country, became victims of the horrid ordeal, suffering death by starvation, extreme exposure, and every conceivable infliction of brutal cruelty at the hands of rebel officials, with the full knowledge and sanction of the Richmond authorities.

"Rest on embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footprints here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

In this as well as all other National cemeteries, proper records have been made of those buried in each, bound in printed volumes, copies of which have been furnished to the various States.

The main entrance to this cemetery is on the west side, but visitors usually enter at the south gate. East of this gate is the inscription, "National Cemetery at Andersonville."

On the west side:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

A third of the way down the road is the following:

"Whether in the prison drear,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man."

And opposite:

"The hopes, the fears, the blood, the tears
That mark the bitter strife,
Are now all crowned by victory
That saved the nation's life."

Further down stands:

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who made it."

And its companion:

"A thousand battle fields have drank
The blood of warriors brave,
And countless homes are dark and drear
Through the land they died to save."

Last of all is:

"Through the rebellion's horrors,
Bright shines our nation's fame,
Our gallant soldiers, perishing,
Have won a deathless name."

Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., who was sent by the Government in July, 1865, to mark the graves for future identification, and also to enclose the cemetery, under date of September 20th, 1865, describes the place and his work as follows:

* * * * * * * * * *

"At the different stations along the route the object of the expedition was well known, and not unfrequently men wearing the garb of rebel soldiers would enter the cars and discuss the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville; all of whom candidly admitted it was shameful, and a blot on the escutcheon of the south that years would not efface.

* * * * * * * * * *

"On the morning of the 26th of July the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering of head-boards, laying out walks, and enclosing the cemetery was commenced, and on the evening of August 16th was completed.

"The dead were found buried in trenches on a site selected by the rebels, about three hundred yards from the stockade. The trenches varied in length from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The bodies in the trenches were from two to three feet below the surface, and in several instances where the rains had washed away the earth, but a few inches. Additional earth was, however, thrown upon the graves, making them of a still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffins or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that no more than twelve inches were allowed to each man; indeed,

the little tablets marking their resting places, measuring hardly ten inches in width, almost touched each other.

"United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had been detailed to inter their companions, and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville hospital record, I was enabled to identify and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, company, and date of death of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-one graves, there being but four hundred and fifty-one that bore the sad inscription, 'Unknown U. S. Soldiers.'

"One hundred and twenty thousand feet of pine lumber were used in these tablets alone.

"The cemetery contains fifty acres, and has been divided by one main avenue running through the center and subdivided into blocks and sections in such a manner that with the aid of the record, which I am now having copied for the Superintendent, the visitors will experience no difficulty in finding any grave.

"Appropriate inscriptions are placed through the ground, and I have endeavored, as far as my facilities would permit, to transfer this wild, unmarked, and unhonored graveyard into a fit place of interment for the Nation's gallant dead. At the entrance gate, the words 'National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.,' designate this city of the dead.

"On the morning of the 17th of August, (1865), at sunrise, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the center of the cemetery, when a National salute was fired and several National songs sung by those present.

"Andersonville is situated on the Southwestern Railroad, sixty miles from Macon. There is but one house in the place, except those erected by the so-called Confederate Government as hospitals, officers' quarters, and commissary and quartermaster's buildings. It was formerly known as Anderson, but since the war the "ville" has been added.

"The country is covered mostly with pines and hemlocks, and the soil is sandy.

* * * * * * * * * *

"It is said to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia, and was probably selected as a depot for prisoners on that account. At mid-day the thermometer in the shade reaches frequently one hundred and ten degrees, and in the sun the heat is almost unbearable.

* * * * * * * * * *

"The noted prison pen is fifteen hundred and forty feet long, and seven hundred and fifty feet wide, and contains twenty-seven acres. The dead line is seventeen feet from the stockade, and the sentry boxes are thirty yards apart. The inside stockade is eighteen feet high, the outer one twelve feet, and the distance between the two is one hundred and twenty feet.

"Nothing has been destroyed; as our exhausted, emaciated, and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it stands to-day, as a monument to an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war.

"How men could survive as well as they did in this pen, exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun by day and drenching dews by night, without the slightest covering, is wonderful.

"The ground is filled with holes where they had burrowed in their efforts to shield themselves from the weather, and many a poor fellow, in endeavoring to protect himself in this manner, was smothered to death by the earth falling in upon him.

"The stories told of the sufferings of our men while prisoners here have been substantiated by hundreds, and the sceptic who will visit Andersonville, even now, and examine the stockade, with its black, oozy mud, the cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line and the slaughter house, must be a callous observer, indeed, if he is not convinced that the miseries depicted of this prison pen are no exaggerations."

* * * * * * * * * *

"They rose in dark and evil days
To right their native land;
They kindled here a living blaze
That nothing shall withstand.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Then here's their memory—may it be
For us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for liberty,
And teach us to do right."

It may here be stated that both officers and enlisted men of Michigan troops were selected to execute many important duties in various capacities aside from service in the field, among which may be named that most sacred trust of caring for the union dead.

The subject of laying out and constructing National cemeteries in the department of the Cumberland, came under the direction of Major General George H. Thomas, commanding, and General Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., and that important duty was placed in charge of Colonel E. B. Whitman, Quartermaster's department, who selected several officers to aid in that great, benevolent work, among whom were Chaplains Earnshaw and Van Horne, U. S. Volunteers, with Captain L. B. Fish, 3d Ohio Cavalry, William A. Gavitt, late private 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and James C. Wheeler, late private 18th Michigan Infantry, as assistants. Colonel Whitman and Captain Fish, with Gavett, made a tour of inspection of the battle fields in the department, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, including Andersonville, locating the various cemeteries and putting men at work on each.

Wheeler was made assistant to Chaplain Van Horne at Chattanooga, and was soon after placed in full charge of building that great work. Chaplain Earnshaw commenced building the cemetery at Nashville, and Captain Fish was placed in charge of building those at Shiloh and Donelson. Gavett was, by order of General Thomas, placed in charge of locating and building the cemetery at Mill Spring, Kentucky, and when that was well under way he was ordered in charge of the entire work of laying out and constructing that at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and next at Nashville and Stone River, Tennessee.

For these valuable services, for which they received high commendation, Wheeler and Gavett were paid as captains of cavalry.

During their service Wheeler superintended the interment of about 20,000 union dead; while 32,000 were interred under the direction of Gavett.

REBEL RAID FROM CANADA.

Canada during the war was a convenient rendezvous for rebel refugees and marauders, who there found a cheerful welcome, congenial companions, sympathizing friends, and a safe asylum. But they were not content to remain in peace, consequently the State of Michigan, being on the Canadian border, was continually threatened with invasion by these rebels who were encouraged to raid by the Confederate government at Richmond, while many of them having been sent there under pay for that purpose, were led by its commissioned emissaries in their undertakings, in which they received a hearty encouragement from a very large class of the Canadian people, who seemed to be ever ready to incite and assist rebels, when they thought it advisable to make incursions into border States, to pillage, burn, and otherwise destroy.

The force in the State during the time of these threatened raids on which reliance was placed to defend its borders against any hostile demonstration consisted of six companies of the 2d regiment veteran reserve corps, three companies of State troops, the "Scott Guard," "Detroit Light Guard," and "Lyon Guard," with a section of light artillery, fully equipped and supplied with suitable ammunition; and in addition there were five hundred stands of arms in the State Armory at Detroit, with complete equipments, and abundance of ammunition at all times in readiness for distribution to citizens, with whom there was an understanding and an arrangement to assist in repelling any attack that might be made upon the city or along the river in the vicinity. There was also a small force guarding the arsenal at Dearborn, in which was stored about thirty-five thousand stand of arms. To guard against any attack or landing being made by steamers or vessels from the Canadian side with a hostile intention, several armed steam tugs were employed by the Government in patroling the river at various points.

In the Adjutant General's report for 1864 is found the following account of a raid made in September of that year, and which is illustrative of the condition of affairs in this respect on the frontier about that time.

"In November, 1863, the War Department was officially notified by the British Minister, Lord Lyons, that from a telegraphic dispatch received by him from the Governor General of Canada, there was reason to believe that a

plot was on foot, by persons hostile to the United States, who had found an asylum in Canada, to invade the States on that frontier; that they proposed to take possession of some of the steamers on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and set free the rebel prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to attack Buffalo. This information was communicated by the War Department to the Governors of the States bordering on Canada, and to the military and civil authorities thereof, and urging them to employ all the means in their power to suppress any attempt to carry the plot into effect. That there was such a scheme on foot, and that it was concocted and put in operation in Canada by the rebel government, there can be no doubt, as circumstances have transpired and documentary evidence received during the past year fully confirming it, and that its execution was only prevented at that time by the prompt measures taken by the military authorities in the States referred to, and although their plans were frustrated, their determination was still to carry them into effect, and their execution was only deferred until a more favorable opportunity. During the present year the United States military officers, and also the civil and military authorities of the State, have been almost daily in the receipt of rumors and reports from various sources of contemplated raids to be made on American frontier cities and on the shipping of the lakes to burn and destroy, many of which could not be traced to any reliable origin, yet they served to keep up a continual state of excitement and alarm in the cities and villages on the border of the State, and to require the vigilant attention of the authorities, and all the preparations within their power to successfully meet any attempted invasion of the State were made, which were considered at the time ample to repel any force that might be expected of that description. Yet, notwithstanding, there was a distrust and a nervous foreboding of coming mischief among the people of the frontier cities and villages. This distrust also prevailed among the railroad agencies and those engaged in the shipping on the lakes, which led to the arming of the community generally as individuals, and of railroad trains and lake and river steamers, and to the establishing of safeguards about private dwellings, public places of business, and railroad depots. This condition of affairs continued, no overt act having been committed, and no visible combination of force having been traced to any locality until the 19th day of September, 1864, when they concluded to make the attempt by seizing the steamer Philo Parsons, belonging to Detroit, and running as a passenger boat from that point to Sandusky, in the State of Ohio. On the morning of the day above referred to, four of the raiders, including Bennet G. Burley, one of their apparent leaders, took passage on the said boat at Detroit. On her way down the Detroit river, on her passage to Sandusky, she landed at the Canadian ports of Sandwich and Amherstburg, where the balance of the raiders got on board, the whole, as has since been ascertained, numbering about thirty.

"The following condensed depositions of W. O. Ashley and D. C. Nichols, belonging to the steamer, taken as evidence on the extradition trial of Burley, at Toronto, in Canada, give a full account of the occurrences on board the Philo Parsons during the time the raiders held possession of her:

"These depositions showed that the steamboat 'Philo Parsons' was owned by the informant Ashley, and other citizens of the United States; that this vessel was a licensed passenger and freight boat, and was plying between the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and the city of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, and was accustomed to touch in this route at the Canadian port of Amherstburg, and occasionally at Sandwich, and sometimes at Windsor, Canada. Ashley was clerk on board the steamer. On Sunday evening, the

18th of September, 1864, she was lying at the city of Detroit, and the prisoner (Burley) came on board and said to Ashley that he intended to go down in the morning, and that three of his friends were going with him, and requested that the boat might stop at Sandwich to take them. Ashley told the prisoner that if he took the boat at Detroit, and his party were ready, the boat would call for them at Sandwich. The prisoner came on board the next morning, and reminded Ashley of his promise. The boat was stopped at Sandwich, and three persons came on board, without baggage or freight. They were well dressed, in the 'Canadian style.' The prisoner said his friends were taking a pleasure trip, and would probably stop at Kelly's Island. At Amherstburg twenty men or more came on board, roughly dressed, and paid their fare to Sandusky. The only baggage taken on board at Amhertsburg was a large old trunk, tied with a cord. In the ordinary course the steamer should have reached Sandusky about 5 P. M. Neither the prisoner nor his three friends apparently recognized the men who came on board at Amherstburg. The boat reached Kelly's Island about 4 P. M., and proceeded south from the island toward Sandusky, Kelly's Island being in the State of Ohio, and and about five miles from the main shore of the United States. After proceeding about two miles, three men came up to Ashley, drawing revolvers, saying he was a dead man if he offered resistance. Two of them, as Ashley thought, came on board at Sandwich. At this time the prisoner came forward with a revolver in his hand, followed by from twenty-eight to thirty-five men, and leveled the revolver at Ashley, ordering him into the ladies' cabin, where Ashley immediately went, and from which he saw these parties arm themselves from the trunk brought on board at Amherstburg, most of them having two revolvers, and some having hatchets. The prisoner ordered a sulky and some pig iron, which was on deck, to be thrown overboard, which was partly done. Two men guarded Ashley, and they told him they intended to capture the United States steamer 'Michigan,' a war vessel. The prisoner acted as one having authority. His commands were obeyed. Another steamer, called the 'Island Queen,' was siezed by the same party, at Middle Bass Island, and the passengers were brought as prisoners on board the 'Philo Parsons.' A person named Captain Bell was of the prisoner's party, and gave some orders. He told Ashley he wanted him in the office. Ashley went there with him and the prisoner. Ashley requested permission to take off the boat's books. They refused. Ashley then said he had some private promissory notes, amounting to about two thousand dollars. The prisoner took them, looked at them, and said he could not collect them, and returned them to Ashley. Bell then said to Ashley: 'We want your money.' He and the prisoners then had revolvers in their hands. Ashley swore he was in bodily fear, but did not consider his life in danger if he did their bidding. He opened the money drawer. There was very little money there. The prisoner then said: 'You have got more money; let us have it.' Ashley took a roll of bills from his vest pocket and laid it on the desk. Bell took part and the prisoner took part, and they took the money in the drawer (about $10) between them. In In the roll of bills taken by them there was a twenty-dollar note of the United States, commonly called greenbacks, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was in use as lawful current money of the United States at the time. It was legal tender for twenty dollars, and was the property of the owners of the boat. The prisoner took this money, as Ashley swore, against his (Ashley's) will. He was put in bodily fear and danger of his life at the time. Directly after the money was taken Ashley was put on shore at Middle Bass Island, by the prisoner and Bell, and the boat steered for Sandusky, with the Island Queen alongside, which last boat was cast adrift in about half an hour. Some of the party said they intended to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, which is in the State of Ohio, about two miles from Sandusky. The 'Michigan' was lying off Johnson's Island, supposed to guard it. There are about three thousand prisoners of war there, soldiers of the Confederate States. Ashley stated there was a rebellion going on by the Southern States. He could not tell how many States. Captain Bell appeared to be in command of the party on board of the 'Philo Parsons.' He did not say in Ashley's hearing he was in any service, nor for what purpose he took the boat. There were about twenty-five United States soldiers on board the Island Queen, who were captured. The passengers were not prevented from taking their baggage. Nichols confirmed Ashley's testimony in most of the material particulars. He said that Bell came to him in the pilot house, and said he was a Confederate officer, and siezed the boat, and took him (Nichols) a prisoner. But he also said the prisoner seemed to be the leader of them. He did not see the money taken. He heard the prisoner say, when the Island Queen was set adrift, that they had cut her pipes so that she would sink. They had taken every person from on board of her. Afterwards the 'Philo Parsons' was steered back towards Detroit. Before this, however, it seems that some of the passengers who were made prisoners were put on shore, on the American territory. When, on the return, they had reached the mouth of the Detroit river, some of the party asked Nichols where they were, and he told them 'in Canadian waters,' and some of them said it was well for some of the vessels near them, or they

would board them; and they inquired if a certain banker did not live at Gross Isle, in the Detroit river, and being told by Nichols that one Ives lived there, they replied if it had not been so late they would go and rob him. A short distance above Amherstburg two men landed in a boat on the Canadian side. At Fighting Island Nichols and others, part of the crews of the 'Philo Parsons' and 'Island Queen' were put on shore, and the boat proceeded to Sandwich. Nichols followed her, and in two hours got to Sandwich, and found her there deserted by the whole party, and a piano forte, a mirror, and some other articles of furniture belonging to the boat had been landed. Some of Nichols's clothing was also taken away. One of the party wore Nichols's India rubber coat. The male passengers who were taken were, before they were landed, sworn to keep silent as to the transaction for twenty-four hours. The females were asked to promise to do so, but it was not said in Nichols's hearing why this was done. When the 'Island Queen' was cast adrift, they were about fourteen miles from Johnson's Island, as the boat would have gone. When coming up the Detroit river, some of the party said they had not made much by coming down. They had intended to take the 'Michigan' if they could. They had a Confederate flag, and compelled Nichols to assist in raising it on the 'Philo Parsons,' when the boat was on Lake Erie, returning toward the Detroit river. It was put about half way up the flag staff."

The complicity of the rebel Government, with its agents, sympathizers, and refugees in Canada, in November, 1863, in concocting a raid on the territory of the United States, is apparent from the date of the following appointment, given by Jefferson Davis to Burley, on the 11th day of September of that year, he, undoubtedly, being one of the naval officers mentioned in the report of the rebel secretary of war as having been sent into the British Provinces with a large number of commissioned and petty officers, to organize an expedition against "Johnson's Island" during the fall of the year referred to.

That the expedition on board the "Philo Parsons," in September, 1864, was ordered by the rebel Government there can be no doubt, if credence is given to the following "manifesto" of Jefferson Davis, produced on the extradition trial of Burley before the Canadian court at Toronto, as proof that the acts of said Burley, in connection with that expedition, were performed in obedience to the instructions of the rebel Government, and that he should be treated as a belligerent, and not as a pirate and robber:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
"NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, *September 11th, 1863.*

"SIR—You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you an acting master in the navy of the Confederate States. You are requested to signify your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment; and should you accept, you are to sign, before a magistrate, the oath of office herewith forwarded, and forward the same, with your letter of acceptance, to this department. Registered No. ——. The lowest number takes rank.

"S. R. MALLORY,
"*Secretary of Navy.*

"Acting Master BENNET G. BURLEY,
"*C. S. Navy, Richmond, Va.*"

On this was the following endorsement:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
"RICHMOND, *22d December, 1864.*

"I certify that the reverse of this page represents a true copy of the warrant

granted to Bennet G. Burley, as acting master in the navy of the Confederate States, from the records of this department. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this department, on the day and year above written.

"S. R. MALLORY,
"*Secretary of Navy,*" [L. S.]

[MANIFESTO.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

"WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that Bennet G. Burley, an acting master in the navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American provinces, on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said Bennet G. Burley, under the treaty known as the Extradition Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain; and

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that the demand for the extradition of the said Bennet G. Burley is based on the charge that the said Burley is a fugitive from justice, charged with having committed the crimes of robbery and piracy in the jurisdiction of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, It has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said Bennet G. Burley are based solely on the acts and conduct of the said Burley, in an enterprise or expedition made or attempted in the month of September last (1864), for the capture of the steamer 'Michigan,' an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the lakes on the boundary between the United States and the British North American provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States at a certain island called Johnson's Island; and

"WHEREAS, The said enterprise or expedition for the capture of the said armed steamer 'Michigan,' and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island, was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two Confederacies, known respectively as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, which operation was ordered and sanctioned by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said Bennet G. Burley;

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer 'Michigan,' a vessel of war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America, at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition, ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said Bennet G. Burley, an acting master in the navy of the Confederate States.

"And I do further made known to all whom it may concern, that in the

orders and instruction given to the officers engaged in said expedition, they were especially directed and enjoined to 'abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality,' and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition must be made by Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country.

"In testimony whereof, I have signed this manifesto, and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

"Done at the city of Richmond, on this 24th day of December, 1864.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"By the President:

"J. P. BENJAMIN, *Secretary of State.*"

The following correspondence will show that the military authorities of this State were fully aware of the movements and intentions of the raiders to attempt an attack on Johnson's Island, and that the commander of the steamer Michigan received early information in relation thereto. The military officers at Sandusky were also put on the alert, and a reinforcement, consisting of artillery and infantry, had been promptly ordered there from Cincinnati, which ensured the security of the rebel prisoners against any possibility of rescue:

(1) [Telegram.]

DETROIT, *September 17th, 1864.*

To Captain J. C. Carter, Commanding U. S. Steamer Michigan, Sandusky, Ohio:

It is reported to me that some of the officers and men of your steamer have been tampered with, and that a party of rebel refugees leave Windsor to-morrow with the expectation of getting possession of your steamer.

B. H. HILL,
Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Military Commander.

(2) [Telegram.]

DETROIT, MICH., *September 19th, 1864.*

To Captain J. C. Carter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Steamer Michigan, Sandusky, Ohio.

It is said the parties will embark to-day, at Malden, on board the "Philo Parsons," and will seize either that steamer or another running from Kelly's Island. Since my last dispatch, am again assured that officers and men have been bought by a man named Cole. A few men to be introduced on board under guise of friends of officers.

An officer named Eddy to be drugged. Both Commander Gardner and myself look upon the matter as serious.

B. H. HILL,
Lieut. Col. U. S. A., A. A. P. M. General.

(3) [Telegram.]

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN,
OFF JOHNSON'S ISLAND, O.,
September 18th, 1864, via Sandusky.

To Lieut. Col. B. H. Hill. U. S. A., Military Commander, Detroit, Mich.:

Thanks for your dispatch. All ready. Cannot be true in relation to the officers or men.

JOHN C. CARTER,
Commander U. S. N.

(4) [Telegram.]

SANDUSKY, O., *September 19th, 1864.*

Colonel B. H. Hill, Detroit:

Your dispatch of 19th received. I have Cole, and a fair prospect of bagging the party.

J. C. CARTER,
Commander U. S. N.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDER,
DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, September 21st, 1864.

Major C. H. Potter, Acting Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that on Saturday night last, 17th instant, a person called upon me at my hotel, and introduced himself to me as having been for several years a rebel soldier, and recently a refugee in Canada.

He informed me that some of the officers and men of the U. S. steamer Michigan had been tampered with, and that it was the intention of the rebel agent at Windsor, Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan's administration, to send a party from Windsor, who, with the assistance of the officers and men, would endeavor to get possession of the steamer. He said that he had been approached to form one of the party, and had consented to do so, and that he would receive more particular information on the next morning, when the party would leave for Malden. He said that with the possession of the steamer Michigan, they would have control of the lakes for a couple of months, and would lay contributions on all the lake cities, and had offered very large inducements to the officers and men of the steamer. He stated that after obtaining full information on Sunday morning, he would fail to join the party, and would see me again on Sunday evening.

The statement of the man and his earnestness made some impression on me, and I telegraphed to Captain J. C. Carter, commanding officer of the steamer Michigan, that night, and I enclose a copy marked "1," and his reply marked "2."

On Sunday evening, 18th instant, my informant again crossed the river and saw me. He reported that he had agreed to join the party, and had obtained all the information he could, but at the last moment he had failed them. He said that the party were to take passage on board the steamer Philo Parsons, at Malden, and would get possession of her before reaching Sandusky; that certain officers and men of the steamer Michigan had been tampered with by a man named Cole, and that an officer of the steamer, named Eddy, could not be bought, and that the intention was to drug him and others.

My informant thought that the captain of the steamer Philo Parsons had also been bought, and if he received any hint on the subject he would give information, and he himself would be compromised.

I went down to the steamer Philo Parsons the next morning at 6 A. M. and saw her. She was too small to be of any danger if taken by the persons, and after mature consideration I came to the conclusion that it would be better to let the steamer go, and place Captain Carter on his guard in a way that would make an impression on him, so that the whole party could be taken.

See my telegram marked "3," and his reply marked "4."

These plots are being constantly made here. We had the information about this one, and the question was whether it would not be better to let the steamer go and adopt measures to secure her capture, and make an example in this case.

On Tuesday last the Philo Parsons arrived at Sandwich in the possession of some eighteen men, who had taken passage in her at Malden the day before. It seems that after taking possession of her the piratical party seized and sunk a small steamer named the Island Queen, both occurrences taking place in the waters of the State of Ohio. They then proceeded to within four miles of Sandusky, and not probably seeing signals that had been agreed upon, or receiving any assistance that was probably expected from Sandusky, returned to Detroit river and proceeded to Sandwich, C. W., where they plundered the steamer and cut her pipes to sink her, and abandoned her. The steamer was, however, recovered by her owners in a damaged condition, half full of water, and brought to this side of the river.

It seems that my telegrams to Captain Carter led to the arrest of Cole, who made some disclosures that caused the arrest of other parties in Sandusky, the particulars of which will be doubtless communicated to the commanding officer there.

It was unfortunate that Captain Carter did not proceed to meet the Philo Parsons, as the whole party could have been captured; but there have been so many rumors and reports here of rebel plots that it is hard to discriminate between those having some reality and those purely fabrications. In this case had I placed soldiers on board, whom I could not spare at this time, or defend in any way the departure of the steamer, suspicions of the conspirators would have been aroused, and the matter deferred to a time when we would have had no intimation of it. As the case now stands, the rebel agent in Canada, residing in Sandwich, Colonel Jacob Thompson, has organized an expedition in Canada to seize American steamers. The steamers Philo Parsons and Island Queen were seized, and the latter sunk in American waters; the Philo Parsons plundered while lying in British waters, off the town of Sandwich, an attempt made to sink her, and the persons employed in these acts are now residing in Canada under the protection of the British Government.

The United States Attorney has addressed a communication to our Consul at Windsor to call upon the authorities to arrest the persons committing these outrages, in anticipation of such a demand being made for their delivery, and affidavits will be sent by him to the Secretary of State, and I had an interview this morning both with him and Senator Howard, and everything is being adopted to place the matter in proper legal shape before the Government and the British authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. HILL,

Lieut. Col. U. S. Artillery, Commanding District, Michigan.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDER,
DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN,
Detroit, September 22d, 1864.

Brigadier Gen. James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report, with accompanying papers, made to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern Department, in relation to the proposed attempt to capture the U. S. steamer Michigan, and the late piratical acts of the rebel refugees in Canada. The information I communicated to Captain Carter, commanding U. S. steamer Michigan, doubtless led to the arrest of Cole and others, and exploded the plot.

The person who gave me the information writes me this morning from Windsor, and states that he has seen several of the parties connected in the raid, and among others Dr. Smith, who told him all connected with the affair. He learns that the person who was to have met them at Kelly Island failed to be there.

This party was to have given the latest information and instructions. The steamer Philo Parsons went within two miles of the steamer Michigan, and it was seen with their night glasses that the Michigan had changed her position to one that commanded the whole island. My informant also writes me that he thinks Colonel Jacob Thompson and the entire party engaged in seizing the Philo Parsons have left Windsor.

The person who gave me the information states that he has been some years in the rebel army; that he has been wounded three times, but that owing to injustice done him by Mr. Benjamin, Acting Secretary of War, in not advancing him, he had left the south, and now entertains the most bitter hostility to the southern cause. He gave me what he stated as his real name, and informed me that he had been a prominent politician in Arkansas and Kentucky, and had twice run for Congress. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. HILL,
Lieut. Col. U. S. A., A. A. P. M. General.

A case was at once made up and carried to Toronto by the Hon. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, the U. S. District Attorney for Michigan, for the extradition of Burley. The matter was conducted with much ability, and his extradition was successfully accomplished in the face of much opposition existing in the Canadian Provinces.

Following is a correspondence with Mr. Russel which gives the result of his case in a court held in the State of Ohio:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, October 16th, 1880.

Hon. Alfred Russell, Detroit:

DEAR SIR:—As you were U. S. District Attorney in the extradition case of Bennet G. Burley, claiming to be an Acting Master in the navy of the so-called Confederate States, charged with crime in connection with seizing the American steamer "Philo Parsons," on September 19th, 1863, with a view to liberating the rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and

afterwards sinking her, and committing other unlawful acts, will you please make such a statement as you see fit regarding the case, and the final decision therein.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General Michigan.

DETROIT, *October 18th, 1880.*

To John Robertson, Adjutant General Michigan, Lansing:

DEAR SIR:—I have your note of inquiry as to the termination of Burley's case.

After I procured his extradition, it was found that the law creating such acts as his to be offenses triable in the U. S. courts, applied only to the high seas and not to the lakes. So it became necessary to try him under the State law of Ohio for robbery committed in that portion of the waters of Lake Erie which is included within the limits of Ottawa county. The trial took place at Port Clinton, the county seat. Mr. Root, U. S. Attorney at Cleveland, and myself appeared for the prosecution, Sylvester Larned, Esq., of Detroit, and Judge Ranney, of Cleveland, for Burley. The court charged that the Confederate States were belligerents, and that the commission of Jeff. Davis was entitled to be considered as making Burley's act an act of war, and that such act was not a private crime. The result was that the jury disagreed, and the prisoner was recommitted to the county jail to await another trial.

Subsequently, through the aid of a class of persons then called "Copperheads," Burley broke jail and escaped to Scotland, his native country.

His biography was afterwards published by John Lovell, bookseller, Montreal.

I remain, dear General, your obedient servant,

ALFRED RUSSELL,
Formerly U. S. District Att'y for Michigan.

THE CAPTURE OF WILKES BOOTH.

IMPRISONMENT AND TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Michigan troops receive credit for many special acts in the field, and she claims others for some of her citizens and soldiers in connection with duties in the administration of justice in criminal affairs, among which, particularly, may be named the capture of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and the trial, conviction, and execution of the other conspirators found guilty of conspiring to assassinate him and his cabinet.

Regarding the capture of Booth, it may be stated that General L. C. Baker, a Michigan man (his father being an early pioneer of Clinton county), had been colonel of the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, but which at the time of the assassination had been mustered out of service, Baker remaining as chief of the detective force at Washington, acting under the orders of the Secretary of War. At the time of the shooting of the President by Booth, in Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14th, 1865, General Baker and his cousin, L. B. Baker (now in the Auditor General's office at Lansing), who had served as a lieutenant in the cavalry referred to, and then serving in the detective force, were in New York city looking after bounty jumpers. Secretary Stanton telegraphed these two officers to come to Washington immediately. They arrived in Washington the morning of the third day after the terrible deed was committed. Cavalry had scoured the country in every direction for miles around Washington, and telegrams were sent over all the lines. General Baker gained all the information he could in regard to the route Booth and his accomplices would probably take, and concluded that they would go down the Potomac, taking in Surratsville, cross the river, and make their way to Richmond. He sent a telegraph operator and a detective down the river by boat to Port Tobacco and vicinity, with orders to tap the wires and let him know if there was any trace of the escaping fugitives. Near Chappelle Point the detective found a negro, whom he brought to Washington, and who stated that he was positive he saw Booth and Harold, whom he knew well, cross the river in a fishing boat. At first the General discredited his statement, but on showing him several likenesses of the assassin and others, the colored man pointed out Booth and Harold as the men whom he saw.

An escort of 25 cavalrymen of the 16th N. Y., under Captain Dorherty, were placed at Lieutenant Baker's command, who had orders to "bring Booth, dead or alive." At the request of Lieutenant Baker, Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Conger, lately lieutenant colonel of the 1st District Columbia Cavalry, a brother of Congressman O. D. Conger, an experienced cavalry officer, who had just been mustered out of the U. S. service, was added to the party. Colonel Conger had raided the country in every direction, and was valuable on account of his familiarity with the roads and for his undaunted courage and bravery. The party went on board the tug John S. Ide and steamed down to Belle Plain, near the mouth of Acquia creek. They landed about 10 o'clock at night, and at once commenced the search, which they continued vigorously, moving rapidly from place to place, getting such slight information as they could force at the point of the revolver from parties whom they met, but sufficient to warrant the pursuit, which was followed across the Rappahannock at the ferry near Fort Conway, and thence to what was known as the Garrett place. There they found Booth and Harold concealed in a barn, and demanded their surrender, which Harold soon complied with, but Booth declined, threatening to fight and defend himself with arms until death, which necessitated the firing of the building, and while it was burning Booth was shot through a crevice in the back wall of the barn by Boston Corbett, a sergeant of the cavalry force. Colonel Conger gave Corbett a stinging reprimand and said to him, "Why did you shoot without orders?" The sergeant saluted the colonel, and, with his right hand pointing upwards, replied, "God Almighty directed me to shoot." Booth was carried to the dwelling house near by, but lived only for a short time, and when death came the body was sewed up in a blanket, placed in a wagon, and the party started on their way to Washington, on reaching which the body was delivered to Secretary of War Stanton, who ordered it placed in the Navy Yard, when, on being fully identified, it was buried in a grave dug under the stone floor of a cell in one of the buildings.

During the imprisonment and trial, in 1865, of the parties charged with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln and his cabinet, Michigan officers held important trusts. General Hartranft being detached from the 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, by the Secretary of War, to take command of the Old Washington Arsenal, where the prisoners were confined, selected Major Richard A. Watts, of the 17th Michigan, who had been serving on his staff, to accompany him on that duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and who was directed by the General to recommend another faithful officer, and he named Captain Christian Rath, of the same regiment, both of whom rendered important service during the imprisonment, trial, and execution of the conspirators.

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.

PART II.

IN THE FIELD.

"For with a common shriek, the general tongue
Exclaimed 'To Arms,' and fast to arms they sprung.
And valor woke that Genius of the land!
Pleasure, and ease, and sloth aside he flung,
As burst th' awakening Nazarite his band,
When 'gainst his treacherous foes he clenched his dreadful hand."

PREFACE.

The publication of the history of the services of Michigan troops in the war of the rebellion has long been a desire of the compiler, and while it has been apparent to all and universally admitted that such a work should be accomplished, yet the subject has so far failed to receive the full attention its merits demand. This has induced him to attempt its production, although in undertaking it he is fully aware that much more responsibility has been assumed than is successfully or satisfactorily met, and he is very sensible of the fact that the subject is worthy of a more capable compiler.

No attempt is made to place Michigan in advance of any other State in the general effort to save the union, no more being assumed for her in this respect than to assert an equality with all the other States, and certainly no superior claim is set up for the part taken by her troops in the war over others. The only effort made has been to give in as truthful a manner as possible a history of their service, there leaving the matter.

But Michigan may justly claim in all candor unquestionable and universal loyalty, persistent and constant determination to maintain the life of the nation and the honor of the flag. No troops in all the armies gave stronger proofs of true courage or were more efficient or patriotic.

Much time has been devoted to reach a truthful record of their services, and although it has required arduous and continuous labor, yet in its accomplishment there has been a degree of pleasure which has encouraged and greatly strengthened the desire to arrive at final success.

The work has in the main been made from the records of the State Military Department, the written reports of commanding officers on file, while recourse has also been had to correspondence written from the field at the time to the Detroit Tribune and Free Press and other papers of the country, while extracts have been made from various histories of the war, all of which have proved of great value in making up the work.

The authority given by the Legislature for the compilation contemplated a reference to Official reports on file in the War Department at Washington, but this has not been done, as that department declined to furnish copies or permit them to be made, notwithstanding application was duly forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army for that purpose.

Although debarred from this valuable source of information, resulting undoubtedly in the omission of many items of interest, yet from the fullness of the reports of the State Military Department, which have been acknowledged to be at least as complete as those of any other State, it is expected that the history of the services of the Michigan troops in its make-up will maintain a favorable position, especially as the Michigan reports, in a critical comparison with those of other States, have received at the hands of the public press and other reviewers most commendatory notices, placing them equal with any and superior to most.

As an instance of this are inserted the following extracts from a review of the various State reports published in 1869 by Henry B. Dawson, editor of the "Historical Magazine," at Morrisania, New York city, a most severe but a just and impartial critic:

"We are indebted to General Robertson, the Adjutant General of the State for the foregoing very complete series of the war record of Michigan—a record of which Michigan may very justly be proud, both because of its substance and of the admirable manner in which it has been presented to the world.

"The Adjutant General's reports for 1860 and 1861 are brief; yet the latter contained a sketch of the organization of the older regiments of the line and a roster of their officers. The report for 1862 continues the general narrative of the labors of the Department, and, in addition, commences a series of historical sketches of the several regiments from that State, in which are displayed their services, losses, lists of their commissioned officers, their condition at the dates of their last returns, the changes in their officers during the year, etc. A supplement is appended to this report in which are noticed all the casualties of every kind among the troops from that State—a terrible record of the stubborn defense of their country by the men of Michigan. The reports for 1863, 1864, and 1865-6, continue the grim record, in steadily increasing completeness—more complete, indeed, than any other similar annual record which we have seen, save that of Maine.

"As we have said, this series of reports is honorable to Michigan, both because of the character of its material and of the mode of presenting it. There is really very little to be desired by a student that is not there."

INTRODUCTION.

During the life of the republic, and especially during the war of the rebellion, the National flag has been gallantly defended, protected, and maintained, but perhaps never under such circumstances, or against such fearful odds, as was the flag of Sumter, and certainly never, while initiating an era, involving such momentous results.

> "We spiked the guns we left behind, and cut the flagstaff down—
> From its top should float no color, if it might not hold our own."

From Fort Moultrie, in the darkness of the night, a little band of heroes betake themselves to boats, bid farewell to their union home, and seek another in Charleston bay, reaching Sumter, long ere the dawn had come, and at noon, on their knees in prayer, they again fling to the breeze the stars and stripes of Moultrie. Many days this little band witnessed the frowning batteries arise all around them. At length the rebel work of preparation is complete; they are summoned to surrender. Anderson replies, "Neither my sense of honor, nor my obligation to the government will permit me to comply." The flag that had been lowered with the coming on of night, is raised in the heavens. The posterns are closed. The men sit down in darkness to wait the coming shock. With the early dawn comes the expected shot, and, like the deep thunder, awakes the morning echoes, and rolls over the trembling waters of the bay. No single shot before ever bore such destinies on its darkened flight.

They defend it for days. The fortress is fired with hot shot and exploding shell; the walls crumbling; the last biscuit gone; the main gate burned down; the conflict hopeless; still Anderson stands unmoved amid the wreck. The magazine is on fire; the shell explode; the flagstaff is shot away; but in a rain of shot and shell it is nailed to the ramparts, and the flag waves defiantly until saluted by union guns, when the brave men march out to the music of the union, under the glorious "Old Flag," lowered, but not surrendered.

NOTE.—In the gallant defense of Sumter, Michigan was represented in First Lieutenant Norman J. Hall, 5th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of West Point, appointed from Michigan and assigned as Brevet 2d Lieutenant to the Fourth U. S. Artillery, July 1st, 1859. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as Colonel 7th Michigan Infantry, and commanded a brigade in which his regiment was serving at Fredericksburg in 1862. When volunteers were called for to place the pontoons and make a crossing at that point, Colonel Hall designated the 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts, when a successful result was accomplished.

Soon they are afloat on their ocean home, and the flag of Sumter flutters proudly from the mast of the Baltic.

That unparalleled defense established the highest standard of patriotism and bravery, nerving every soldier to emulate the example. It planted in the true American heart strong faith in the final success of the Union cause, while the replacement of the identical flag on the ruins, after four years of a gigantic and vigorous war, ending in a complete victory, was a glorious triumph for the "Old Flag."

The first rebel gun fired from Sumter (April 12th, 1861), the tocsin of the gigantic and wicked rebellion, the key-note of civil war, had been heard all over the land, the National banner had been insulted by the fire of treason's batteries, and struck from its proud perch, when the loyal young men of Michigan sprang, as if by magic, to arms, to defend and maintain the National Union and protect its flag, to sustain the honor of their State and maintain their own glorious birthright as freemen. They vowed to God and their native land, and pledged their arms and their lives that the beloved flag of their country should again wave triumphantly on the walls of Sumter, and over every State and inch of ground in the Union, and that the Republic should be saved and forever preserved.

When the surrender of the South Carolina fortress became known throughout the land, the entire State of Michigan was alive to the emergencies and duties of the hour, and the uprising of the people was universal, and unparalleled in history. Flags waved from every public building and private dwelling, alike on the palace and on the cot, while the drum beat to the music of the Union, from our southern border to the far off and craggy shores of our great lakes.

"Trumpet, and ensign, and drum-beat are calling,
From hillside and valley, from mountain and river,
'Forward the flag!' e'en though heroes are falling,
Our God will His own chosen standard deliver.

"'Union and Freedom!' our war-cry is rolling,
Now o'er the prairie, now wide o'er the billow,
Hark! 'tis the battle, and soon will be tolling
The knell of the soldier who rests 'neath the willow.

"Banner triumphant! though grand is thy story,
We'll stamp on thy folds in this struggle to-day,
Deeds of our armies, transcending in glory,
The bravest yet chanted in poesy's lay.

"Wise were our fathers, and brave in the battle,
But treason uprises their Union to sever.
Rouse for the fight! shout loud 'mid war's rattle,
The Union must triumph, must triumph forever!"*

The call of Abraham Lincoln as it swept over the wires from land's end to land's end, received a patriotic and prompt response from the loyal hearts of the people of Michigan; the ranks of her battalions were filled on the first alarm, the privilege of bearing arms in them being at a premium. With

*Flag song of Michigan State troops in 1861, by D. Bethune Duffield.

remarkable promptness, her first gallant regiment, armed, clothed, equipped, and fully appointed, left the State to meet the enemies of American liberty, the first to reach the National Capital from west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was among the first troops which crossed Long Bridge into Virginia, and composed a part of the command that captured Alexandria, the first city taken from the rebels.

The Michigan "Contingent" in the war was largely made up of men who enlisted for three years, and were mainly from the more respectable and industrious of the community. Leaving the peaceful avocations of civil life, these men were disciplined into soldiers and converted into heroes, sometimes even during the operations and emergencies of a single campaign. Patient and obedient under the most rigid discipline, persistent and enduring on the long and tedious march, cheerful and untiring in the trenches, apt in experiment, and most ingenious in construction, they added to all these qualifications and merits true courage in the field, while almost every important action has illustrated their heroism, and almost every battle-field is consecrated with their blood. Their services were eagerly sought for by all the best generals—whether to construct a defense, lead a "forlorn hope," or charge a battery.

Michigan troops, prominent at the onset of the rebellion, were in at its death. They were among those who, under the command of the brave and lamented Richardson, first opened fire on the rebels, in the vicinity of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford. They were with General McClellan in West Virginia, in the first year of the war, and were in South Carolina and Georgia in 1862, and during that year served with the Army of the Potomac on the peninsula and in Maryland, with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia under General Burnside, in Louisiana under General Butler, and in Missouri with General Pope and Colonel Mulligan.

In 1863 they bore a conspicuous and gallant part in the ever memorable campaigns under General Hooker in Virginia, and General Meade in Pennsylvania, at the defense of Knoxville by General Burnside, at the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant, and on the celebrated Kilpatrick raid against Richmond. They were also engaged in the campaign of General Rosecrans against Chattanooga, and were actively employed in the field at various points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Louisiana, under other generals.

In 1864–5 they were with General Grant on his great march against Richmond, and bravely participated in most of the hard fought battles of that eventful campaign. They were also with General Sherman on his remarkable march from Chattanooga to the sea, and were prominently engaged in most of his memorable and successful battles, and with General Sheridan in his matchless encounters with the enemy in the valley of the Shenandoah, where their sabres flashed in every battle. They took part in the gallant defense of Nashville by General Thomas, and were with Generals Stoneman and Wilson on their raids into North Carolina and Georgia. They were also at the capture of Mobile, and served in Texas and Utah Territory during a part of 1865–6.

Michigan was well represented at the surrender of Lee and Johnston—the termination and death of the rebellion,—and a Michigan regiment captured the President of the so-called Confedcracy, Jefferson Davis, in his inglorious flight to escape deserved punishment for his infamous treason and rebellion.

Michigan troops in all the campaigns and battles in which they participated were most reliable, conspicuously brave, and gallant. In every position in which they were placed they were true, self-sacrificing, patient under hardship, murmuring not, meeting death by exposure, starvation, and cruel treatment in rebel prisons, and many more by rebel bullets in sanguinary strife.

Aside from their acknowledged bravery and efficiency in battle, they were in a most remarkable manner entrusted with posts of honor and great responsibility, which could scarcely have been accidental, but with a purpose.

From the beginning of the war until its end, Michigan soldiers evinced a most persistent determination to fight on, until all rebels in arms against the Government should be conquered and subdued, and, if needs be, utterly destroyed, so that their country might live. That determination they most successfully carried out; the met the enemy in his "last ditch," and he was theirs; they compelled him to lay down his rebellious arms, to beg for quarter, peace, and even for bread, and submit, unconditionally, to the terms of their dictation. Having done that, the troops of Michigan returned to their homes, as the conquerors of the enemies of their country, the preservers of their Nation, receiving the plaudits and gratitude of their fellow countrymen, and of every friend of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

The armies of no other nation, even after many years of the training which war brings with it, have evinced so marvelous a development of soldierly qualities as characterized the American troops during their comparatively short term of service. The annals of the times will rear an imperishable monument to the patriotism of all the States which in the Nation's peril gave their sons in the conflict, and the honor of one will be among the precious possessions of the others; but it will be for Michigan to cherish with peculiar pride and tenderness the remembrance and the fame of the gallant band of patriots who, in the fiercest struggle of modern warfare, and among comrades of equal worth and bravery, while preserving the National life and integrity, have reflected undying lustre upon her own escutcheon.

And while we claim gallant services and noble deeds for Michigan troops, we must acknowledge and award bravery to their opponents. However much we may condemn their cause and repudiate their action, we must accord them a degree of courage and gallantry in battle worthy of Americans. For, although for the Federals in blue was reserved the laurel, they shared with the Confederates in gray the cypress, and while we claim the rose for the graves of our dead, we may afford to concede to theirs the lily.

"From our dead foemen comes no chiding forth;
We lie at peace, Heaven has no south or north;
With roots of trees and flowers and fern and heather,
God reaches down, and clasps our hands together."

FIRST INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States has made a requisition upon the State of Michigan for military aid in enforcing the laws and upholding the Constitution and the Union of the United States;

And whereas, The laws of this State already authorize the raising of two regiments of militia for the service of the federal government;

And Whereas, Said laws contemplate that the uniformed volunteers shall first be called in such exigencies;

Now, therefore, the Adjutant General of this State is hereby authorized to accept the services of ten companies of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three months (unless sooner disbanded).

To this end, the companies of the uniformed volunteer militia that may desire to tender their services will forthwith report, through their company commanders, to the Adjutant General at Detroit, the names of company officers, and the number of their rank and file, ready for service; the number, kind and condition of their arms; and the number of officers and men already in uniform, the kind of uniform, and the number in want of uniform.

Out of the whole number of companies, the Adjutant General will first select ten companies for immediate service. The companies which may be accepted will be required to fill up, according to the following schedule:

For each company—one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-five privates;

All companies formed and to be formed will be instructed and put in a serviceable condition as soon as possible, and will at once begin drilling according to "Hardee's Tactics."

Those not immediately required will be formed into one or more additional regiments, as the exigencies of the service may demand.

It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizen soldiery of Michigan will promptly come forward to enlist in the cause of the Union, against which an extensive rebellion in arms exists, threatening the integrity and perpetuity of the government.

The Adjutant General will issue and enforce the necessary orders to carry out the objects of this Proclamation.

Given at Detroit, this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1861.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JONN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

Under this proclamation the first Regiment Infantry (three months) was recruited and organized to comply with the requisition of the President of the United States for one regiment from Michigan as her quota of the ninety thousand men required under the first call for troops to suppress the rebellion then fully inaugurated.

The provision of law, giving the uniformed militia preference on the first call, was a privilege which together with the great desire to serve the country at that time made the membership of these companies a highly valued position,

and numerous propositions were made and sums of money offered as a premium to relinquish in favor of outsiders, but they were invariably declined.

As contemplated by the militia law referred to, the uniformed companies had the preference of service, and in accordance therewith the selection of companies was made pursuant to the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Michigan, April 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

I. The First Brigade Michigan Infantry is hereby organized. A. S. Williams to be Brigadier-General.

II. The following officers are appointed to the First Regiment Michigan Infantry:

Orlando B. Willcox to be Colonel; Lorin L. Comstock to be Lieutenant-Colonel; A. F. Bidwell to be Major.

III. The following will constitute the companies of the Regiment, viz.:

Detroit Light Guard.	Steuben Guard.	Ypsilanti Light Guard.
Jackson Greys.	Michigan Hussars.	Marshall Light Guard.
Coldwater Cadets.	Burr Oak Guard.	Hardee Cadets.
Manchester Union Guard.		

IV. The Captains of these Companies will report forthwith by letter to their Colonel at Detroit, and await his orders before moving.

V. The Colonel will, in orders, designate the letters of the Companies and the rank of the Captains, respectively, and complete the organization.

VI. The Coldwater Light Artillery will hereafter be designated as Company A of the First Regiment Michigan Artillery. This Company will forthwith proceed to Detroit for duty with the First Regiment of Infantry.

The Captain will report, on their arrival, to Colonel Willcox. The Quartermaster General will complete their outfit at the earliest practicable period, and for this purpose he will order the necessary guns, caissons, harness, sabres, and other equipments to be turned over at once to the Captain of Company A by other Companies, without delay.

VII. According to the published notices of the different railroads in the State, the Michigan Troops will, with their arms, horses, and ammunition, be transported free of charge.

VIII. A sufficient number of Companies having reported, the second Regiment of Infantry will be immediately organized.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

The companies reported for duty without the least delay, and as fast as they could reach Detroit by rail, when the regiment was at once rapidly put in condition for the field.

On the 17th of April a dispatch was received from the War Department that it would not be required until the 20th of May.

The organization of the regiment was completed, however, on the 29th of April, and on May 1st it was mustered into the service of the United States, 798 strong, awaiting orders from the War Department.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Orlando B. Willcox (formerly of the regular army), Detroit. Lieutenant-Colonel, Loren L. Comstock, Adrian. Major, Alonzo F. Bidwell, Coldwater. Surgeon, William Brodie, Detroit. Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus Smith, Jackson. Adjutant, John D. Fairbanks, Detroit. Quartermaster, Edward Grey, Detroit.

NOTE.—The staff of General Williams was composed of William D. Wilkins, Brigade Major and Inspector, and Henry M. Whittlesey, Aid-de-Camp, both of Detroit, who afterwards served on his staff in the field.

Following are the companies with their officers as mustered into service:

A. Captain, Charles M. Lum, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John D. Fairbanks, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William A. Throop, Detroit.

B. Captain, William H. Withington, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Eben B. Griffith, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, G. Collins Lyon, Jackson.

C. Captain, Ebenezer Butterworth, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Charles E. Eggleston, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, George H. Eggleston, Coldwater.

D. Captain, Isaac L. Clarkson, Manchester. First Lieutenant, John D. Merethew, Manchester. Second Lieutenant, Thomas Rix, Manchester.

E. Captain, William F. Roth, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, George C. Mogk, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, John T. Sinclair, Ann Arbor.

F. Captain, Horace S. Roberts, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Bernhard Mauch, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Joseph P. Sanger, Detroit.

G. Captain, Ira C. Abbott, Burr Oak. First Lieutenant, John M. Casey, Burr Oak. Second Lieutenant, Charles Moase, Burr Oak.

H. Captain, Franklin W. Whittlesey, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, David A. Wise, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, Marvin A. Parkes, Ypsilanti.

I. Captain, Deville Hubbard, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Selden H. Gorham, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Hiram S. Warner, Marshall.

K. Captain, William H. Graves, Adrian. First Lieutenant, John W. Horner, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, William House, Adrian.

On the formation of the regiment the companies received a designation by letter: Detroit Light Guard, A. Jackson Greys, B. Coldwater Cadets, C. Manchester Union Guard, D. Steuben Guard, Ann Arbor, E. Michigan Hussars, Detroit, F. Burr Oak Guard, G. Ypsilanti Light Guard, H. Marshall Light Guard, I, and the Hardee Cadets, K.

The make-up of the companies was composed of young men from all professions and trades, and really embraced a class of the most respectable of the community; many of them imbued with considerable knowledge of military bearing and discipline, as a result of the example from time to time afforded them in their contact with the regular army, so long stationed in several portions of Michigan; and aside from this, many of them had received instruction and training from officers who had served in the regular army and in the first uniformed company of the State, and the best military company in the Northwest for many years, the Brady Guard, organized at Detroit in 1836, from which source, although it had been long out of service, could be traced many of the valuable traits in the make-up and discipline of nearly all the citizen soldiery of the State at the out-break of the rebellion, and continuing to be visible throughout the entire war.

This training had been so infused into the membership of the companies of this regiment that it became more and more observable and valuable as the war progressed, affording an almost continuous supply of officers from the ranks, not only for the companies of their own regiment, but for others, as many of them were commissioned and transferred to other regiments, the "Detroit Light Guard" alone having supplied over thirty officers, while the other companies furnished their proportion, many of these officers attaining a high rank in the service, thus presenting one of the strongest evidences of the value of a proper training of the militia of the country in time of peace.

On May 13th the regiment having received orders left Fort Wayne for the front in command of Colonel Willcox, well uniformed, fully equipped with arms and ammunition ready for the field, arriving on the 16th in Washington.

Prior to leaving Detroit, the ladies presented the regiment on the Campus Martius with a silken flag of very fine material. Addresses were made on behalf

of the ladies by Henry A. Morrow and D. Bethune Duffield, Esqs., to which Colonel Willcox replied in a speech full of genuine patriotism.

"Let the flag of our country float proudly on high,
And its stars shed their lustre around,
Till not a cloud of secession be seen on the sky,
Till not a foe to our country be found."

The call for troops had not been long expected, and came suddenly, consequently the regiment was from this circumstance hurriedly organized and hastily equipped, but it took the field in advance of the time designated by the Government when its services would be required.

In its equipment, which was complete, it was determined that it should leave the State for the field in a condition to move immediately to the front, ready to go into action at once, if necessary, the example of neighboring States not being followed, where their regiments were hastily pushed off without uniform or equipments, and in consequence were detained at points on the way to await the necessary equipment to enable them to take the field in a serviceable condition, accounting to some extent for the Michigan regiment being the first to reach Washington from a Western State.

In fact it may be a question whether or not the splendid condition of this regiment when it left the State did not, to some extent at least, contribute to the high standard of Michigan troops in their appearance and equipment throughout the war; at least the encomiums it received from all quarters on its way to the front, especially from the western regiments at Harrisburg awaiting equipment, was a source of much gratification to those who had aided in its equipment, and nerved them for a like course regarding Michigan troops in general.

It is well established that the Michigan troops in passing through the cities of neighboring States attracted the attention and received the praise of the people and of the public press, at the same time very unfavorable notices of their own troops in a comparison with those of Michigan. As an example, the following articles from papers are inserted:

The Cleveland Plaindealer says of the 1st Regiment:

"A great many of our citizens visited them and expressed admiration of the men and the very admirable manner in which they had been armed and equipped for service by their State. The comparison between the action of Michigan and that of Ohio was not at all flattering."

The Baltimore American said:

"The Michigan regiment attracted general attention and commendation by their solid appearance and well-disciplined movements, *a la* Hardee. It was composed almost entirely of young, steady, and intelligent-looking men, and it appeared to be capitally officered. They were exceedingly well equipped, thanks to the liberality of the State of Michigan, which had furnished them with an entire outfit from head to foot, and were armed with new minie guns.

"The Pennsylvanians were armed with the old percussion lock musket."

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A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing from Washington under the date of May 17th, says:

"The Michigan Rifle Regiment came into town about 10 o'clock last night, marching from the depot up the avenue to Eleventh street. They were preceded by a splendid band of music, which soon aroused our citizens, and long before they had reached the quarters assigned them hundreds of people were out to give them welcome. The enthusiasm of the crowd was irrepressible, *for this was the first western regiment which had arrived at the Capital.*"

The regiment reached Washington at a critical time, when Confederate troops flaunted their flag on Arlington Heights, claiming defiantly equality with the old banner of freedom floating from the National Capitol, when rebel pickets patroled the banks of the Potomac and bivouacked under the old trees that shade the grave of Washington. Being the first western regiment to reach Washington, its presence gave much encouragement to those in authority, and aided much in establishing confidence regarding the safety of the Capital, while the cheers of the loyal thousands greeted them as American patriots and as friends in a time of great need. President Lincoln received them amid an immense and interested concourse of people, and while he praised them for soldier-like appearance, he complimented the State for patriotism, and through them thanked it for so prompt a response.

Willcox soon after led the advance of the Union forces into Virginia, crossing Long Bridge, driving in the rebel pickets, entering and taking possession of Alexandria on the 24th of May, while Ellsworth, with his New York Zouaves, entered it about the same time by steamer.

The regiment captured a troop of rebel cavalry numbering about one hundred and fifty, with their horses and equipments, and at once took possession of the railroad depot.

Colonel Willcox, under date of Alexandria, May 24th, 5.30 A. M., reports to General Mansfield:

"Alexandria is ours. One company, Captain Ball, mounted, thirty-five men and thirty-five horses, captured. I regret to say Colonel Ellsworth has been shot by a person in a house."

Soon after the 1st passed into Virginia, and while it was encamped on Sutor's Hill, near Alexandria, a National standard was sent to it by Lieutenant Thomas Rix, which was presented to the regiment by citizens of Michigan then residing in Washington.

This flag was saved from capture at Bull Run and brought from the field by Corporal Thomas Flynn, of Company G, who was honored with carrying it on the first dress parade following. It was brought back to Michigan with the regiment, and is now deposited in the State archives. Flynn was afterwards a captain in the 11th Michigan Infantry, and killed at Stone River January 1st, 1863.

The regiment was assigned to Heintzelman's division, and at the battle of Bull Run was in command of Major Bidwell, and serving in the brigade of Colonel Willcox.

It became hotly engaged early in the battle, pressing the enemy with great gallantry, fighting bravely and stubbornly, but losing heavily, both in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The gallant charge of the Fire Zouaves upon one of the heaviest of the rebel batteries was without avail, and they were compelled to fall back. The 1st Michigan then advanced and promptly took their places, charging in double quick upon the battery once and again in splendid style but without success. A third time they pushed forward, but were again driven back by the terrific fire of the enemy; again the attack was renewed, the brave men rallying for the fourth time to their deadly work, but the battery could not be taken, and they retired under a severe fire, losing in the action, according to the official report of Major Bidwell, made at the time, 6 killed and died of wounds, 4 officers and 33 men wounded, 5 officers and 65 men missing, 52 of whom were taken prisoners.

Among the wounded were Captain Butterworth and Lieutenants Mauch and Casey, who fell into rebel hands and died in prison of their wounds.

Colonel Willcox and Captain Withington were also made prisoners, the former being wounded. They were captured on the field by Preston's 28th Virginia Regiment of Cocke's Brigade, and were held as prisoners until exchanged, the former on August 17th, 1862, and the latter on January 30th, 1862.

The following is the report of Major A. F. Bidwell:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Washington City, July 25th, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Regiment Michigan Infantry, on the 21st instant, at the battle of Bull Run:

At 2:30 o'clock of that morning the regiment left its bivouac and was in position, with the other regiments of Colonel Willcox's brigade, prepared for the advance. At 6 o'clock the forward movement commenced, and about 12 o'clock noon, after a long, rapid march over roads thick with dust and where but a scant supply of water could be obtained, the regiment was halted with the brigade in a field to the right of the road leading from Centreville, and on the right of the enemy's entrenchments. After a brief rest the regiment, together with Arnold's battery, moved across the road and took position in a wheat field; the other regiments composing the brigade having moved towards the battle field. But a short time elapsed when the regiment was ordered forward, and at a double quick was hastened to the scene of action to support the Fire Zouaves, who had charged and fallen back. Moving in column by platoon along the slope of the hill under the fire of the enemy's batteries we lost one color-bearer and several of our men. The regiment was here filed to the left along a ravine, then marched up the hill and formed in line of battle near the summit, directly in front of the enemy's position. The regiment was at once ordered to charge, and moved gallantly on, exposed to a sharp fire, up to a fence intervening between it and the enemy's works. Here some little confusion occurred, the position of the enemy not being clearly understood, so rapid had been our movements, and the regiment halted, firing and loading under cover of the fence. An order given at this time not clearly heard, a portion of the line fell back to re-load. They were at once rallied back to the fence, when the regiment was reformed in line of battle and led by Colonel Willcox in advance of our center, the regiment, responding to the wave of his cap with a cheer, cleared the fence and charged down the slope upon the enemy's battery.

A heavy and well-directed fire was at once opened upon us from his batteries and by his infantry, screened by the woods on both our flanks. The regiment moved bravely on, the firing becoming very destructive. The enemy being hid from view and their fire coming from every direction, the line was broken and the men in detachments, guided by their officers when the enemy could be distinguished, loaded and fired with the utmost coolness and precision. At this point heavy masses of the enemy advanced along the road near their battery to our right and, flanking us, their fire became actually murderous. The men stood it coolly, and advancing, divided as they were, into the line of the woods, answered his fire. The enemy's fire being continuous from every quarter, their infantry advancing on us through the woods in great force, our officers and men falling all about us, the regiment unsupported in rear or flank, there was but one thing to be done, and, gathering what we could about the colors we fell back and re-ascended the acclivity to the spot from whence our first charge was made. Here we rallied as many of the men of the regiment as was possible, and endeavored to collect stragglers from other regiments.

In the hope that we could more successfully stop fugitives by retiring more from the line of fire, we fell back and continued our efforts to re-form. The enemy now appearing in overwhelming strength on the right, we moved to our bivouac of the morning, near Centreville, which was occupied by the regiment in comparatively good order.

After two or three hours' rest, in obedience to orders, the regiment took up the line of march in good order for Washington.

Inclosed I transmit a list of casualties of the day. The loss is heavy, and occurred mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of the officers is very large, proportionately, to the men, and is sufficient proof not only of their gallantry, but of the murderous fire that the regiment sustained. No troops could have maintained their formation for any length of time under such a fire. Hurried into action after a march of twelve miles over an exceedingly dusty road, with but little water and no time for rest and refreshment, our fatigued men evinced a courage, coolness, and endurance that entitle them to the highest praise.

The regiment went into the action four hundred and seventy-five men and twenty-five commissioned officers strong, and returned with a loss of nine officers and one hundred and eight men killed, wounded, and missing, being a proportion of loss of one-third of the officers and one-fifth of the men lost or injured in the vicissitudes of the day.

Of the fate of Colonel Willcox there is no certain information. It is known, however, that his horse was shot under him, and that he received a wound in the arm while advancing upon the enemy's battery at the head of the regiment, and it was while engaged in the act of binding up his wound, as is believed, that Captain Withington, of Company B, who was acting as major, received a wound and fell on the field.

Captain Butterworth, Company C, was also shot, and has not since been heard from. Captain Lum, of Company A, acting as lieutenant colonel, was wounded in the knee, and is now in Washington, as is also Captain Graves, of Company K. Lieutenents Casey, Company G, Mauch, of Company F, and Parks, of Company H, were also wounded, and have not been heard from. Lieutenant Warner, of Company I, also wounded, and is now in Washington. Of those brave men who have met their fate in the engagement I cannot speak in too high terms. The regiment will cherish their gallantry. Nor can I refrain from referring with highest commendation to the valuable services, bravery, and good conduct of all the officers on the field. Where all performed acts of gallantry and valor, it would be invidious to particularize, and I trust that all will alike find in the terrible proportion of their loss the best record of individual worth.

Yours respectfully,

A. F. BIDWELL,
Major Commanding.

COLONEL WARD,
Commanding Second Brigade, Alexandria, Va.

The following is from a report of Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward, 38th N. Y., who succeeded in command of the brigade:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"This brigade commenced the action under command of Colonel Willcox, of Michigan, who was wounded while gallantly leading his command, and whose bravery could not have been excelled, and who is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

"While I deeply deplore the circumstances by which it became my duty to forward this report, yet it affords me much gratification to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the brave and officer-like conduct of the gentlemen composing his staff, viz.: Lieutenants Woodruff, Parker, and Eddie, in their efforts to bring order out of chaos under a most galling and deadly fire from the enemy. Having myself been in command of the 38th Regiment (Scott Life Guard) N. Y. State Volunteers, during the action, I am unable to speak as particularly as could be desired of other regiments of the brigade from personal observation, and respectfully refer you to their respective reports. The reports of killed and wounded furnish sufficient evidence of their fidelity and courage.

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"The officers and men of the 1st Michigan nobly discharged their duty to their country, and well may their State feel proud of her defenders."

Following is the report of General Willcox, dated at Detroit, September 3d, 1862, and addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington:

"My brigade, the 2d of Heintzelman's division, marching in rear of Franklin's brigade, arrived at the Sudley Ford at about half past 12 P. M., July 21st, 1861. The brigade now consisted of the 1st Michigan, 11th New York (Fire Zouaves), 38th New York, and Arnold's Battery. The 4th Michigan had been left at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Courthouse, by the order of General McDowell. Halting for rest and water, I obeyed the General's orders to post Arnold's Battery on a hill commanding the ford, with the 1st Michigan for support, and at 1 o'clock pushed forward with my two remaining regiments up the Sudley and Brentville road. We marched about two miles and came up on the right of what I suppose to have been Franklin's line, near the junction of the Warrenton and Sudley roads. The troops on our left were engaged in a desultory fire with the enemy, posted in the thicket and ravine across the Warrenton road, not far from the Henry House. The 28th New York was quickly formed in order of battle, and the Zouaves were hastening into line, when I received an order to detach a regiment for the support of Rickett's battery (of Franklin's brigade), posted on a hill a quarter of a mile to our right and front, near Dogan House. I led up the Zouaves for this important service,

leaving the 38th under its gallant and experienced colonel, Hobart Ward. Ricketts was soon ordered to take a new position near the Henry House. The Zouaves followed in support, and finally formed line on the right flank of the battery, with two companies in reserve.

"Up to this time the enemy had fallen back, but now he formed the remains of his brigades engaged with Hunter in the morning, viz.: Bee's, Bartow's, and Evans's, in a new line, appuied upon Jackson's brigade of fresh troops, making altogether 6,500 infantry, 13 pieces of artillery, and Stuart's cavalry, aceording to General Beauregard's report. This force was posted in the belt of woods which skirted the plateau southwardly and lying in the angle formed in that direction between the Warrenton and Sudley roads, about a mile from the Warrenton road, and with its left resting on the Brentsville and Sudley roads. Rickett's battery had crossed the Sudley road from its post near Dogan's House, and was within musket range of the woods which stretched from that road around from his right towards his front, and forming a pocket which almost enveloped the battery with its support.

"The enemy were first discovered by Colonel Heintzelman, lining the woods in our front. He ordered up the Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Farnham. The ground was slightly rising before us, and the enemy opened a heavy but not destructive fire as we reached the crest. The Zouaves returned the fire, but immediately fell back, bewildered and broken. Stuart's cavalry charged upon them from the woods on the right, but were scattered by a fire from the two reserve companies, with a loss (as ascertained from the Southern papers) of twenty-nine killed and wounded.

"Meantime Rickett's cannoneers were being picked off. With Colonel Heintzelman's approval and a promise of reinforcements, I collected some one hundred Zouaves, and, with Captain Douney and others of their officers, made a dash into the woods on our right, and killed, wounded, and eaptured about thirty of the enemy. Returning in a few minutes, I found the field clearcd of both friend and foe except the killed and wounded.

"Thc horses, men, and two officers of Rickett's battery lay stretched upon the ground, but the enemy had not yet seized it.

"Recrossing the Sudley road, I met the First Michigan, Major Bidwell commanding, and marching back with this regiment we found the enemy now drawn up in a thin line across the field and in possession of the battery; advancing to the fence on the roadside the 1st Michigan opened fire, the right wing fell back to reload, owing to a blundering order, but the left stood firm, expelled the enemy, and retook the battery. The troops here opposed to us I believe to have been the 7th Georgia.

"Colonel Heintzelman now eame up and ordered us promptly forward, and with the promise of another regiment it was my design to turn the enemy's left. The left wing of the 1st Michigan recrossed the field, struck into the woods beyond the Zouaves, and succeeded in destroying and capturing a small number of the enemy and pushing back his extreme left out of that part or point of the woods adjacent to the Sudley road.

"Meantime the right wing of the 1st Michigan reformed and advanced in good order. I met it and we pushed on toward the next point of woods. From this point I found the enemy's left discovered us by our fire and we became engaged with their rear rank, their front being occupied by the advancing troops of Franklin's or Sherman's brigade. The officers and men of the 1st Michigan stood up bravely at this critical moment, holding on anxiously for reinforcements. But from all I can learn, the 38th, which was ordered up to me, were directed to the left of the Henry House (instead of to the right and along the Sudley road), came in contact with the enemy's center, and never reached me.

"It was now nearly four o'clock. General Beauregard had been gathering new reinforcements; General Kirby Smith had joined him with a portion of Johnston's army. Our scattered troops were contending in fractions against the enemy's army in position and massed on the plateau, with his artillery sweeping every approach. General Johnston was bringing fresh troops to turn our right. The 28th Virginia attacked my own handful from the rear in the woods, and I had the ill fortune to be wounded and a few moments afterwards captured. But I was spared witnessing the disaster which further pursued our arms.

"In this report I have only endeavored to supply partly the information that was not known or found in any other report in consequence of my capture. Permit me to add further, that the 38th New York was distinguished for its steadiness in ranks, and for gallantly repelling a charge made upon it by the 'New Orleans Tigers.' The Zouaves, though broken as a regiment, did good service under my own eyes in the woods, and detachments of them joined various other regiments in the fight. The 1st Michigan deserves the credit of advancing farther into the enemy's lines than any other of our troops, as their dead bodies proved after the battle. I only regret that from the fact of my separation from Arnold's battery, I cannot add any testimony of my own to the well known gallantry with which he and his command conducted themselves."

In General Heintzelman's endorsement forwarding this report, he says:

"This report is respectfully forwarded. It gives some details not in previous reports. The 38th New York, Colonel Ward, was in the rear and a little to the right of the Robinson House, and did not get up as far as the house. After the Zouaves, I led up the 1st Minnesota and then the 1st Michigan, and both were repulsed. They, however, rallied and passed to the right into the woods, and the 1st Michigan, on the extreme right, held the most advanced position we occupied that disastrous day."

A survey of the field after the battle discovered the fact that the Michigan dead were found nearest the enemy's works.

The regiment in command of Major Bidwell returned to the State on the expiration of its term of service, and was mustered out of service August 7th, 1861.

Notwithstanding the services of this regiment were short, it established even on the disastrous field of Bull Run a standard which was a noble example for Michigan troops, and which a review of the record of Michigan regiments will attest has been uniformly followed.

The enrollment of this regiment was 798 officers and men, its losses nine, of which three officers died of wounds, three men killed in action, and three died of disease.

"'Tis over—thy last pulse has fluttered;
Thou'rt glorious now—thou'rt secure;
'Gainst thee ne'er can libel be uttered—
Thy blood proves thy loyalty pure."

NOTE.—While a captain of the 1st Michigan was out with a small scouting party near Alexandria, soon after the regiment reached Washington, and before the battle of Bull Run, he was desirous of carrying out the custom then in vogue of administering to captured rebels the oath of allegiance and letting them go, coming suddenly on a few rebels, made them get down on their knees, then he administered to them the common oath of allegiance to the United States of America, and, not forgetting his own State, added, and particularly the State of Michigan, then let them go. Advancing a little further the party started up a good-sized snake. One of them, an Irishman, captured it; the captain asked what he was going to do with it. "Do wid him?" said Pat; "obey the orders; swear him and let him go, begorrah!"

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"The combat deepens, on, ye braves,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Wave, Michigan! all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!"

The reorganization of the First Regiment for three years commenced on June 28th, 1861, and prior to the return of the three months regiment to the State.

Lieutenant Colonel Loren L. Comstock was designated by the governor to superintend its recruitment, with sufficient officers from the regiment in the field to assist in accomplishing the purpose.

The rendezvous was at Ann Arbor, to which point all recruits were forwarded by detachments.

The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at various dates with a strength of 960 officers and men, in command of Colonel John C. Robinson, then a Captain in the U. S. army, leaving the State for the field in Virginia on the 16th of September following, with the exception of two detachments, which soon after followed.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John C. Robinson, Colonel, Captain U. S. army. Horace S. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel, Detroit. Franklin W. Whittlesey, Major, Ypsilanti. Joseph Tunnicliff, Jr., Surgeon, Jackson. Andrew J. Hobart, Assistant Surgeon, Niles. Edward H. Ring, Adjutant, Jackson. David A. Wise, Quartermaster, Ypsilanti. Arthur Edwards, Jr., Chaplain, Trenton.

A. Captain, Russell H. Alcott, Manchester. First Lieutenant, Henry C. Christianey, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, Irving F. Wilcox, Twinsburg, Ohio.

B. Captain, Ira C. Abbott, Burr Oak. First Lieutenant, Samuel E. Pittman, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William Byrns, Burr Oak.

C. Captain, George P. Sanford, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, Lyford Peavey, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Perry L. Hubbard, Pontiac.

D. Captain, Eben B. Griffith, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Eben T. Whittlesey, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, J. Benton Kennedy, Jackson.

E. Captain, ——— ———, ———. First Lieutenant, George H. Eggleston, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Oliver C. Comstock, Marshall.

F. Captain, William A. Throop, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Emory W. Belton, Chelsea. Second Lieutenant, Wilkins Bloodgood, Detroit.

G. Captain, G. Collins Lyon, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Edward Pomeroy, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Philander C Perry, Ann Arbor.

H. Captain, Charles E. Wendell, Detroit. First Lieutenant, George C. Hopper, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Alfred W. Beardslee, Detroit.

I. Captain, George W. Grummond, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Hiram S. Warner, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Edward D. Judd, Saline.

K. Captain, Byron B. Adsit, Sault Ste. Marie. First Lieutenant, George C. Mogk, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Arnold, Ann Arbor.

The regiment was principally officered by those who had served in the three months' regiment. It was recruited in all parts of the State, and its organization was completed at Ann Arbor.

Colonel Robinson continued in command until April 28th, 1862, when he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Colonel Horace S. Roberts.

During the winter which followed its muster in, it was encamped at Annapolis Junction, Maryland, guarding the Washington and Baltimore Railroad. In March it moved to Fortress Monroe, where it encamped for some time, attracting much notice by its fine military appearance and excellent discipline, while its stylish dress parades became a matter of notoriety among the other troops stationed at that point. Subsequently, in command of Colonel Roberts, it proceeded to the Peninsula and entered on the campaign, serving in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, under McClellan. It was engaged at Mechanicsville, June 26th; at Gaines's Mills, June 17th; at Peach Orchard, June 29th, and at Savage Station on the same day. At Turkey Bend, and White Oak Swamp, June 30th, and on July 1st at Malvern Hill.

The part taken by the regiment in these battles was, unfortunately, not reported, although it is known to have been actively engaged, and to have served with efficiency and gallantry. Its losses were 35 killed and died of wounds, and 97 missing in action, including Captain O. C. Comstock, who was killed at Gaines's Mills.

The Peninsula campaign having closed, the regiment, serving in the same brigade, division, and corps, returned with the army and entered on the campaign under General Pope. It became engaged with the enemy at Gainsville, August 29th, supporting Battery D, 3d U. S. Artillery, and losing one killed and one wounded, and on the next day became heavily engaged at Bull Run.

The regiment, in command of Colonel Roberts, was in General Fitz John Porter's corps (5th), and had taken a position in some woods fronting the enemy's lines, and not far from one of his well posted and important batteries. The order was given to advance and dislodge the rebels and silence this battery, and at 4 P. M. the 1st Michigan, with the 13th New York and 18th Massachusetts regiments of infantry, deployed column and advancing, a terrific infantry fire from a force in ambush and five unseen batteries opening a cross-fire upon them with murderous effect, the 1st losing, within a few minutes, eight officers, and fifty per cent of the regiment were either killed or wounded. The men, under these trying circumstances, behaved coolly and with much bravery, standing their ground like veterans, and not until success became hopeless and the order to retreat was given did they fall back, and then in good order, when they resumed their former position in the woods, and reformed with their division. Had there been any possibility of victory under such circumstances, their courage and persistency would have secured it.

The chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, who was present in the engagement, rendering most valuable service, and whose exemplary conduct during his whole term in the army endeared him to all who came in contact with him, wrote at the time as follows:

"The regiment deployed column and with cheers advanced towards the enemy, our right resting near the railroad embankment, the center and left near a stone wall and railroad cut, in each of which places was posted a rebel battery. On our right and front was a force of the enemy's infantry, and as we advanced the regiment was subjected to a murderous fire from infantry and a cross-fire from five rebel batteries. The regiment suffered severely in crossing the open space. Colonel Roberts fell at an early moment after it

deployed out of the woods. Four captains and three lieutenants—Captains Charles E. Wendell, Russell H. Alcott, Eben T. Whittlesey, Edward Pomeroy, and Lieutenants H. Clay Arnold, J. L. Garrison, and W. Bloodgood—met their death, and more than fifty per cent of the regiment were either killed or wounded.

"Colonel Roberts was an active, efficient, brave, beloved, and is now a sincerely lamented leader. Captains Wendell, Alcott, Whittlesey, Pomeroy, and Lieutenants Arnold, Garrison, and Bloodgood were excellent officers, whose loss will be felt by the regiment, and mourned by their personal acquaintances.

"The regiment went into battle with twenty officers and two hundred and twenty-seven men. Of the former but four are in camp unhurt, and of the latter hardly one hundred and fifty. In the action the 1st was placed in the center. In front was a rebel battery, and so destructive was its fire and so commanding its position, that General Porter ordered our brigade (Martindale's, of Morrill's division) forward to capture it. The service was so desperate, and so very sure were our officers of the death that awaited them, that they shook hands with each other in farewell. Like heroes they pressed on to the charge, until, coming within range, the enemy opened four additional batteries, hitherto masked, and poured in a deadly fire. Thus they were exposed to a cross-fire from five batteries at short range, throwing grape and canister, and to a flank fire of infantry. The result may be easily seen. Men fell like grain in harvest. Colonel Roberts was shot in the breast by a minie ball, and lived about ten minutes. His words were, 'I am killed; tell Captain ——— to take command of the regiment.' He seemed to feel that he was about to fall, for previous to his going to his place in the line, he called me aside, and, after leaving some private messages, said: 'I trust that Michigan will believe that I tried to do my duty.'"

"But strew his ashes to the wind
Whose sword or voice has served mankind,—
And is he dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

General Pope, in his report, thus describes the conflict of the 30th:

"The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left, and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about five o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming Fitz John Porter and driving his forces back on the center and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left."

In Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict" Porter's Corps, to which the 1st Infantry belonged, at the battle of "Gaines's Mills," is noticed as follows:

"* * * * At 5 P. M. Porter, though he had lost little ground, telegraphed again to General McClellan that his position was critical, when French's and Meagher's brigades of the 2d corps were ordered to cross to his support. They moved promptly and rapidly, but before they could reach the field the rebels, rallying all their forces just at sunset for a last desperate effort, had stormed our entrenchments both on the right and on the left, and driven back their defenders with mutual carnage, capturing several of their guns.

Porter, seeing his infantry beaten, now called into action all his reserved and remaining artillery, and thus bringing about eighty guns into action, was covering the retreat of his infantry, and dealing fearful retribution on their assailants, whose advance was suddenly checked. * * *"

After the disastrous affair at Bull Run, the regiment, in command of Captain E. W. Belton, entered on the McClellan campaign in Maryland, and was in the engagement at Antietam on September 17th, and on the 20th was engaged with the enemy at Shepardston Ford.

After the death of Colonel Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel Frank W. Whittlesey was Commissioned Colonel, but was absent from the field on account of injuries received in the Peninsula campaign.

In December following the regiment in command of Lieutenant Colonel Abbott was engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, with a loss of one officer (Captain J. B. Kennedy) and seven men killed, seven officers and thirty-three men wounded.

The following is the report of Colonel Abbott of the part taken by his regiment in that battle:

"This regiment, in compliance with orders of 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th A. C., C, G, D, broke camp on Thursday morning, December 11th, at 5.30 o'clock A. M., taking up a line of march towards Fredericksburg, halted near the Phillips House, remaining there until sundown, when the brigae was moved back to a piece of wood and bivouacked for the night. Next morning orders came to join the division, moving in the direction of Fredericksburg.

"At 10 o'clock the division halted, remaining there during the day, bivouacking for the night in line of battle by regiments; next day, Saturday, at 12 o'clock, again moved forward, crossing the river at 2.30 P. M., on eenter pontoon bridge, marching in good order to Main street. We halted for a short time, during which the pieces were loaded and every preparation necessary for an advance was made. At 3 o'clock we were again in motion, leaving the main street, passing through a cross street to the left towards the battlefield, where we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries on the hill, killing and wounding many of our best and bravest men. On leaving the street, by filing obliquely to the right across a small stream, again obliquing to the left, when we were somewhat sheltered from the fire by a high bank, I halted the regiment, the right resting near the railroad, for about thirty minutes, waiting an opportunity to advance through other troops who were on the railroad, marched down the track some thirty rods, and turned to the left. Here I was met by Colonel Barnes, who ordered me to take position on the left of the 13th New York. In doing this we were again exposed to the enemy's fire. I passed this place at double quick, and took up my position in good order. From this point the regiment moved in line of battle to the front, and there commenced firing, which was continued at intervals until after dark. Captain Kennedy was mortally wounded while bravely leading his men. Here many of my best men were killed or wounded. Not an officer faltered; all exhibited the coolness and courage of veterans. After dark our position was changed to the left of the 118th Pennsylvania, where we lay on our arms until daylight. Remained in this place during the day, Sunday, and were relieved with the brigade at 8 o'clock P. M., when we fell back to the river, near the pontoon bridge, remaining there during the next day, Monday. At night, again marched into the city, down the main street about one mile, and bivouacked on the walk for the night. The next morning, were ordered to recross the river, which we did, returning to the camp we occupied before the movement.

"The following is the list of casualties: Officers killed, one; officers wounded, seven; enlisted men killed, seven; enlisted men wounded, thirty-three.

"During the whole engagement and the time we moved from the camp on Thursday, Captain Belton, acting second in command, was everywhere present, exhibiting the same coolness and courage heretofore manifested in all the engagements in which the regiment has participated.

"I cannot but speak in high terms of all my officers, while the men, true to their country's flag, inspired by their love of freedom, stood firm and unmoved, and I trust the regiment did, as it ever has done, its duty. It has now recovered the fatigue of the battle, and notwithstanding the disappointment we are again willing and ready to follow our brave leader, Colonel James Barnes, wherever he may call."

After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment, still serving in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, lay in camp near Falmouth until the 27th of April, 1863 (having been engaged at U. S. Ford January 1st), when it moved in the direction of Chancellorsville. Crossing the Rappahannock and the Rapidan it reached that battle ground on the 30th, after four days of forced and heavy marching, and entered into action there as set forth in the following report of Colonel Abbott, losing three killed and seventeen wounded:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the late movements of the Army of the Potomac from the 27th of April to the 6th of May:

"This regiment with two hundred and seventy-nine men and twenty-three officers attached to the first brigade, first division, fifth corps (commanded respectively by Generals Barnes, Griffin, and Meade), broke camp on Monday, April 27th, and with the brigade marched northward seven miles to near Hartwood church, where the division was bivouacked for the night. On Tuesday morning our march was resumed and early on Wednesday morning we crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons, near 'Kelly's Ford,' distance twenty-eight miles from our old camp.

"Turning southward, the Rapidan was reached about sundown, and crossing the river, whose waters were waist deed at 'Ely's Ford,' we encamped upon the steep shores of the south bank. At sunrise of Thursday we moved in the direction of Chancellorsville, and arriving at that place at 10 o'clock A. M., we halted to allow the remainder of the corps to arrive. The 11th and 12th corps came up by another route, and to this brigade was assigned the advance upon the 'Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road,' toward the former city. Proceeding about two miles we arrived near some rebel earthworks. The brigade was halted, and this regiment with the 25th New York Infantry on the left and the 18th Massachusetts Infantry on the right, was ordered forward; the 1st Michigan Infantry advancing up the road until within musket range of the rebel works, when the line was halted, and Company H, Captain E. D. Judd, was sent forward, deployed as skirmishers. These skirmishers obtained information that the enemy's force consisted of two brigades of infantry with some field artillery. At 5 P. M. a few shots were exchanged by the skirmishers and two rebel prisoners taken.

"Orders were soon received to retire, which movement I believe to have been a mistaken one.

"Falling back to Chancellorsville, and marching off to our right about one mile, we encamped for the night. On Friday morning the brigade was sent out upon a reconnoissance along a road leading to the Rappahannock, whose banks we traversed southward to a point below 'Scott's Dam Ford;' and obtaining the desired information of the enemy we returned during the afternoon to near Chancellorsville. On our arrival the brigade formed in line of battle, remaining thus until about midnight. In the meantime the enemy shelled the woods vigorously, and a man of the 22d Massachusetts Infantry lost both legs by a solid shot. At midnight (on Friday, 1st) this position was abandoned and the brigade was posted upon a road leading from Chancellorsville to the Rappahannock, and strong barricades were constructed to protect the left flank of the army and our communications to the above river.

"At this honorable post we remained until late in the afternoon of Saturday, when we were ordered to move further to the right to strengthen a point threatened by the enemy. During this time we had a strong picket force in advance of our front. At 11 o'clock P. M. we were relieved by a portion of Howard's 11th corps, taking a new position near Chancellorsville, where we remained until 6 o'clock on Sunday, when we were again moved out on the road leading to the 'United States Ford,' to a point not far from the 'White House,' around which and in the woods troops were being massed. Fighting was in the meantime going on at Chancellorsville and along the whole line, and at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the brigade was moved to the 'White House,' where it remained until the enemy's shells compelled a temporary shelter in the adjoining woods. During this shelling some of our men were wounded. Remaining upon our arms until 3 o'clock A. M. on Monday we were ordered to the front, and two regiments of the brigade were sent beyond the works on picket duty. At 8 o'clock A. M. I was ordered to relieve these regiments, when I accordingly sent out nine of my companies under command of Major George C. Hopper, and their duty was nobly performed until they were relieved the next morning. While this force was on picket it continually skirmished with the enemy's sharpshooters, and several of my men were wounded. During the forenoon of Tuesday the enemy advanced in two lines, but our skirmishers kept him firmly at bay until they were ordered to fall back into the intrenchments, which they did in good order, allowing the artillery to open and clear the woods of rebels. During the above movement my regiment sustained its principal loss, but it deployed again promptly as soon as our artillery was silent, and was soon after relieved by another regiment of this brigade.

"On being relieved we occupied the front line of works until 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, when the already overworked brigade was detailed to cover as a rear guard the recrossing of the army to the east banks of the Rappahannock, which duty was performed with the fullest success. Rain began to fall at 4 P. M. of Tuesday, and so continued during the night and for days following. The roads were in a horrible condition, but by 10 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday the whole army had crossed in safety and this brigade was left to remove and protect the pontoon bridges, which labor consumed the rest of the day. At 6 o'clock P. M. the brigade took up its march for their old camps, but owing to continued rains and bad roads, it did not arrive there until the afternoon of Thursday, May 7th.

Thus ended the eleventh day of a campaign which for all that tests the quality of a soldier surpasses all our former experience.

"Great credit is due both officers and men for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they endured fatigue, hardship, and danger. Though not brought into the most galling fire in this battle, yet they were trusted as veterans. We were, as will be seen from this report, marched and countermarched, and we have gained the cognomen of 'The Flying Brigade.' The many changes of position noted above were to place us at threatened points, in accordance with a well-known practice in military maneuvers. During the battle we constructed four distinct series of breastworks, to whose protection other troops were uniformly committed, while we bore the brunt of battle in the open field. It is unnecessary to mention individuals when all did their duty. The reputation of the regiment is even enhanced among their brethren in arms, and we are as ready to meet our country's foes, notwithstanding our thinned ranks, as we were before this movement began. We are proud of our State and proud of the reputation of Michigan troops. We sincerely trust that our future history will none the less give reason for faith in the hearts of the authorities and the people at home."

Again resuming its camping ground near Falmouth, it lay there until the 28th of May, 1863, when the division to which it was attached moved to Morrisville, a two days' march, and on the 9th of June crossed the river as support to a cavalry force which advanced to Brandy Station, fighting all day and returning to camp on the 10th. On the 14th it broke camp at Morrisville, and the 19th and 21st was in brisk skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry at Aldie. On the 26th the regiment crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Edwards's Ferry, and after laborious and exhausting marches under a broiling sun it reached Gettysburg, Pa., at 1.30 A. M. of July 2d. It entered into battle with the 5th corps on the same day in command of Colonel Abbott, with a force of 20 officers and 125 men. Colonel Abbott being wounded early in the engagement, Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Throop assumed command. It sustained a loss of one officer, Captain Amos Ladd, and four men killed, and six officers and twenty-five men wounded, with eight missing. A more detailed account of the part taken by the regiment is found in the following extract from the report of Colonel Throop:

* * * * * * * * * *

"We left Hanover on the evening of the 1st, with the brigade marching to a place near the battlefield of the 2d during the night. On the morning of the 2d we were formed in line of battle, in reserve, where we remained until about 4 o'clock P. M., when we (with the brigade) were ordered to the front. We got into position in line about 4.30 P. M., with the 22d Massachusetts on our left and the 118th Pennsylvania on our right. We had no sooner got our line fully established than the enemy drove in our skirmishers and appeared in force in the edge of a wood on our front, within two hundred yards of our line. We ordered our men to fix bayonets, and commenced firing on the enemy with a deadly effect, driving him back after a severe fire of half an hour. He, however, soon returned, and was a second time driven back with great loss. Our men stood up bravely under the storm of bullets sent against them, loading and firing as coolly as though on drill. We entered the fight with three field, one staff, sixteen line officers, and one hundred and twenty-five muskets. Our color-bearer, Sergeant Patrick Connors, was the first man wounded after the firing commenced. The colors were at once taken from the ground by Corporal John H. Harrington, of Company A, and gallantly borne through the battle. Colonel Ira C. Abbott was wounded in the face early in the action and carried to the rear. We maintained our line, repulsing and holding in check the enemy until 7.30 P. M., when we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order, being relieved by a brigade of Pennsylvania reserves. Men never behaved more gallantly than did the soldiers of the 1st Michigan in this battle, and it would be impossible to mention each case of individual gallantry and bravery when all did so well, but I would mention the name of First Sergeant Joseph F. Bird, of Company A, who particularly attracted my attention by his coolness, bravery, and admirable control of his men and thoughtfulness as to his duties. Among the officers I can make no separate mention, where all excelled their former reputation, and won for themselves new and lasting honors. Our losses are one commissioned officer killed and six wounded; four enlisted men killed, twenty-five wounded, and eight

missing. Of the steady, true, and galling fire of the one hundred and twenty-five muskets in the hands of Michigan 1st Regiment, the bodies of sixty-two dead rebels left on our front bear a fearful testimony."

The regiment was in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, commanded by Major General Sykes, mentioned in the "Rebellion Record" as follows:

* * * "The 5th Corps most fortunately arrived and took position on the left of the 3d, Major General Sykes commanding, immediately sending a force to occupy 'Round Top' ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful attempts to secure it." * * * * *

It joined in the pursuit of the enemy on the 5th, becoming engaged at Williamsport on the 12th, and on the 18th crossed the Potomac into Virginia, driving the rebels from Manassas Gap, engaging the enemy at Wapping Heights on the 21st, going into camp at Warrenton on the 27th and at Beverly Ford on the 8th of August. Here it remained until September 17th, when it crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, and marched to Culpepper Court House and encamped, after which the regiment, together with the 18th Massachusetts and a squadron of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, occupied the town of Culpepper, under command of Colonel Throop, doing provost duty. The 1st Michigan remained here until the 11th of October, when the army fell back to Centreville, the regiment meeting the rebels at Culpepper and Brandy Station on the 13th, and on the 14th at Bristow Station. It again advanced and rested on the 1st of November at Three Mile Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Breaking camp on the 7th the regiment marched with the Army of the Potomac in its advance to the Rappahannock river. The enemy were found strongly intrenched near Rappahannock Station, but, after a desperate struggle, were driven across the river with large loss.

From a correspondent:

"On they moved, looking more as though on dress parade than in line of battle prepared for the fray, led by the gallant Colonel Throop. What cared they for the shot and shell as they fell thick and fast around them, sometimes throwing the sand in their faces as one burst in front, or plowed up the earth at their side. Yet onward the whole line moved, although the ranks of the 18th and 22d Massachusetts and the 118th Pennsylvania were thinned at almost every step by the terrible missiles of death. Their conduct seemed to say, 'We care for none of these things.' One great absorbing idea seemed to pervade every mind, as through the rain of death, with stateliness that was truly sublime, they moved, and that was the capture of the foe in his stronghold.

"By this time we had gained the banks of the railroad, directly under the frowning jaws of the enemy's guns. The sun was sinking to rest, the sable folds of night were fast falling upon the scene, the cannon one by one ceased their horrid roar, until comparatively quiet reigned, when as by common consent the battle cry of freedom was heard, sounding like a death knell to the traitor's heart, quickly followed by the loud crash of musketry, the charge was made, the works were scaled, and the day was ours; and, strange as it may seem, not a man of the gallant 1st was hurt."

From the 8th to the 27th, the 1st was engaged in picket duty in the rear of the army, and in guarding the railroad from the attacks of the enemy's cavalry, being engaged at the Cross Roads on the 26th. Participating in the advance to Mine Run, the regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, on the 27th, and being in the reserve did not become engaged, although in front of the enemy's works at Mine Run from the morning of the 29th to the evening of the 1st of December, when it fell back with the army across the Rapidan. On the 3d the regiment went into winter quarters at Beverly Ford, and until the 18th of February, 1864, its services were mostly con-

fined to picket and guard duty on the O. and A. R. R. During this month 213 of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and it was ordered to report at Detroit, Michigan, where it arrived on the 1st of March, and was furloughed for thirty days. Rendezvousing at Coldwater, the 1st returned to the front on the 10th of April, arriving at its old camping grounds, at Beverly Ford, April 18th.

Engaging in the campaign of 1864, with the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, in command of Colonel Throop, and then in the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, marched, on the 1st of May, to Brandy Station, and on the 4th crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. On the 5th the pickets discovered the enemy moving. Receiving orders to immediately attack as skirmishers, the regiment became engaged, and drove in the opposing advanced forces. During the action, which soon became general, the 1st lost a considerable number of men. It is claimed to have been the first infantry force of the army that attacked the enemy during the great campaign of 1864. During the following eight days it was almost continuously engaged in battle, or in skirmishing, sustaining large losses, especially at the battle of Alsop's Farm, on the 8th, where the regiment came out of the engagement with only twenty-three men. Pressing forward with the army, it participated in the battles of Spottsylvania on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; on the 21st was engaged at Nye River, on the 23d at North Anna, 24th at Jerico Mills, and was also in the affair at Noel's Tavern on the 26th, and on the 30th at Tolopotomy.

Following is from a report of Colonel Throop, covering the services of his regiment in detail:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 1st infantry in the present campaign for the month of May: On the morning of May 1st we broke camp at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, and marched to Brandy Station, where we bivouacked and remained until the 3d at noon, when we marched to near Culpepper, where we halted at sundown and remained until midnight, and again resumed our march toward Germania Ford, on the Rapidan river, crossing the river about 8 A. M. of the 4th, and advanced on the stone road to Orange Court House to within about three miles of Robertson's Tavern, where the regiment was detailed to picket in front of the brigade, covering the road and connecting on the left with the pickets of the 2d Brigade. There was at this time no enemy in our front, and during the night I received orders that the troops would move at 5 A. M. of the 5th. At 5.30 A. M. I received written orders to withdraw my pickets and rejoin the brigade on the road to the old Wilderness Tavern. Fifteen minutes before receiving the order to withdraw the enemy was discovered coming down the road towards us with a strong force of infantry, preceded by cavalry. I therefore retained my picket line in position, disposing of my reserves to cover my right flank and hold the road, and immediately dispatched Adjutant Raymond to Report to General Bartlett the approach of the enemy and await orders for me. The cavalry of the enemy approached to within 400 yards of my picket line on the road, and his infantry deployed to the right and left of the road in line of battle; this disposition of his forces was immediately reported by me, and the 18th Massachusetts and 20th Maine regiments were sent out to my support. The troops were halted and moved up to the rear of my picket line, and lines of battle formed. The enemy had thrown out a very heavy line of skirmishers in my immediate front and pushed them boldly into the edge of a wood against my lines, but without firing. Our lines having been formed, and everything in readiness, an attack was ordered and I pushed my skirmish line forward at a double-quick, over an open field of a quarter of a mile, driving the enemy's line into the woods and on to their line of battle. I was followed up by my brigade, the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th army corps, General J. J. Bartlett, in two lines of battle, and the fight became general. Part of my skirmish line fought that of the enemy in the woods hand to hand, using the bayonet. I lost very heavily in this charge, Captain Bradish, a most gallant officer, being killed, Captain Stanway severely wounded in the arm at the very muzzle of a rebel gun, and Adjutant Raymond wounded in the foot while carrying orders from myself along the line. From this time out, *for eight successive days*, we were either in a fight or skirmish, losing more men in *killed* and *wounded each day*, including our charge at 'Allsop's Farm' on Sunday, the 8th, where my loss was severe, bringing but twenty-three men out of the fight.

"Our work has been very severe, marching and fighting continually, the changes of

position and various strategic movements causing us to make forced and rapid marches, ending with a fight or skirmish. We have taken part in every engagement, were the very first to give information of the proximity of the enemy, and fired the first musket in this campaign. For twenty-five days we have not been out of sound or range of musketry or artillery, and many of my men have been for days without shoes, having nothing to protect their feet but pieces of blanket tied around them, still keeping up on the march and doing all their duties. Such devotion surely deserves credit. Notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the campaign, the men are in the best of spirits, full of confidence and hope, and certain that full and sure success will eventually crown the efforts of our arms.

"At the battle of Allsop's Farm, on the 8th instant, Lucius R. Mills, of Company H, seized the colors of the 83d Pennsylvania from the ground, the color sergeant having been killed, and carried them twice with our front line to the top of the hill in two separate charges made by my regiment, in the second charge receiving a severe wound, but bringing the colors of the 83d safely off the field and returning them to the regiment. He is now in hospital suffering intensely from his wounds. I might mention many instances of individual gallantry, but where all have done so nobly it is almost impossible to particularize.

"I went into the first day's fight (May 5th) with 176 muskets, and have to-day 104 muskets. My losses have been made up partly by the return of slightly wounded men to duty and the return to the regiment of a number of detached men. At the battle of 'Island Ford,' or 'Jericho's Mill,' the evening we crossed the North Anna River, May 23d, we were engaged with the enemy for an hour and a half, but having the advantage of some hastily constructed breastworks, made of fence rails, our loss was small. Captain Lockley was severely wounded through the thigh in this fight.

" Captain L. C. Randall was killed in a night skirmish with the enemy on the night of the 10th. His body was carried to the rear, and interred with proper religious ceremonies by Chaplain Rowden.

" Captains Bradish and Randall have been connected with the regiment since the first organization of the three months' regiment, under Colonel Willcox. Entering the service as privates, they earned their rank by their gallantry and soldierly qualities, having been in nearly every battle in which the regiment has been engaged, each having received severe wounds in battle. In them the regiment and the service lose two noble and gallant officers.

"The loss of the regiment in killed in these battles was two officers and twenty men; wounded, five officers and sixty-two men, including Lieutenants Low and Palmer among the wounded."

Mr. Greeley, in noticing the affair in the Wilderness, says:

"Hill, having by an early advance secured a strong and sheltered position on a ridge crossing a road, repelled with loss the brigades of Bartlett and Ayres, of Griffin's division, that were first sent against him."

Crossing the Pamunky river, the regiment advanced to near Cold Harbor, and participated in the engagements near that place on June 1st and 2d, being at Magnolia Swamp and Bethesda Church.

From a report of Colonel Throop regarding services of his regiment at these points:

" On the 1st of June our lines were advanced, the regiment acting as a support to the skirmish line, with a loss of four men wounded; on the 2d and 3d we fought the battle of 'Bethesda Church,' on the ground over which we advanced on the 1st, losing one man killed and four wounded. We remained here in line of battle behind intrenchments until midnight of the 5th, when we withdrew, marching to 'Allen's Mills,' where we were put on the picket line, and remained until the morning of the 6th, then marched to the vicinity of 'Sumner's Lower Bridge,' on the Chickahominy river, where we bivouacked and remained until the night of the 12th, picketing the river and guarding the bridges. On the night of the 12th we crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and marched to 'White Oak Swamp,' to hold the roads and cover the crossing of the main army and wagon trains.

" The night of the 13th we marched to Charles City Court House, thence to Wilcox's Landing, on the James river, where lines of battle were again formed and intrenchments thrown up to cover the crossing to the south side of the 2d army corps. We crossed the James river on transports on the morning of the 16th, and marched directly for Peters-

burg, arriving before the city about daylight of the 17th, since which time we have been at the front, continually exposed to the fire of the enemy, but well covered by heavy intrenchments; our losses have been comparatively light. Our duties for the last thirty days have been arduous and unceasing, but the spirits and confidence of our men remain unshaken and the health of the command is remarkably good. We are fully clothed and equipped, and are receiving abundant supplies of good, wholesome rations, with vegetables and dried fruit in liberal quantities. Casualties: Killed, two; wounded, fourteen, including Lieutenant Woodruff, mortally."

Proceeding to the James river, it crossed that stream on the 16th of June, and on the 17th arrived in front of the city of Petersburg, and was engaged on the 18th. From this date to the 17th of August, when it was relieved, the regiment was engaged in the construction of fortifications and in the trenches in front of Petersburg. The weather being exceedingly warm and the labor very great, the hardships which the regiment endured during this period were very severe. The men in the trenches were obliged to keep under cover to protect themselves from the enemy's artillery and the constant fire of sharpshooters. On the 18th the regiment marched to the Weldon Railroad. During the action which ensued it was held in reserve. It returned to the left of the Weldon road, and in front of the "Yellow House," where it erected strong works. On the 19th the regiment moved rapidly to the right to the support of the 2d division of its corps, which had been attacked, but the enemy were repulsed before its arrival on the ground. Returning to its former position, on the 21st it was attacked by the enemy, who were driven off after a short but somewhat warmly contested action.

From a report of Major Geo. C. Hopper, for August, 1864, covering services of his regiment:

"On the 1st day of August the regiment lay in the trenches before Petersburg, where it had lain during the month of July. We lay there doing picket and fatigue duty until the morning of the 16th, when we were relieved by a part of the 9th corps and moved back from the front, and were held in reserve until the 18th, when we took up the line of march for the Weldon railroad with the brigade. Arriving there about 12 M., we halted and rested in line of battle in rear of the 'Six Mile House' until 3 P. M., when we moved to the support of the 3d division of this corps which was then engaged with the enemy on the right of the railroad. From thence we were moved to the left of the railroad, nearly in front of the 'Six Mile House,' and proceeded to erect breastworks, after which we bivouacked for the night.

"On the morning of the 19th we strengthened our works, sent out fatigue parties, and slashed a large amount of timber in our front. About 4 P. M. we were again moved from our position along the line of the railroad to the support of General Ayres, 2d division, which was having a severe battle with the enemy. At night we were again moved back to our breastworks. There was some skirmishing by our pickets, but up to this time the regiment met with no loss.

"The 20th we remained quiet in camp, but on the morning of the 21st we were under arms at day break, and at 9 A. M. we were attacked by the enemy, who after a short and severe fight was handsomely repulsed.

"From the 21st to the 31st we have taken part in no engagement, but have had large details for picket and fatigue duties.

"Our casualties for the month are four wounded and four missing in action.".

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From a correspondent:

"Since my last we have changed our position a little. We now lay about three miles further to the left, on the Weldon railroad, some three miles from the city. We came here on the 18th of August, by a rapid march, surprising the enemy and capturing a number of his pickets. Possession was immediately taken of the road, and the work of demolition commenced. The enemy soon saw what had been lost, and made desperate efforts to regain the ground, and drive us away; but they soon found on this occasion, as on many others, that driving the 5th corps is no child's play. I will not go into a minute

description of the fighting that has taken place since the 18th of August for this railroad. The desperation with which the rebels have contended for the road shows its great importance to them. The hardest fighting in our immediate front occurred on Sunday, August 21st. On that day the enemy thought to turn our extreme left, and in strong force, with wild and prolonged yells. Their line extended some distance beyond the left of the 4th division of our corps. Our division, the 1st, occupied a line of works about eighty rods in the rear, and extending one-half a mile to the left of the 5th. This disposition of our forces the rebels did not discover till too late, and they were completely surprised. With the help of the artillery we inflicted severe punishment on them. Hagood's brigade, of Hill's corps, consisting principally of South Carolinians, was completely cut to pieces.

"Lieutenant Colonel Throop has been ordered to take command of the 1st brigade of this (1st) division. Major George C. Hopper now has command of the regiment. Captain John Griffin, late in command of Company E, has resigned, and lately took leave of us for his home. He has served honestly and faithfully for over three years. In the action of Sunday we lost three men, probably taken prisoners while on picket at the time, and have not been heard from since."

Lying quietly in camp until the 30th of September, the regiment engaged in the movement of that date on the right of the enemy's line, near Poplar Grove Church, and participated in the desperate fighting that ensued. Unaided, it stormed and carried two strong fortifications, and a portion of one line of works. During this action the officer then commanding the regiment, Captain James H. Wheaton, was killed, being shot through the head with a minie ball.

From a report of Captain A. H. Merritt for September, 1864:

"During this month the regiment lay in camp near the Six Mile House on the Weldon railroad and furnished very heavy details for picket and fatigue duty. * * Upon the 30th we received marching orders, and left our camping ground at 8 A. M. We moved to the extreme right of the enemy's position, which was near 'Poplar Grove Church,' and came up with their skirmishers after a march of about two miles. The regiment was deployed in front of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, to which it belongs, and after forming, advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers back to their works, which were well defended by artillery and dismounted cavalry, and protected by a strong line of abatis. We were ordered to charge, which we did, carrying the works in fine style. The abatis did not seem to be much of an impediment, some of the troops springing clear over it in their enthusiastic haste to capture the works and artillery. In this charge we captured a few prisoners, and by some mistake were separated from the rest of the brigade and marched to the right, where we were again forced to deploy as skirmishers in order to protect the flank of the division and to avoid capture, the other portion of the division having moved forward upon the enemy's second line of works. We advanced through a dense strip of wilderness, about one-fourth of a mile in extent, and after coming out into the open field discovered two strong fortifications and a portion of a line of works upon which we made an assault, and actually carried them, capturing two prisoners, and with a mere skirmish line without support. We held the ground thus gained against repeated assaults by the enemy's skirmishers, made to recapture it, until about 4 P. M., when we were relieved by the 2d division, 5th corps, and ordered to rejoin our brigade, where we found nearly one-half of the regiment, which had been relieved from picket after breaking camp in the morning, and had come up in time to participate in the day's battle.

"In the meantime the enemy had attacked the 9th corps, which had formed on our left, and was, after a desperate struggle, flanked upon the left and forced back for a considerable distance. Our brigade was ordered up as supports, and we arrived in time to aid in retaking the lost ground, and assisted in repulsing the enemy in three successive charges.

"In this last engagement Captain James H. Wheaton was killed, being shot through the head by a minie ball. After this sad casuality I assumed command of the regiment.

"The battle being ended, shortly after dark the whole line fell back to the line of works captured in the first assault in the morning.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"During the month the regiment lost in killed 4, and 21 in wounded."

From the 2d of October to the 27th the regiment was engaged principally in throwing up fortifications, and on the latter date moved toward the South

Side railroad, but the movement not succeeding, it returned to camp on the 29th, and remained there on the 31st of October.

During the month of November it was encamped at Peebles's Farm, Va., before Petersburg, doing duty on the picket line, and in constructing fortifications. On the 6th of December the 5th corps, to which it was attached, started on a raid along the Weldon railroad. After crossing the Nottaway river, the regiment assisted in destroying several miles of that railroad. Proceeding as far as Hicksford, it returned, arriving at its former encampment on the 12th. Remaining there until February 5th, 1865, it broke camp and moved to the left of the line, and in command of Colonel Geo. Lockley participated in the engagement on the 6th at Hatcher's Run, losing three killed and three taken by the enemy. It remained in camp near that place until the 29th of March. On the 25th of March the regiment was engaged on an attack on the enemy's right at Hatcher's Run, having several wounded. On the morning of the 29th it broke camp and engaged the enemy the same day on the White Oak road, and also on April 1st, at Five Forks; at Amelia Court House on the 5th, at High Bridge on the 6th, and at Appomattox Court House on the 9th.

From a correspondent:

"The 5th corps, as usual, has had its full share in the late move to the south side of Hatcher's river, and the 1st has also had its portion of the work to do. We left camp on the morning of the 5th, in light marching order, and took up our line of march toward the left, and reached the river about noon, where the advance was skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. A crossing was soon effected, and we continued on toward Dinwiddie Court House; bivouacked for the night about four miles from the Court House. At 11 o'clock we were aroused and ordered to fall in quietly, and soon were on the road again that we had come out on; following it a couple of miles, we bore to the left, and struck the south bank of the river higher up than where we crossed during the day. Here we halted for daylight. The night was very cold and the troops suffered considerably, many having no blankets or overcoats. On Monday morning at daylight the several brigades and divisions took their positions, our brigade occupying a line of rifle pits along the south bank of the river, constructed by the rebels. All was quiet during the forenoon save an occasional picket gun. About 3 P. M. the 3d division of the 5th corps moved forward, and soon became engaged, driving the enemy's pickets on the main force, and soon the attack became general along the whole line. About 4 o'clock our brigade, the 4th, was ordered up to reinforce the line, which was wavering, the enemy having a battery in position to enfilade the entire line, while our artillery could do nothing, owing to the nature of the ground.

"Lieutenant Colonel George Lockley was in command of the regiment. The roar of battle was now terrific, and as we neared the line of battle the usual scene of confusion presented itself, wounded men by hundreds running, walking, crawling, and going to the rear on stretchers. The shot and shell were hurling and crashing through the pines, cutting the tops and branches in a fearful manner. We were none too soon, for as we neared the front we met our troops fleeing in disorder from their line. All attempts to rally them were in vain. We begged, implored, and threatened; they rushed frantically through our lines, cutting us entirely in two. The rebels were close after them, and no time was to be lost, so we dashed forward through a narrow swamp and gained a rude line of logs, thrown up by the rebels early in the day. The enemy were also making for the logs, but we reached them first, and opened such a murderous fire that the line of butternuts flew like chaff. They had reached to within ten rods of the works. Falling back into the edge of the woods, they kept up a rapid and galling fire on our position. Here Sergeant Geo. Tillotson, Co. B, Corporal Oscar Nash, Co. A, and acting Corporal Charles Wonderlick, Co. G, (color guard) were instantly killed. Soon bullets began to come into us both right and left, admonishing us that the enemy had come one of his inevitable flank movements, and that those who did not want to go further south had better about face, and we 'abouted,' falling back one hundred rods, forming a new line and checking the advance of the enemy. Darkness put a stop to further fighting that day. During the night a severe storm of hail and sleet set in, turning to rain, which poured all next day, freezing as it fell, and we without tents. But time and space prevents further writing now.

"Upon Lieutenant Colonel Geo. Lockley being wounded, Brevet Major Cornelius B. Vanvalor assumed the command and at this writing still has command of the regiment."

After the surrender of Lee the regiment proceeded to City Point, and was on duty there until May 16th, when it took transports for Alexandria, arriving there on the 18th, and on the 16th of June left for Louisville, Ky., by rail, which it reached on the 21st, and encamped near Jeffersonville, Ind. On the 9th of July the regiment was mustered out of service, and started, in command of Colonel Lockley, for Jackson, in this State, on the 10th, arriving there on the 12th, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The First was engaged with the enemy while in service at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862; Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862; Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Turkey Bend, Va., June 30, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Harrison's Landing, Va., July 2, 1862; Gainesville, Va., August 29, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Shepardstown Ford, Va., September 20, 1862; Snicker's Gap, Va., November 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 14, 1862; U. S. Ford, Va., January 1, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., June 9, 1863; Ashby's Gap, Va., June 21, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 2, 3, 4, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 12, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 21, 1863; Culpepper, Va., October 13, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., October 13, 1863; Bristo Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Cross Roads, Va., November 26, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 21, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864; Jericho Mills, Va., May 24, 1864; Noel's Turn, Va., May 26, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864; Magnolia Swamp, Va., June 1, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Weldon R. R., Va., August 19, 20, 21, 1864; Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Nottaway Court House, Va., December 8, 1864; Dabney's Mills, or Hatcher's Run, February 6, 7, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; White Oak Road, Va., March 29, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Amelia Court House, Va., April 5, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865..

This regiment had carried on its rolls in all 1,346 officers and men, and had lost 12 officers and 103 men killed in action, 3 officers and 32 men died from wounds, while 1 officer and 92 men had died of disease, being 243 of a total.

"What hallows ground where heroes sleep?
'Tis not the sculptured piles you heap!
In dews that heavens far distant weep
Their turf may bloom;
Or genii twine beneath the deep
Their coral tomb."

NOTE.—It was at the second battle of Bull Run that a cannon ball carried off a poor soldier's leg.

"Carry me to the rear!" he cried, to a tall Irish companion, who had been fighting by his side—"My leg's shot off."

The comrade caught the wounded soldier up, and as he was about to put him across his shoulder, another cannon ball carried away the poor fellow's head. His friend, however, in the confusion, did not notice this, but proceeded with his burden toward the rear. "What are you carrying that thing for?" cried an officer. "Thing?" returned he. "It's a man wid his leg shot off." "Why, he hasn't any head!" cried the officer. The soldier looked at his load, and for the first time saw that what the officer said was true. Throwing down the body he thundered out: "Confound him! he tould me it was his leg!"

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Arise! let our banner be flung to the skies!
See, the northern battalions are roused to the fight!
The echoing mountains shall wake to our cries;
Our country and liberty! God and the right!

The 2d Infantry was recruited and called into service as a three months' regiment, and was rendezvoused as such under the following order; but, on instructions from the War Department, it was reorganized and enlisted for three years, allowing those who did not desire to enter the service for that term to withdraw, and the members of companies who remained were recognized as in the service of the State from the date of the order referred to until mustered into the service of the United States, and were paid by the State accordingly:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., April 25th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.

I. The 2d Regiment Michigan Infantry is now formed, and the following officers are hereby appointed: Israel B. Richardson, to be colonel; Henry L. Chipman, to be lieutenant colonel; A. W. Williams, to be major.

II. The following companies will constitute the regiment, viz.: Scott Guard, Adrian Guard, Hudson Artillery (as infantry), Flint Union Guard, Battle Creek Artillery (as infantry), Constantine Union Guard, East Saginaw Guard, Kalamazoo Light Guard, Kalamazoo No. 2, Niles Company.

III. The captains of these companies will report forthwith by letter to their colonel, at Detroit, and await his orders before moving.

IV. The colonel will, in orders, designate the letters of companies and the rank of the captains respectively, and complete the organization.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

With the exception of the Kalamazoo (No. 2) and Niles, the regiment was made up of the uniformed militia companies, and all were recruited and organized at the places named.

On the receipt of his appointment, Colonel Richardson promptly issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 2D REG'T MICH. INFANTRY,
Detroit, April 26th, 1861,

BATTALION ORDER No. 1.

I. Quarters for the accommodation of this regiment being now in preparation for its reception, its different companies will commence their movements upon this place on Tuesday next, under direction of their respective captains.

II. Each company will so arrange its movements as to arrive in this city during the day time, the captain reporting in person to the colonel, who will designate the position of each to occupy in "line of battle."

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IV. The quarters at the Agricultural Fair Grounds to be occupied by the regiment will hereafter be known under the name of Cantonment Blair.

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I. B. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Second Michigan Infantry.

The companies assigned to this regiment had been anxiously awaiting at their respective locations for acceptance into service, and on the receipt of the order of the 26th to rendezvous at Detroit, with remarkable promptness immediately commenced their movement, and all were in camp on the evening of the 27th, much to the surprise of the colonel who had expected that some days would elapse before they would reach camp, and as a consequence the quarters were not in good condition for their reception.

Extract from Colonel Richardson's Battalion Order No. 4, dated at Cantonment Blair, May 1st, 1861:

The different companies composing this regiment will take their positions in line of battle from right to left in the following order, and will be known hereafter by the annexed letters:

Scott Guard, known as Company A.
Hudson Artillery, known as Company B.
Battle Creek Artillery, known as Company C.
Adrian Guard, known as Company D.
Niles (Color Company), known as Company E.
Flint Union Greys, known as Company F.
Constantine Union Guard, known as Company G.
East Saginaw Guard, known as Company H.
Kalamazoo Light Guard No. 1, known as Company I.
Kalamazoo Blair Guard No. 2, known as Company K.

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While in process of organization the regiment was transferred to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, where its recruitment was completed, being mustered into the service of the United States May 25th, 1861, with 1,013 officers and men on its rolls, being the first of the three years' regiments raised in the State.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Israel B. Richardson (formerly of the regular army), Pontiac. Lieutenant Colonel, Henry L. Chipman, Detroit. Major, Adolphus W. Williams, Lansing. Surgeon, Alonzo B. Palmer, Ann Arbor. Assistant Surgeon, Henry F. Lyster, Detroit. Adjutant, Wm. J. Lyster, Detroit. Quartermaster, —— ——, ——. Chaplain, —— ——, ——

A. Captain, Louis Dillman, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John V. Ruehle, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Gustave Kast, Detroit.

B. Captain, Reuben A. Beach, Hudson. First Lieutenant, Cyrus E. Bigelow, Hudson. Second Lieutenant, Tilson C. Barden, Hudson.

C. Captain, Cornelius Byington, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Joseph M. Barton, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Joseph F. Gilman, Battle Creek.

D. Captain, William Humphrey, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Frank M. Wood, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, William L. Burlingame, Adrian.

E. Captain, Robert Brethschneider, Niles. First Lieutenant, Benjamin Brownell, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Jerome Beals, Niles.

F. Captain, William R. Morse, Flint. First Lieutenant, William Turver, Flint. Second Lieutenant, James Farrand, Flint.

G. Captain, John A. Lawson, Constantine. First Lieutenant, Richard T. Morton, Constantine. Second Lieutenant, William J. Lyster, Detroit.

H. Captain, William L. Whipple, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Emil Moores, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John Leidlin, Saginaw.

I. Captain, Dwight May, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, William J. Handy, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, John M. Norvell, Detroit.

K. Captain, Charles S. May, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, George W. Park, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Harry C. Church, Kalamazoo.

The regiment moved from its rendezvous at Fort Wayne, June 6th, for the field in Virginia, arriving in Washington on June 10th, and a few days later took up its quarters at Camp Winfield Scott, on Washington Hights.

The ladies of Niles gave a National color of silk to Company E before it left that city to join the regiment in Detroit, which afterward became the regimental color. It was carried by the regiment through all its hard fought battles up to and including Fredericksburg, when it had become so tattered by wear, and by some forty bullet holes, that it was deemed unserviceable, and was returned to the donors, who treasure it highly. It possesses a gallant record, having come out gloriously from every engagement, while eleven of its upholders or defenders were either killed or wounded.

Its first engagement was at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18th, 1861, with a small loss in wounded, serving in General Tyler's Division. Colonel Richardson being in command of the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Chipman having been appointed a captain in the regular army, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Williams.

In Lossing is found the following:

Toward noon Tyler went out on a reconnoissance toward Blackburn's Ford, taking with him Richardson's brigade, a squadron of cavalry, and Ayres's battery, and holding Sherman's brigade in reserve. He found the Confederates in heavy force. Beauregard, who had been informed of all of McDowell's movements by spies and traitors, was there, and had ordered up from Manassas some North Carolina and Louisiana troops, who had just arrived there on their way to Winchester. The woods were so thick that his forces were mostly concealed, as well as his batteries, excepting one on an open elevation. Hoping to draw their fire and discover their position, Ayres's battery was placed on a commanding eminence, and a 20-pound cannon, under Lieutenant Edwards, was fired at random. Only the battery in view responded, and grapeshot from it killed two cavalry horses and wounded two men. Richardson now sent forward the Second Michigan regiment as skirmishers. They were soon engaged in a severe contest in the woods, on a level bottom near the Run. The Third Michigan, First Massachusetts, and Twelfth New York were pushed forward to support the advance, and these, too, were soon fighting severely."

General Tyler, commanding the troops at Blackburn's Ford, says in his report of the affair:

* * * * * * * * * *

"Having satisfied myself that the enemy was in force, and also as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Colonel Richardson to withdraw his brigade, which was skillfully but unwillingly accomplished, as he requested permission with the 1st Massachusetts and 2d and 3d Michigan regiments to charge the enemy and drive him out. It is but justice to these regiments to say that they stood firm, maneuvered well, and I have no doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallant commander."

The regiment, although not actually engaged at Bull Run, had the honor, together with the Third Michigan, of covering the retreat from that disastrous field.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, in writing regarding the stampede from Bull Run, says:

"I was told that a few regiments, beside the three faithful ones of Blenker's brigade, had come in in fair order, and that they were the 2d and 3d Michigan, and the Massachusetts 1st, of Richardson's brigade. I should be glad if it were so."

The following is a report of Colonel Richardson on the subject, made to General McDowell, through his Assistant Adjutant General:

DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE,
August 11th, 1861.

CAPTAIN:—Permit me to correct an unintentional error that has crept into Brigadier General McDowell's official report of the engagement of July 21st:

By command of Brigadier General McDowell, given me in presence of Colonel Jackson, 18th New York Volunteers, and of Captain Whipple of the Engineer corps, to conduct the retreat, and to cover the retreat with my brigade, I did so cover the retreat from Centreville. I brought up the rear with my brigade in the following order: 12th New York leading, followed by 1st Massachusetts; the 3d Michigan taking up position, kept in rear, and followed by the 2d Michigan. About one mile this side of Centreville we were obliged to halt on account of other regiments, and the 2d Michigan then took the position of the 3d Michigan, and thus marching in good order we reached Arlington about 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 22d, and went into camp, having moved in rear of all other regiments and batteries. At Fairfax we were so far in rear that no troops (of our own forces) were in sight. Will you do my brigade the credit of this correction.

I. B. RICHARDSON,
Colonel.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant General, Arlington.

Lossing is good authority on this point, and says:

"Leaving the sick, and wounded, and dying, who could not be removed, under proper care-takers in a stone church at Centreville (which was used a long time as a hospital), the army moved forward at a little past ten o'clock, with Colonel Richardson's brigade as a rear-guard. Most of them reached the camps near Washington, which they had left in high spirits on the 16th, before daylight. Richardson left Centreville at two o'clock in the morning, when all other troops and batteries had retired, and twelve hours afterward he was with his brigade on Arlington Hights."

During the winter the regiment lay near Alexandria, and in March, in command of Colonel Orlando M. Poe, Lieutenant of the U. S. Engineer corps, who had been commissioned Colonel, September 16th, 1861, in place of Richardson appointed Brigadier General, entered on the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, serving in Berry's brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzelman's corps, being the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, and took part in the seige of Yorktown, and was in the engagements following: At Williamsburg, May 5th, at Fair Oaks, May 31st, at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30th, and on July 1st at Malvern Hill; its casualties at Williamsburg being seventeen killed, thirty-eight wounded, and five missing; at Fair Oaks ten killed and forty-seven wounded, and in the actions of June 30th and July 1st, two killed and nineteen wounded.

At Williamsburg the regiment was in immediate command of Colonel Poe, with Lieutenant Colonel Williams commanding on the right, and Major Dillman on the left:

Report of Colonel Poe:

To Captain Sturgis, A. A. A. G., Kearny's Division:

SIR:—In conformity with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 2d Michigan Volunteers in the action of Monday, the 5th instant, in front of Williamsburg:

After an excessively fatiguing march, the last three miles of which we made without knapsacks, the regiment reached the scene of action about 2 o'clock P. M. I had previously received instructions from the General commanding the division as to the disposition I was to make of the regiment, which without halting went into action, two companies to the right and two companies to the left of the road, six companies being held in reserve. At about 3.30 to 4 P. M. one more company was thrown from the reserve to the right of the road and another to the left. It was at this time, and while giving Captain Morse his

instructions, that he fell severely wounded. At about 5 P. M. the companies which had been actively engaged from the first, grew short of ammunition, when I threw forward the four companies of the reserve which had not been engaged. These four companies did not leave their ground until finally ordered to do so.

I must express in the highest terms my satisfaction with the conduct of both officers and men. They acted under the eye of the General commanding the division and never once failed to respond to his directions.

When the conduct of all was so good it is perhaps invidious to attempt to distinguish any, yet I feel compelled to speak of the cool and daring conduct of Lieutenant Dobson (wounded) and Wallace (killed). The latter refused to leave the ground after being once wounded, and remained, doing excellent service until a ball through his head killed him. There are plenty of others who deserve the same commendation, but I only speak of what came under my own notice.

I ought perhaps to speak of Private Allen, who was a new recruit, never having had a musket until the day before; he was found dead beside a dead foe, each transfixed by the other's bayonet.

The regiment took into action three hundred. The loss is as follows: Killed, 17; wounded, 38; missing, 5, supposed to be prisoners; total, 60. During the action Lieutenant Colonel Williams commanded upon the right of the road, Major Dillman upon the left, while I exercised in person general supervision over the whole line.

Very respectfully,

O. M. POE,
Colonel 2d Michigan Volunteers.

Lossing says:

"Hooker had repeatedly called on Sumner for help, but could get none, for that officer had ordered a large portion of the troops in hand to the right, under Hancock, to keep the confederates in check in that direction, and to flank the works if possible. So he fought on, maintaining his ground until between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the gallant and dashing Philip Kearny came up with his division, with orders from Heintzelman (who with his staff had arrived early in the afternoon) to relieve Hooker's worn and fearfully thinned regiments. Kearny pressed to the front and Hooker's troops withdrew from the fight and rested as a reserve.

* * * * * * * * *

"Kearny deployed Berry's brigade to the left of the Williamsburg road, and Birney's to the right, and at the same time two companies of Poe's 2d Michigan were pressed forward to cover the movement and drive back confederate skirmishers, who were almost silencing the National batteries.

* * * * * * * * *

"The battle, which was lagging when Kearny arrived, was renewed with spirit, and the Nationals began to slowly push back their foe."

Extracts from correspondence of the New York Tribune in relation to the regiment at the battle of Williamsburg:

"The regiment was in the hottest of the fight. By the confession of prisoners, 800 of Berry's men (mostly Michigan) drove back at the point of the bayonet 1,600 rebels.

"There were four companies of the 2d Michigan heavily engaged at Williamsburg, two in command of Captain William Humphrey and two commanded by Captain W. J. Handy. The other companies of the regiment were partially engaged. The regiment lost in the action seventeen killed, thirty-eight wounded, and four missing."

The following is the official order relative to the part taken at Williamsburg by Berry's brigade, composed of the 2d, 3d, and 5th Michigan:

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, KEARNY'S DIVISION,
On Williamsburg Battle-field, May 8th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The commander of the brigade takes great pleasure in making this official communication to his command: That they, by *heroic fortitude*, on Monday last, by making a forced march through mud and rain, each vying with the other to see who could most cheerfully stand the hardships the time called for, making thereby a march that others shrank from, coming into a fight at double-quick, made doubtful to our side by the overwhelming mass of the enemy poured upon our center; by a rapid deploy and quick formation, and by coolness, precision, and energy, beat back the enemy, recapturing our lost position and

artillery, and also by a heroic charge took a stronghold of the enemy, and thereby dislodged him and drove him on the plain below his well-chosen position, have done themselves great honor, have honored the States of Michigan and New York, and have won a name in history that the most ambitious might be proud of.

Our loss of brave comrades has indeed been large. We mourn the departed. "Green be the turf above them." They have a place in our heart's memory, and in the history of our common country.

Soldiers! you have won by your bravery the hearts of all your commanders—brigade, division, corps, and even those higher in command.

Soldiers, I thank you; my superiors thank you; your country thanks you, and will remember you in history.

Our labors are not yet over; the insolent rebels that have endeavored to destroy, and have laid to ruin and waste portions of the best government and the finest land of earth, are still in force, and to be conquered in our fights. I have pledged you, men of the 3d brigade, in all future trials. I know my men; they are not pledged in vain.

Commanders of regiments will have this order read at the head of their respective regiments this afternoon.

R. G. BERRY,
Brigadier General, Commanding 3d Brigade.

Official: EDWIN M. SMITH, A. A. A. G.

Letter of General Kearny to the commanding General:

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION,
CAMP BERRY,
Barkamsville, Va., May 10th, 1862.

SIR:—The events which crowded on us after the battle of the 5th, its stormy night, the care of the wounded, the attention to the slain, the collection of the trophies, the moves of the next day, having prevented my report embracing the distinguished acts, of individuals, not serving in my actual presence, induced me to request that the superior authority of the commander of the corps would be employed to use, as my own, the separate report of those, my brigade commanders, who so nobly sustained my effort by their gallantry; and who amply fulfilled the high prestige which they had won as colonels of noble regiments.

* * * * * * * * *

The battle on the left of the line was a series of assaults by the enemy, and repulses and onsets by ourselves, the fresh reinforcements of the enemy continually tending to outflank us. General Berry was ever on the alert, and by good arrangements and personal example influenced the ardor of all around him. His regiments fought most desperately. It was one of them, Colonel Poe's 2d Michigan, more directly under my control, which maintained the key point of our position. Two of its companies led off with the first success of the day, while covering the artillery.

Colonel Poe had already won a reputation in Western Virginia. He was a distinguished officer of the U. S. Army before taking command of this regiment. I especially notice him for advancement. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing is sixty.

The principal loss on the left, of the two regiments (the fourth of the brigade), 3d Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Champlin, serving immediately under the eye of General Berry, was very severe. The loss was ninety-six.

Colonel Terry, commanding the 5th Michigan, was principally engaged in carrying rifle pits (a redoubt) in the woods. His loss is the highest on the list of killed and wounded, being 154.

I have the honor to be Very respectfully,

PHILIP KEARNY,
Brigadier General.

At Fair Oaks the 2d, still in command of Colonel Poe, is conspicuously marked for bravery. The press of the day says:

"Meantime Heintzelman sends forward Kearny to recover Casey's lost ground. A desperate fight is going on at the extreme left. The enemy is successfully held in front of Couch's old intrenched camp until Kearny's division arrives, when he stays the torrent of battle. One after another his gallant regiments push forward, and press back the fiery rebels, with more daring than their own. The 55th New York wins new laurels, and Poe's 2d Michigan is bathed in blood; 500 of them charge across the open field against ten times their number, stopping them in mid-career, losing seventeen brave fellows in that one desperate essay."

The following is taken from the original in General Kearny's handwriting, in the possession of Colonel Dillman, then Major of the 2d Michigan, to whom it was sent on the second day of the battle of Fair Oaks:

June 1st, 4.20 P. M., 1862.

MAJOR:—I have just received your last bulletin. I will forward it for General McClellan. You have added new laurels to your past distinction and shall have full credit for these days. Your friend, KEARNY,
Brigadier General.

After Fair Oaks Major Dillman assumed command, Colonel Poe and Lieutenant Colonel Williams being on leave of absence.

Following are extracts from a report of Captain William Humphrey covering the movements of the regiment from June 29th to July 3d, and including the engagements at Jordan's Ford, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill:

"In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters the 2d Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry under command of Major Dillman took up its line of march from Camp Lincoln early in the morning of June 29th, marching to the rear of the camp, down the saw mill road until we reached an open field that had been occupied by General Couch's division as a camping ground.

"Here the regiment was halted. Two companies, E and H, were thrown forward to a light breastwork at the edge of the woods, and covering the road down which we had marched from our camp. Three companies were sent back to the saw mill to act as vedettes on the roads leading from our old camp to the position we then occupied, also to throw out scouts to watch the movements of the enemy.

"The other five companies were held in reserve. About 2 P. M., the companies C, F, and K, at the saw mill, were ordered to draw in their vedettes and scouts, and join the regiment, which in turn was ordered to join the brigade, then stationed behind the earthworks to the rear of us.

"As soon as these orders were executed the regiment moved on the road towards Jordan's Ford, but before reaching the forks of the road where Kearny's and Hooker's divisions were to separate, the artillery broke the column, dividing the regiment, four companies, A, B, D, and G, taking the road to the right toward the ford, which they crossed about 4 P. M., and were soon after engaged in a warm skirmish with the enemy's pickets, who were found pretty strongly to dispute the passage of another ford (name not known) beyond Jordan's. It was soon deemed impracticable to attempt to force a passage, and the troops were ordered to recross Jordan's Ford. The companies of the 2d regiment, A, B, D, and G, were ordered to hold the enemy in check until the recrossing of the ford was accomplished by the rest of the troops, when they were to fall back and bring up in the rear of the division, which order was fully executed.

"The other six companies took the road to the left, followed it as far as the saw mill in front of Crittenden's Ford, when finding they were on the wrong road, they retraced their steps, took the road toward Jordan's Ford and reached it just as the division was recrossing. They at once joined the column and marched with it across and some two miles beyond Bracket's Ford and encamped for the night.

"June 30th.—This morning the companies of the regiment reunited, and the regiment joined the brigade, and all were marched to a position some distance to the front of where we had encamped for the night. Soon after we changed our position to the left and rear, on to the expected battle-field, and at once formed in column of division, to the right of the open field; soon we were ordered to a position further to the right. From here we marched to the front, and were placed in position to support the 20th Indiana regiment, who were holding a slightly constructed rifle pit, formed by hurriedly throwing together loose rails. We joined the 20th Indiana in the pit about 3 P. M., and with them held it under a galling fire from our front and left flank until the battle ended.

"As soon as the firing ceased and the enemy had drawn from the field, we received orders to throw out pickets in front of the rifle pit to observe the movements of the enemy. The line was at once formed and a sharp lookout kept by *all*, for the enemy was observed to be on the alert, and about midnight quite a force was seen filing along their lines toward our right. From the number of colors seen this force consisted of at least twelve regiments.

"From their cries for their comrades, we ascertained that the wounded from at least twenty-four of the enemy's regiments lay on the battle-field within talking distance of our position.

"July 1st.—At 2 A. M. we were ordered to call in our pickets and march at once. We

were soon on the road and about 5 A. M. reached Haxall's Landing on the James river. After a short rest we were marched up to the right and front of the line, then being formed to meet a threatened attack of the enemy. On reaching the ground we, with the rest of the brigade, were placed in position to support our batteries, that were now playing on the enemy's advancing columns, or replying to a fierce fire from his batteries.

"We reached this position about 9 A. M. and remained here until 12 M. During the whole of this time the shot and shell from the enemy's guns were incessantly flying over our heads and through our ranks. At 12 M. we were drawn back under shelter of the hill, where we remained until again ordered to march.

"July 2d.—A little past midnight and we were again marching and taking the road down the river, reaching the camp (Harrison's Landing) of the army about 9 A. M.

"I omitted to mention in the proper connection that Major Dillman was carried to the rear at 12 M., July 1st. He was obliged to go, from the excessive labor and fatigue of the last few days.

"By order of Brigadier General Berry I at once assumed command of the regiment."

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until August 15th, when, in command of Colonel Poe, it took up the line of march via Charles City in the direction of Williamsburg, reaching there on the 18th. On the 19th marched to Yorktown, and next day embarked on a steamer for Alexandria, reaching there on the 21st, and on the 23d took a train for Warrenton Junction, from whence it marched to Manassas, arriving there on the 28th at noon. At 3 P. M. left for Centerville, and at Blackburn's Ford met and engaged the enemy's cavalry, repulsing them and reaching Centerville at 6 P. M. On the 29th the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Dillman, Colonel Poe being in command of the brigade, continued the march, and crossing Bull Run moved to the front, deployed as skirmishers, and on recrossing Bull Run soon discovered the enemy in force, when he opened a heavy fire with shell and shrapnell from a number of batteries. Soon the regiment was withdrawn across the stream under a heavy fire from the batteries. On the 30th, again deployed as skirmishers, moving down the stream by the right flank, and recrossing it withdrew from the field; became engaged in protecting the flank and rear of the brigade from the numerous assaults of the enemy's cavalry, and although several furious charges were made they were gallantly repulsed and the march resumed, reaching Centerville about 11 P. M.

On September 1st the regiment, with its brigade, broke camp at Centerville, marching in the direction of Fairfax Court House, and when about three miles out met the enemy at Chantilly, at 4 P. M., when a severe and bloody engagement took place, continuing until dark, which put an end to the contest, the regiment remaining on picket duty on the battlefield until 3 A. M., then took up the line of march for Fairfax, arriving there at sunrise.

During the remainder of the month the regiment made several short marches, finally reaching Fort Ward, where it encamped until on the 25th, and then marched to Upton's Hill, and in October the 3d corps, in which the regiment was serving, made a reconnoissance as a corps of observation up the Potomac as far as Edwards Ferry, Md.

On October 11th the 2d, with its brigade, broke camp, marching in the direction of the Chain Bridge, and crossing it continued the march via Tennallytown, Rockville, and Darnstown, there bivouacked for the night. Resumed the march next morning, and during the forenoon formed line of battle to meet Stuart's Cavalry; then proceeded to Edwards Ferry, reaching there at 7 P. M., encamping for the night. Here it remained on picket duty along the canal until the 28th, when the march was again resumed to White's Ford, via Poolsville; then crossed into Virginia, marching in the direction of Leesburg, arriving there on the 31st.

On November 1st the march was continued via Mellville, reaching there on the 3d, and Waterloo on the 8th. On the 15th the regiment was transferred from Berry's brigade, Birney's division, 3d corps, to 1st brigade, Burns's division, 9th corps, and joined the command at White Sulphur Springs same day. Next day marched to Bealton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and pushed on to near Warrenton Junction. On the 17th, marched towards Fredericksburg, arriving opposite that place on the 19th, when the regiment was placed on picket duty, and on the 21st went into camp near Falmouth, and on the 29th to a point in front of Fredericksburg, where it was placed on duty supporting a battery.

The regiment crossed the Rappahannock on the first day of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12th, and was held in reserve during the engagement, but was shelled by the enemy, sustaining a loss of one killed and one wounded, and recrossing on the 16th went into camp.

In February, 1863, the regiment with its brigade moved to Newport News, Va., and on the 19th of March took its route via Baltimore, Parkersburg, and Louisville, to Bardstown, Kentucky.

Captain William Humphrey having been commissioned colonel of the regiment, vice Poe, resigned, on assuming command promulgated the following order:

BATTALION ORDER, No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY, *Lebanon, Ky., April 25th, 1863.*

I. Having been commissioned by the Governor of the State of Michigan as colonel of the 2d Regiment Michigan Infantry, I hereby assume command of the regiment from this date.

II. Fully aware of the responsibility of the position, it is only assumed with a firm trust in the ready and hearty support and coöperation of all, both officers and men, in any measures adopted for the maintenance and increase of the present superior efficiency and discipline of the regiment. And this trust will not be misplaced. Officers and men who have stood without reproach the fiery ordeal of Yorktown, and Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, and Glendale, and Malvern and Bull Run, and Chantilly, fields that have made *our* Kearny immortal, enshrined his name in the hearts around our home hearthstone, will not disappoint the high hopes their uniform valor has inspired. Soldiers of the Second, your past history is unsullied, your present standing high; your future conduct must add new lustre to your past. Then when this war is ended and you shall have returned to the enjoyment of your homes it will be with an honest pride that you can say, I, too, was of the 2d Michigan Regiment.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Colonel 2d Michigan Infantry.

Official: WM. NOBLE, *Adjutant.*

Remaining in Kentucky during April and May following, in June, with the 9th corps, it reinforced the army of General Grant in Mississippi.

It served with distinction on the Grant campaign, being engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and on its surrender, moved with the army of General Sherman, a part of which was the 9th corps, in pursuit of General Johnstone, who then occupied the country in the vicinity of Jackson. Marching from camp at Flour Hill, July 4th, in command of Colonel Humphrey, and then serving in the 2d brigade, same division and corps, it arrived in front of Jackson on the evening of the 10th. On the 11th, the regiment being deployed as skirmishers, charged and drove the enemy from their rifle pits in front of the town, but was obliged by superior numbers to retire, with a loss in killed and died of wounds, twelve; wounded, thirty-six; and prisoners, eight; total, fifty-six. On the 13th and 14th, the loss in front of Jackson was two taken prisoners and one wounded. On the 18th and 19th, the regiment burned the depot and tore

up the track at Madison Station, on the Memphis and New Orleans railroad. It then moved via Jackson to Milldale.

Colonel Humphrey, in his report, thus details its movements in the affair at Jackson:

"At 5 A. M. I was ordered by Colonel Leasure, commanding the brigade, to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the left of the skirmish line of the 1st brigade—to keep my connection with it perfect— to be guided in the movements of my line strictly by those of the regiment on my right, and to advance until I drew the fire of the enemy's artillery.

"I at once deployed my regiment as directed, and moved forward, meeting with only slight opposition from the enemy until about six o'clock, when he opened a brisk fire along my whole line. We had come up to the enemy strongly posted in front of my right on a deep water course and on my left in a heavy woods. For an hour a brisk skirmish was kept up. The enemy made a determined resistance, but was gradually forced back toward his support.

"At 7 A. M. the order came down the line from the right to 'Forward! double-quick!' The men at once advanced with a cheer, drove in the enemy's skirmishers through their camps and into their reserves, strongly posted in a deep ravine, charged and broke the reserve and drove it up out of the ravine into its main support, drawn up in line of battle on the top of the south bank of the ravine, charged under a hot fire of musketry and artillery up the steep bank against the main body, *broke this line*, and drove the enemy within his works.

"We waited now for our support to come up, but on sending for it were surprised to find *we had none.* The regiment on my right, for some reason unknown to me, advanced but a short distance, then fell back to the line left by it a few moments before. By some mistake the three companies (C, F, and H,) on the left did not advance with the rest of the regiment in this charge, which was made with about 170 men. Fifty of these, almost one-third, had fallen. The enemy was being reinforced and we were entirely without support, with no connection on the right and no troops on our left. Thus situated, to hold for any length of time the ground we had so dearly won would be impossible. I therefore put my men under cover of the bank of the ravine through which we had advanced, within twenty yards of the enemy's works, and held the position until the wounded were carried to the rear, and then *following* the movement of the regiment on my right, fell back to the line from which we had advanced an hour before."

HEADQUARTERS 2D MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
In front of Jackson, Miss., July 13th, 1863.

BATTALION ORDER,
No. —.

With a grateful pride I congratulate the officers and men of the regiment who participated in the engagement of the morning of the 11th inst.

Opposed by a greatly superior force, strongly posted and strongly supported, you obeyed with alacrity the order to "forward double-quick," and though deployed as skirmishers, your daring, audacious impetuosity carried you against and broke the solid line of battle of the ememy, and drove him in confusion behind his works and under cover of his artillery.

This achievement you may well claim as among the most brilliant of the war. For a skirmish line, entirely without support, with no connection either on the right or left to charge an enemy drawn up in line of battle, drive him into his works, and charge those, is an unparalleled undertaking, an undertaking as audacious in conception as it was brilliant in execution.

A State, proud of the many gallant deeds of her gallant sons, will thank you for this added lustre to her already brilliant page in the war history of the Union.

For comrades fallen we mourn. But they fell nobly, in the front, with their faces to the foe, leaving a bright example of daring deeds worthy of our highest emulation.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

Leaving Milldale August 4th, the regiment proceeded, via Cincinnati and Covington, to Nicholasville, Ky.; from thence to Crabb Orchard, where it encamped August 30th. Breaking camp on the 10th of September, the 2d marched via Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 26th. It remained in camp in the neighborhood of Knoxville until October 8th, and on the 10th, again in the 2d brigade, it took part in the engagement

at Blue Springs, where its loss was one wounded. On the 20th it arrived again at Knoxville, whence it moved via Loudon to Lenoir, and on November 8th commenced building winter quarters.

In the meantime the rebels, under General Longstreet, had commenced their advance on Knoxville, and the 2d, in command of Major Byington, Colonel Humphrey being in command of the brigade, was again ordered into the field to assist in checking them. On the 17th it fell back with the army toward Knoxville, and was engaged at Loudon November 14th, at Lenoir Station on the 15th, and especially at Campbell's Station on the 16th, where a sharp action took place, the regiment losing 31 killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th it fell back with the army to Knoxville, brisk skirmishing being kept up with the enemy during the movement.

The regiment actively assisted in the defense of Knoxville until the 4th of December, when the enemy withdrew. The hardships and privations of the siege were very great, the men suffering especially from want of sufficient food and clothing. November 24th the regiment charged the enemy's works with a loss in casualties of 86.

Among the killed were Adjutant Noble and Lieutenant Galpin, and among the mortally wounded were Major Byington and Lieutenant Zoellner.

The regiment is mentioned in connection with the operations at Knoxville on the 24th, in the "Rebellion Record," as follows:

"November 24th.—Skirmishing commenced early and briskly on our left front this morning. The rebels had gained a hill and thrown up rifle-pits near the round-house during the night. The 48th Pennsylvania and 21st Massachusetts, during the morning, charged the pits and, driving the rebels out at the point of the bayonet, covered the trenches and returned to their own, with a loss of two killed and four wounded. On our left, for some hours, the fire of the sharp-shooters was quite hot from a house above the rebel trenches. The 2d Michigan charged there, also, in the most gallant manner, and drove the rebels back. A fierce and bloody engagement ensued, with great loss on both sides, our boys remaining in possession of the works, which they obliterated and fell back."

From the New York Tribune:

"About 8 o'clock A. M., November 24th, General Ferrero, acting under orders, sent forward the 2d Michigan to charge the enemy's rifle-pits and drive them out. The regiment was sustained by our batteries as long as it was safe to fire over the heads of our men. They went down the long slope, over the fallen trees, and through the *debris* in front, upon the double quick, attacking, driving out the rebels from their pits and occupying them for about half an hour, fighting hand to hand with the rebels over the impalement. They met, however, a whole brigade, and being overpowered sent back for reinforcements. Meantime Adjutant Noble and Lieutenant Galpin were killed, and Major Byington was badly wounded, Lieutenant Zoellner mortally, besides a large number of men. The Major, seeing that the effort to hold the place was fruitless, ordered his men to retire. He was immediately made a prisoner."

Knoxville being closely besieged by Longstreet, Lossing says:

"Such was the situation of affairs when, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night (November 28th), the air cold and raw, the sky black with clouds, and the darkness thick, Longstreet proceeded to attack Fort Saunders.

"All that was done by Longstreet on the night of the attack was to drive in the National advance and seize and hold the rifle-pits. Just after 6 o'clock the next morning he opened a furious cannonade from his batteries in advance of Armstrong's. This was answered by Roemer's battery, on College Hill, and was soon answered by a tremendous yell from the Confederates as they rushed forward at the double quick to storm the fort.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"The charging party moved swiftly forward to the abatis, which somewhat confused their line. The wire netting was a worse obstacle, and whole companies were prostrated by it. While they were thus bewildered, the double-shotted guns of General Ferrero,

the skillful commander of the fort, were playing fearfully on the Confederates, under the direction of Benjamin (Burnside's chief of artillery).

"The assailants pressed on, gained the ditch, and attempted to scale the parapet. One officer (Colonel McElroy) actually gained the summit and planted the flag of the 13th Mississippi there, but a moment afterward his body, pierced by a dozen bullets, rolled, with his flag, into the ditch, which Benjamin's guns in the salient swept with a murderous enfilading fire. That hero actually took shells in his hand, ignited the fuses, and threw them over into the ditch with terrible effect. The storm was too heavy for the assailants there, and about three hundred of them surrendered. Then the assault ceased. Fort Saunders was saved, and with it, without doubt, Knoxville, and possibly Burnside's army.

"Longstreet, finding his flank turned by an overwhelming force of adversaries near, raised the siege and retreated toward Russellville in the direction of Virginia, pursued by Burnside's forces.

"Longstreet had promised his soldiers that they should dine in Knoxville that day; but they were otherwise engaged in burying their dead outside of its defenses, by permission of General Burnside, who lent them ambulances to remove the bodies of their comrades within the Confederate lines."

A portion of a picket line in front of Fort Saunders was made up of details from the 2d Michigan, in command of Captain Charles H. Hodskin, and on falling back took possession of the ditch in front of the fort, a portion of which they continued to hold until the rebel forces were driven from the attack.

Four companies of the 2d Michigan, A, H, G, and F, in command of Captain Emil Moores, occupied a short rifle-pit adjoining the left rampart of Fort Saunders, being on that side of the fort not fronting the enemy, but on the side toward Knoxville, and was not enclosed by a wall or rampart, and when the main attack was made these companies moved inside the fort and defended a portion of the principal work.

The other six companies, K, B, I, E, C, and D, in command of Captain J. V. Ruehle, Jr., were in the rifle-pit, extending from the right rampart of the fort, the 20th Michigan being between them and the fort.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, December 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 72.

The commanding general desires particularly to congratulate the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of Fort Saunders on their gallant conduct during the assault on that work on the morning of the 29th inst. To Benjamin's battery, with such portions of Buckley's and Roemer's as were with them in the fort, the 79th Regiment of New York Volunteers, the 2d Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and a detachment of the 29th Massachusetts Volunteers, is due the credit of repulsing a picked column of the enemy, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners therefrom treble their own number, beside capturing three stand of colors.

To all the officers and soldiers of the corps too much praise cannot be awarded for the heroism, patience, and valor displayed by them on all occasions for the last three weeks. Whenever you have met the enemy in battle or skirmish you have shown your superiority.

The enemy can no longer afford to remain inactive. Already large forces are pressing forward to our relief from different points. Should he hazard an attack on our lines before retreating, he will find that his reception at Fort Saunders was a foretaste of what he will receive at every point of our works.

By command of Brigadier General R. B. Potter.

NICHOLAS BROWN, *A. A. G.*

The extreme suffering from cold and hunger of Burnside's army at Knoxville was without a parallel in the whole war. Following is a memorandum of an inspection of one brigade, which unquestionably represented the condition of Burnside's entire army at that time:

Jackson, December 2d, 1879.

General John Robertson, Adjutant General, Lansing, Michigan:

DEAR SIR:—I do not yet find the orders concerning the naming of the forts about Knoxville, Tennessee, but to-day I find a memorandum of an inspection of the brigade, of which I was temporarily in command on the 4th of January, 1864, while we were in camp at Blain's Cross-Roads, East Tennessee. The memorandum is confined to the condition of the men as to requisite clothing for winter wear, but we were as short of all other classes of supplies as of clothing, and for the same reason, viz.: no communication with our base of supplies.

The numbers in the several columns show the number of men in the several regiments destitute of clothing as per the "headings":

MEMORANDUM.

REGIMENTS IN BRIGADE.	Without Under-clothing.	No Shoes.	No Blankets.	No Overcoats.	No Tents.	No Socks.	No Pantaloons.	No Coats.	No. of Axes in each Reg't.	No. of Men Inspected.
Second Michigan Infantry	70	63	7	42	35	99	60	31	5	186
One Hundredth Pennsylvania	150	108	24	164	62	223	85	47	3	297
Twentieth Michigan Infantry	53	121	17	123	75	169	89	56	1	300
Seventeenth Michigan Infantry	92	84	16	128	40	150	51	49	2	210
Provost Guard	9	10	1	14	6	16	10	3	.....	22
Totals	374	386	65	471	218	657	295	186	11	1,015

If the above is of any use to you it is at your service.

Very respectfully,

WM. HUMPHREY.

Late Colonel 2d Michigan Infantry.

December 8th the regiment marched, in command of Captain J. V. Ruehle, to Rutledge, and on the 15th met the enemy at Thurley's Ford, and thence on the 16th to Blain's Cross Roads, where it remained until the middle of January, 1864. At this place 198 of the regiment reënlisted as Veteran Volunteers. From Blain's Cross Roads it proceeded to Strawberry Plains and Knoxville, thence to Erie Station, where it encamped until February 4th. Here it received orders to report at Detroit, and arrived there on the 24th, the returning veterans being furloughed for thirty days.

Anticipating their return to the State, their old commander, Colonel Poe, who had been Chief Engineer during the seige of Knoxville, wrote a friend in Detroit a letter, of which the following is an extract. Coming from one so capable of judging, it unquestionably estimates correctly the bravery and valuable services of the regiment, while it breathes the true feelings of his heart for those he had commanded in so many hard fought fields, and whom he loved so well:

"On the 24th November, 1863, the Second Michigan with 150 men, charged the enemy's rifle-pits. The Major lost his leg and was mortally wounded through the hips; Adjutant Noble and Lieut. Galpin were killed; six Sergeants lost a leg each; the color-bearer was mortally wounded, and has since died; in all eighty-four were killed and wounded out of the small party,—about sixty per cent. Yet the remnant of the brave old regiment was in the bastion which the enemy tried to carry by assault on the morning of the 29th, and their courage and cheer were as great yesterday as when I took command of them two years ago a thousand strong.

There is no language that can exaggerate the behavior of these "braves." They will probably be almost unnoticed in Detroit, because they have ever been too proud to seek any demonstration. Yet I would pity any one's humanity who could look unmoved upon that remnant of a regiment whose flag has area enough to bear the names of only a portion of their battles. Proud am I that I was ever associated with such heroes, and if there is any event of my life with which I am particularly satisfied, it is that I built Fort Saunders, and that, protected by its parapet, the regiment I once had the honor to command hurled back, discomfited and demoralized, more than ten times their number of the best troops in the rebel service. There is something sublimely grand in the steady, quiet courage of those men of our "Second." They are all intelligent enough to know their danger, and always true and brave enough to face it. They never yet have failed in time of need, *and they never will.* I would ask no higher honor than to ride at their head through the streets of Detroit, for you know I am ashamed neither of them, their deeds, nor of my enthusiasm for them. I have written thus warmly about them because my feelings are wrought up, and I know you can appreciate them. If any of the wounded Second reach Detroit I beg of you to look after them as I know you can."

Rendezvousing at Mt. Clemens, it was ordered on the 4th of April, 1864, to proceed to Annapolis, Maryland, and join its corps, which in the meantime had moved from East Tennessee to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. On the 22d the regiment left Annapolis for Washington, and on the 5th of May, in command of Colonel Humphrey, and then in the 1st brigade, same division and corps, crossed the Rapidan river and joined the army. Taking part with that army in the great campaign upon which it had just entered, the 2d shared with it its sufferings, its privations, and its glories.

On the 6th of May it participated in the battle of the Wilderness, losing six killed and thirty-two wounded and missing. May 9th it marched to Fredericksburg via Chancellorsville. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th it was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, where it lost two killed and nine wounded, Captain James Farrand being one of the killed. Captain Farrand was in command of the regiment a part of the 12th, Colonel Humphrey having been placed temporarily in command of a brigade. While Farrand had command, a rebel brigade, under General Wilcox, advanced rapidly and unexpectedly on a battery of four guns, 19th N. Y., killing or wounding every man before a gun could be fired, and taking possession of some of the guns. Farrand instantly called for volunteers from the 2d, who manned the guns, putting in a double charge of canister to that already in, and with these guns, loaded to the muzzle, opened a terrific and destructive fire on the brigade with great slaughter, checking and driving it from the attack, saving the battery and preventing an overwhelming charge on the union troops in that immediate locality. General Willcox (Michigan) says in his report:

"On the 12th of May the main battle of Spottsylvania, my division marched in reserve to the corps until I was ordered up to attack on the left of the 1st division—as my left the Second Brigade—Colonel Humphrey, Second Michigan, now commanding the brigade was already skirmishing with the enemy. I moved up in echelon, Hartranft's brigade on the right and in advance. Found General Crittenden, commanding 1st division had refused his left, and I moved up Hartranft in line with his right. Posted Twichell's Battery on my right front and Roemer's Battery in rear of Humphrey's Brigade and reported to General Burnside that I expected an advance of the enemy to attack and turn my left, now the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac.

"The order was reiterated for me to attack in front and in line with Crittenden, and was obeyed as promptly as Humphrey's Brigade could be moved up, but I took the precaution to advise Lieutenant Benjamin, chief of artillery, to mass batteries in rear of my left, which he promptly did, bringing up two additional batteries. I had no sooner advanced my troops in two lines when they met my attack in the woods on my right front and brought up a field battery to an opening opposite my left centre, and fired solid shot and canister on the troops and batteries.

"The latter replied vigorously, particularly Roemer's, and the troops partly changed

front by my orders and advanced handsomely along the whole line, until two columns of brigade each charged upon the left batteries. A section of Wright's Artillery had its cannoneers shot down, and for a time was '*hors de combat.*' At one time the enemy was within ten paces, but the 2d Michigan, supporting this battery, remanned the guns, and with the aid of the canister of the other batteries repulsed the charge splendidly. The brave Captain Farrand, commanding 2d Michigan, was killed. Barber's rebel brigade was completely scattered, and its commander, Colonel Barber, with some 80 others, were captured."

On the 23d of May the regiment, now in the 2d brigade, was engaged at Ox Ford, on the 23d and 24th at North Anna, and on the 30th at Tolopotomy, Lieutenant Nelson Fletcher being among the killed of the 24th. On the 3d of June, again in the 1st brigade, it was in the battle of Bethesda Church, losing two killed and 36 wounded, including Lieutenant George S. Williams among the severely wounded, and who died of his wounds on the 15th following. From Bethesda Church the regiment marched to Cold Harbor, where it was engaged on the 7th. June 12th, then in the 2d brigade, it crossed the Chickahominy river, and on the morning of the 14th and during the night of the 15th crossed to the south side of the James river and participated in the engagement before Petersburg on the 17th and 18th, losing on the 17th eight killed, including Captain James Bradley, 74 wounded, and four missing. On the 18th the regiment was in command of Lieutenant Colonel March, Colonel Humphrey having command of a brigade, being specially assigned to it on the field. The loss of the 2d on this day was 14 killed, 69 wounded, and two missing, Colonel March and Lieutenant Sherman being among the wounded, the latter dying of his wounds on the 18th of August following.

During the attack which followed the springing of the mine on the 30th of July following, the 2d, in command of Captain John L. Young, lost six killed, 14 wounded, and 37 missing, Captain Young and Lieutenant John G. Busch being among the killed.

It belonged in Willcox's division, which receives the following notice in the Annual Cyclopedia:

"* * * At length the 9th corps was re-formed, after a fatal delay, and with General Potter's division on the right, and Ledlies's in the center, and Willcox's on the left, under fire of two guns, began the charge. At every step the fire of the enemy in front and on each flank concentrated with greater fury upon them, and ploughed their ranks with greater slaughter. The charge was checked on the side of the crest, there was a halt, and finally the whole line, wavering under terrible odds, recoiled to the fort."

Withdrawing from in front of Petersburg, the regiment marched with its corps to the Weldon railroad, and in the action of the 19th of August, on this road, the regiment lost one killed, two wounded, and two missing. In command of Lieutenant Colonel March, Colonel Humphrey being still in command of the brigade, it participated in the movement on the right flank of the rebel army, on the 30th of September, in the engagement near Poplar Spring Church; it lost seven in wounded and twelve missing. The regiment remained in camp from the 30th of September to October 27th, near "Peeble's House." On the latter date, in the avance on the "Boydton Plank Road," it lost seven wounded and seven missing, including Captain Frederick Schneider, who was wounded and taken prisoner. On the 28th it returned to its camping ground near Peeble's House, and was employed in constructing fortifications, and on the usual picket duty, until the 29th, when it moved, with its corps, about ten miles to the right, on the old City Point and Petersburg Railroad, where it relieved a part of the 2d corps at that point, and was engaged in the

trenches assisting in the siege of Petersburg, and on the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment, in command of Captain J. C. Boughton, participated in the affair at Fort Steadman, sustaining a heavy loss.

In General Willcox's report of the attack on this fort, and the defense of Battery 9, in the same line of works, is the following:

"At a quarter past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th March, 1865, the enemy attacked the entrenchments held by the 3d brigade of this division (1st, 9th corps). The brigade picket officer, Captain Burch, Third Maryland, reports that he visited the picket line at 4 o'clock of that morning, and saw that the men were on the alert. After visiting the line he returned to his headquarters in front of Fort Steadman and Battery No. 11. He states that in a few minutes after his return a man on the lookout gave notice that the enemy were approaching; at the same time the men on the post fired their pieces. One column moved to the right of Battery No. 10; a small column moved towards a point between Fort Steadman and Battery No. 11; a third column moved direct towards Steadman. These columns were preceded by a strong storming party, which broke through the pickets, clubbed their muskets, and made openings in the *abatis*. The trench guards made sufficient resistance to arouse the garrison of the enclosed works in the immediate neighborhood; but the column which struck the right of Battery No. 10 quickly succeeded in breaking through and effecting an entrance to that battery, which is entirely open in the rear. This success gave them at once a great advantage over Fort Steadman, as the ground just in rear of Battery No. 10 is on a level with the parapet of the fort.

"The fort had also a comparatively small line of infantry parapet; particularly was this the case in front, which was cut up with embrasures for artillery. The garrison of the fort consisted of a detachment of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, under Major Randall, and made quite a spirited resistance, but were finally overpowered, and most of them captured.

"The commanding officer of the brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General A. B. McLaughlin, had reached Battery No. 11 from his headquarters before this, and given some directions about the disposition of the troops on the left flank.

"The guns and even the mortars in both Steadman and Battery No. 11 were used against the enemy. Detachments of the 1st Connecticut heavy artillery at the mortars behaved very handsomely. General McLaughlin was captured near the gorge of the fort, but whether after the enemy had got in, or while they were attacking is unknown. Captain Swords, ordinance officer on my staff, and division staff-officer of the day, also reached Fort Steadman from these headquarters before it was fully in the enemy's possession, and was captured at the fort."

"The right column, with the aid of troops from Steadman, now succeeded in gaining Battery No. 11. Their left column turned down the works to their left towards Battery No. 9, taking the 57th Massachusetts in the trenches in flank and rear, capturing a part of them. The remainder retired to the rear, reassembled, and afterwards did good work as skirmishers with Hartranft's troops. The 2d Michigan fought the enemy on this flank, from their bomb-proofs and traverses, in the most spirited manner, until they were drawn in by order of their brigade commander (Brevet Colonel Ralph Ely) to Battery No. 9, which, though small, is an enclosed work.

"In pursuance of my orders, Colonel Ely deployed perpendicular to and to the rear of his intrenchments, a portion of the 1st Michigan sharp-shooters, as skirmishers, promptly taking them from the right of our line for this purpose. I also directed him to press the enemy on his left as much as possible. Finding themselves opposed in this direction, the enemy halted for more of their troops to come up.

"The enemy's skirmishers now came down the hill directly to the rear of Steadman, and moved toward my headquarters, the Friend House, the Dunn House battery, and in the direction of Mead's Station, and this for a time rendered my communication with the 3d brigade long and circuitous. Meantime I had ordered out the 17th Michigan, acting as an engineer regiment attached to my headquarters, and sent word to the commanding officers of the 200th and 209th Pennsylvania, encamped between Mead's Station and Dunn House battery, to move respectively, one to the Friend House, and the other in front of the Dunn House battery. These regiments promptly appeared. Brigadier-General Hartranft, commanding the 3d division, now came up in person, and I requested him to move his available force direct upon the fort. He promptly and gallantly took command of the two regiments already out without waiting for the rest of his command. I ordered the 17th Michigan to deploy as skirmishers on his right. This regiment, with only one hundred men in its ranks, under command of Major Mathews, moved forward at the same time with General Hartranft's line, capturing most of the enemy's skirmishers in their front, about twenty-five in number, and inclining to the right, connected with the skir-

mishers of Ely's brigade. While Hartranft was operating in rear of Steadman the enemy's force, which had moved towards Battery No. 9 and halted, was reinforced by Ransom's brigade, and opened an attack upon that battery. This attack was handsomely repulsed by my skirmishers and troops of the 2d brigade in Battery No. 9, assisted by artillery, particularly one piece of Roemer's battery, under Major Roemer himself. The enemy attempted to retreat back to their own entrenchments, when they were charged by detachments of the 2d Michigan, who captured some prisoners. Troops of the 20th and 2d Michigan also threw themselves into the picket line of the 2d brigade, and poured such a fire on the flank of the enemy that over 300 threw down their arms and surrendered themselves on the spot."

On the 3d of April the regiment was engaged in the capture of Petersburg, with slight loss, after which it moved to the South Side R. R., about eighteen miles from the city, and remained there until the 18th, when it embarked at City Point, in command of Colonel Frederick Schneider, and reaching Alexandria, remained there a few days, and moved into camp at Tannallytown, and on the 27th of May it was detached for duty in the city of Washington, when, on the 29th of July, having been mustered out of service, it started for Michigan, arriving at Detroit August 1st, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The engagements of the regiment were at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861; Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; siege of Yorktown, Va., April 4 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31 and June 1, 1862; near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 28, 29, 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 22 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Blue Spring, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Knoxville, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Fort Saunders, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Thurley's Ford, Tenn., December 15, 1863; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 22, 1864; near Knoxville, Tenn., January 24, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, 12, 1864; Ox Ford, Va., May 23, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 25, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2 and 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon R. R., Va., August 19, 21, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

During the term of service of this regiment it had borne on its rolls 2,151, and its losses were—killed in action, five officers, ninety-five men; died of wounds, six officers, ninety-nine men; died of disease, four officers, one hundred and twelve men.

"Oh, take our heroes, God, we pray,
Baptized in freedom's name they come;
Far up the everlasting way
We watch our loved ones going home."

NOTES.—Modesty in General Richardson was so predominant as to prejudice his own interests, and distrust in his own ability seemed to be a characteristic. An incident connected with his appointment to the 2d Michigan confirms these assertions. When the Governor came to select the officers for the regiment, H. L. Chipman was to be the lieu-

tenant colonel and Richardson the major. Chipman having made the military profession a study from boyhood, and being well posted on the subject, and having had some practical experience while in command of an independent company, preferred that the colonel of the regiment should be a graduate of West Point. In order to meet his views on that point, the Governor decided to make Richardson the colonel, which was perfectly satisfactory to Chipman. The Adjutant General was directed to send for Richardson, who duly made his appearance at the office. On being so informed by the General, Richardson became agitated to some extent, his face coloring up, his head dropping a little, casting his eyes upon the ground—was silent for a short time; then, without raising his head, said: "I did not expect anything higher in the regiment than the majority. I think it is all that I am capable of. I do not think I am fit to command a regiment of men, and would rather decline the colonelcy."

This is the officer who not only made a very superior colonel, but also a prominent and successful brigade and division commander, developing military qualifications for higher command, and it is generally believed that if he had lived but a very few months longer he would have been placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Although during and immediately following the Peninsular campaign his outspoken demonstrations of the management of that disastrous part of the war brought down upon him the displeasure of some in authority to such an extent as to compel him to leave his command, but he was afterwards induced by his friends, who interfered in his behalf, to return to the field.

In the wars of other countries have appeared and gained an undying fame women of enlarged philanthropy, with self-sacrificing natures, and a heroism amid pestilence and scenes of abhorrent carnage, more glorious than that which dares the cannon's mouth. Yet they are but few when compared with the women of our own country, who risked their lives in the battle, and devoted their services and wasted their strength in the same fields of labor in our late war, and Michigan was not without her examples. While many might be named, there is one who stands out as presenting the longest and most constant service.

Anna Etherage, a native of Detroit, was about 21 years of age when the war broke out. Her father once a man of wealth, her early days were spent in the lap of luxury, with every wish gratified. But misfortune came and swept away his property. Broken in fortune and depressed in spirit, he removed to Minnesota, where he died, leaving Anna at the age of twelve in comparative want. On the breaking out of the war she was visiting her friends in Detroit, and at once volunteered and went as a nurse with the 2d Michigan Infantry to the field, serving with it for some time, but afterward became attached to the 5th Infantry, and continued her service until the war closed, returning with that regiment to the State on its muster out. She was furnished with a horse, side-saddle, and saddle-bags, and at the commencement of a battle she was accustomed to supply herself with lint, bandages, etc., mounts her horse, gallops to the front, passes under fire regardless of shot or shell, engages in the work of staunching blood and binding up wounds. On one occasion a wounded soldier was torn to pieces by a shell while she was binding up his wounds, and on many fields has her dress been shot through and through by bullets and fragments of shell. Yet she never flinched and never was wounded. She is of German descent, small of stature, fair complexion, but while in service much bronzed by exposure; brown hair, a vigorous constitution, and decidedly good-looking. Her demeanor was modest, quiet, and retiring, her habits and conduct correct and exemplary. No vulgar word escaped her lips, and she was held in the highest veneration and esteem by the soldiers. On the march she was with the ambulances, caring when needs be for the sick and wounded, and in the bivouac she wrapt herself in her blanket and slept on the ground with the hardihood of a true soldier.

She has the honor to wear the "Kearny Badge," which was presented to her while in the service by that gallant General.

The order of a popular and well-known ex-State officer, then a Sergeant in the 2d Michigan, afterwards a Colonel of a regiment, then a prisoner in Libby, and who aided in constructing the celebrated tunnel leading from that famous hotel, making his escape at the time, and on crossing the union lines telegraphed his friends in the north, "I am in God's country once more."

BATTALION ORDER, No. 1,257.

HEADQUARTERS 2D REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY, *Army Potomac, July, 1861.*

1. The Orderly Sergeants are hereby ordered to the Quartermasters to receive their respective rations of pies, preserves, and cakes, as they will be issued at precisely 5 o'clock every P. M.
2. Each Company will be entitled to three casks of lager beer and fifty bologna sausages every Sunday morning.

"Signed,"

AUGUSTUS GOEBLE, *Adjutant.*

BILL MCCREERY, *Colonel Commanding Regiment.*

Captain H. H. Mosley, late of Company G, 4th Alabama Infantry, in a letter under date of Marion, Alabama, March 17th, 1879, accompanying the sword of Adjutant Noble, killed at Knoxville, sent to his sister, Mrs. Brainard, says: * * * "when the 2d Michigan Infantry charged our skirmish line it was very near exhausted when it reached that portion of the line which I commanded; a large portion were killed and wounded before they reached us by an enfilading fire from another portion of our line. Adjutant Noble being one of the number that reached us, was killed within a few steps of where I was, with most of the balance of his comrades who got that far. The firing ceased in less than five minutes after he was killed, and I stepped to where his body was. I particularly noticed him as he was such a nice looking young man. He was dead when I got to him.
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
Adjutant Noble's sword being better than mine, I gave mine away and put his on, and have had it in my possession ever since. You are aware that General Grant allowed all of our officers at the surrender to retain their side arms, hence I brought your brother's sword home with me. I also saw the Major (Byington) of the 2d Michigan, who was mortally wounded at the same time your brother was killed, and he died next day." *

General Kearny, of famous gallantry, one of the bravest of the brave, when in a tight place on the Peninsula, and while a battle was raging, called furiously, "*Send me a regiment,*" and then apparently thinking for a moment, shouted, "*Send me a Michigan regiment, quick!*" On another occasion, when the darkness had brought the day's battle to a close, wearied with excessive service, and desiring quiet for the night, he ordered, "*Put a Michigan regiment on guard, so that I can sleep to-night.*"

In Company F, 2d Michigan, there enlisted at Flint Franklin Thompson (or Frank, as usually called), aged twenty, ascertained afterward and about the time he left the regiment to have been a female, and a good looking one at that. She succeeded in concealing her sex most admirably, serving in various campaigns and battles of the regiment as a soldier; often employed as a spy, going within the enemy's lines, sometimes absent for weeks, and is said to have furnished much valuable information. She remained with the regiment until April, 1863, when it is supposed she apprehended a disclosure of her sex and deserted at Lebanon, Kentucky, but where she went remains a mystery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, BURN'S DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 5th, 1862.

II. Private Frank Thompson, company F, 2d Michigan Volunteers, is detailed on special duty at these headquarters as postmaster and mail carrier for the brigade.

Signed,

O. M. POE,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Official: JAMES REID, *Lieut. and A. A. A. G.*

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Shall our good swords in seabbards rust,
Our flag, dishonored, trail in dust,
When rebels seek our subjugation?
Perish the thought! Our blades are drawn,
Swift to defend our bleeding nation."

The recruitment of the 3d regiment commenced almost simultaneously with that of the 2d, pressing hard to get into service, but was not accepted until May 15th, 1861, by the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., May 13th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 14.

The 3d Regiment, already formed and rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, consists of the following field and staff officers and companies, and are hereby appointed and assigned. Company officers will be appointed when mustered:

Daniel McConnell, colonel.
Ambrose A. Stevens, lientenant colonel.
Stephen G. Champlin, major.
D. Willard Bliss, surgeon.
Zenas E. Bliss, assistant surgeon.
Robert M. Collins, quartermaster and commissary.

Companies A, B, and C, Grand Rapids; D, Saranae; E, Lyons; F, Frand Rapids; G, Hastings; H, Georgetown; I, Grand Rapids; K, Lansing.

The field and staff officers and captains of companies will report to Colonel McConnell for duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

The regiment was organized under the direction of Colonel McConnell, who held a commission as colonel of the uniformed militia, and who had for some time previous been identified with the uniformed troops in Grand Rapids and vicinity. It was mustered into the service of the State May 21st, subject to be mustered into the service of the United States, which was accomplished June 10th.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Daniel McConnell, Grand Rapids. Lieutenant Colonel, Ambrose A. Stevens, Saranac. Major, Stephen G. Champlin, Grand Rapids. Surgeon, D. Willard Bliss, Grand Rapids. Assistant Surgeon, Zenas E. Bliss, Grand Rapids. Adjutant, Edward S. Earle, Grand Rapids. Quartermaster, Robert M. Collins, Grand Rapids. Chaplain, Francis M. Cummings, Grand Rapids.

A. Captain, Samuel A. Judd, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Frederick Shriver, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Charles D. Lyon, Grand Rapids.

B. Captain, Baker Borden, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Elisha O. Stevens, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Frederick A. Stow, Grand Rapids.
C. Captain, Adolph Birkenstock, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Max Von Krout, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Felix Zoll, Grand Rapids.
D. Captain, Moses B. Houghton, Saranac. First Lieutenant, Peter Z. Granger, Saranac. Second Lieutenant, George W. Phillips, Saranac.
E. Captain, Edwin S. Pierce, Lyons. First Lieutenant, Solomon P. Tumy, Muir. Second Lieutenant, Israel C. Smith, Grand Rapids.
F. Captain, John J. Dennis, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Worden, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Peter A. Bogardus, Grand Rapids.
G. Captain, John R. Price, Lansing. First Lieutenant, Robert B. Jefferds, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, James B. TenEyck, Lansing.
H. Captain, Emery D. Bryant, Muskegon. First Lieutenant, Charles D. Spang, Muskegon. Second Lieutenant, William L. Ryan, Muskegon.
I. Captain, George Weatherwax, Georgetown. First Lieutenant, Stephen L. Lowing, Georgetown. Second Lieutenant, Abraham J. Whitney, Hastings.
K. Captain, Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Almond Borden, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Collins, Grand Rapids.

On Monday, June 4th, a delegation of thirty-four young ladies, representing the States of the union, arrayed in the colors of the national ensign, bearing a beautiful silken banner, arrived at Cantonment Anderson, near Grand Rapids. On the flag was the inscription in letters of gold: "Presented by the ladies of Grand Rapids to the 3d Regiment Michigan Infantry." Colonel A. T. McReynolds delivered the presentation address in his well-known eloquence, while the chaplain of the regiment, Dr. Cummings, replied in a most appropriate manner.

The regiment, in command of Colonel McConnell, left Grand Rapids, June 13th, 1861, for the seat of war on the Potomac with 1,040 officers and men on its rolls.

The 3d was attached to Richardson's brigade, of Colonel Miles's division, and was in the action at Blackburn's Ford, June 18th:

Greeley says of that affair:

"Sherman's battery, Captain Ayres, did most of the actual fighting, supported by Colonel Richardson's brigade, consisting of the 1st Massachusetts, 12th New York, and 2d and 3d Michigan. Regarded as a reconnoissance in force, the attack might be considered a success; since the result demonstrated that the main rebel army was in position along the wooded valley of Bull Run, half way between Centreville and Manassas Junction, and purposed to remain."

Following is Colonel Richardson's report covering operations of his brigade:

CAMP OF THE 4TH BRIGADE OF TYLER'S DIVISION,
AND GENERAL MCDOWELL'S CORPS,
Near Arlington, July 25th 1861.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report as to the operations of my brigade in front of the enemy at Bull Run, on Sunday, July 21st. On the night of July 20th, I was summoned to attend a meeting of commanders of brigades at the headquarters of the commanding officer in the field, General McDowell; and in common with the other commanders of brigades, I was instructed as to what was expected of my particular command on the following day—that is, I was to defend the position which I then occupied in front of the enemy, called the Blackburn Ford, and about one mile in his front, where we had been for the last three days. I was also ordered to consider myself under the command of Colonel D. S. Miles, United States Army, who was to command his own brigade at Centreville, as well as my own and that of Colonel Davies, midway between the two—these three brigades constituting what was then called the reserve. Attached to my brigade was the field battery of Major Hunt, United States Army, and also the rifled battery of ten-pounders, under Lieutenant Green, United States Army. I was to open fire on the enemy, for the purpose of making a diversion, not before, but soon after hearing the report of General Tyler's cannonade on my right, to carry out which purpose I made the following disposition of the brigade: The two batteries I placed on the ridge of the hill,

in view of the enemy; the 3d Michigan infantry on the left of the road, in line of battle. Still further, six hundred yards to the left, on a commanding hill, I had placed the day before two companies of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, for the purpose of occupying a log barn and a frame barn; which companies pushed pickets still further to our left for the security of that point, which I considered a good position for artillery. In a ravine, half way between the two positions, I placed also a company of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, which pushed pickets down the ravine to its front; and on the extreme right of all I placed the balance of the Massachusetts regiment, in line of battle, with two companies of that regiment pushed four hundred yards to the right and front, which two companies again threw pickets in advance. The New York and 2d Michigan regiments I placed in the road, five hundred yards in rear of the line, as a reserve. Soon after making these arrangements, which I did on hearing the report of our artillery on the right, Colonel Davies's brigade made its appearance, with him at its head, and inquiring of me the date of my commission found that he ranked me by two days, and he assumed the command. That officer wished a good position for artillery to open, and I immediately proposed the position on our left, near the log house, from which a good view of a large stone house—called by the people of the country the enemy's headquarters—might be obtained. Colonel Davies brought up with him the rifled twenty-pounder battery of Lieutenant Benjamin, and ordered it to open fire immediately. He directed also Hunt's battery to his assistance, and I ordered Green's battery to open its fire at the same time. The enemy appeared to have withdrawn his guns from that position, as he returned no fire, or he might have been reserving his fire for the last attack. An hour's cannonading, however, brought in view a column of the enemy's infantry, wich I observed with my glass, of at least 2,500 men, and soon after two other bodies of men, of at least a regiment each, who now occupied the lines on the other side of the run, which lines now appeared full to overflowing. Supposing now that they intended to make a push across our front in column, or would endeavor to turn our left, about 11 A. M. I began to fortify my position by throwing up an earthen parapet for three guns, with embrasures, across the road, and commenced an *abatis* of timber, by felling trees, pointing outwards, between this battery and the log house to the left.

About this time the enemy on the opposite side appeared to be falling back in confusion from our right attack, which continued for some time, and then the tide changed, and they seemed to be returning in large masses. At the interval between these two extremes, I was ordered by Colonel D. S. Miles to throw forward my skirmishers and feel the enemy, and accordingly two companies of the 3d Michigan Regiment were sent forward and down the ravine to cover our front and advance. These were supported by Captain Brethschneider's light infantry battalion, which also advanced down the ravine, accompanied by Lieutenant Prine, corps of United States Engineers, who went for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's position, he volunteering his services for that particular purpose. Colonel Davies also threw forward a company of skirmishers on his right. The enemy's skirmishers were in force in the woods in front, and covered themselves with trees and rifle-pits, which had been thrown up before. Our two advance companies were driven back; the enemy pursued, and were in turn driven back by the spherical case-shot of Greene's battery, and I ordered back the light infantry, and also the two companies, to the former position. The company in front of Colonel Davies's command retired about the same time. By 5 P. M. I had the battery and *abatis* nearly completed, making my defenses as secure as the short time and few implements used would allow. No enemy appeared in force in my front with a disposition to assault, but about this time a heavy column of infantry appeared to the left of Colonel Davies, in a ravine, moving up to the attack. This brigade opened a heavy fire upon them, and gallantly drove them back, as he informed me afterwards. During this firing, which was shortly after 5 o'clock, I received orders from Cololel Miles, through one of his staff, to retreat upon Centreville and endeavor to hold that position. I immediately collected my brigade and put it in motion on the road towards Centreville, and was at the head of the 2d Michigan Regiment, in rear of the brigade, when a staff officer proposed to me to throw my regiment in line, face toward the enemy, between the house occupied the night before by Hunt's Battery and the Union and Centreville road, upon which road the enemy was supposed to be advancing. I had gained a position near the desired point, when I was met by Colonel Davies, who informed me that he had beaten the enemy handsomely in front. I told him that I had been ordered back to Centreville by Colonel Miles, that the rest of my brigade had gone on, and that I had been directed to go to that point with my regiment for the purpose of facing the enemy there, which I had done, and Colonel Davies went, as I supposed, to his brigade. Soon after this I was met by a staff officer of General McDowell's, who told me to put my brigade in position on the left of the road from Centreville to Blackburn's Ford, and stretching toward the Union and Centreville road, facing the enemy. Other troops had also fallen back to this point—distant about a mile from Cen-

treville—and about 6 o'clock P. M. Captain Alexander, of the corps of Engineers, directed me, by order of General McDowell, to take the general arrangement of the troops at that point in my own hands, he suggesting, as a good line of defense, between a piece of woods on the right and one on the left. the line facing equally towards the enemy, who were supposed to be coming either on the Union or the Blackburn road. I immediately formed that line as best I could of the regiments nearest the position, placing the men in the ravines, and the artillery, as far as possible, on the hills in the rear of the infantry.

Before Captain Alexander gave me this last direction I learned that Colonel Miles had altered the position of some regiments which I had placed before, especially the 3d Michigan Regiment, which I had ordered to form close column by division, to remain as a reserve, and await further orders from me. The officer in command of the regiment at that time, Lieutenant Colonel Stevens (Colonel McConnell being unwell, but on the ground), immediately executed that order, and put his regiment in close column. I went to some other part of the field, and on returning found this regiment deployed in line of battle, and in another position. I immediately inquired of Colonel Stevens the reason of their position being altered. He told me that Colonel Miles had directed this movement. I asked him why? Colonel Stevens replied, "I do not know; but I have no confidence in Colonel Miles." I inquired the reason why. Colonel Stevens answered, "*Because Colonel Miles is drunk.*" That closed the conversation. I sent Colonel Stevens back with his regiment to form close column by division, as at first. I then reported to Captain Alexander that I had been interfered with in my disposition of the troops during the day, and I could not carry out General McDowell's orders as long as I was interfered with by a drunken man. Captain Alexander then answered that General McDowell now vested the whole disposition of the troops with me, and that I must use my own judgment. I went to place another battalion in line, and I was met by Colonel Miles, who ordered me to form that regiment in another direction. I replied that "I should obey no more orders that he might see fit to give me." Colonel Miles then said, "Colonel Richardson, I shall put you in arrest." I told him, "I never should obey his arrest, and that he never could put me in that position." Colonel Miles answered that he did not understand this. I said nothing, and went on with further disposition of the troops, which was done according to the diagram. As soon as the line of battle was well formed the enemy's cavalry made its appearance on the Centreville and Manassas road, and I ordered Lieutenat Benjamin to open his rifled cannon upon them, which he did, and the cavalry disappeared after a few shots. It was now nearly dark, and the troops encamped in their present position. About 10 o'clock P. M. General McDowell informed me that a retreat was resolved upon; that the troops must be started on the road to Fairfax as soon as possible; and ordered me to move last and cover the retreat of the army with my brigade. I told the General I would do so, and would stand by him as long as any man would. I left with my brigade at 2 o'clock A. M, after all the other regiments and batteries had retired. On reaching Fairfax, found it abandoned by our troops, and I covered the rear, bringing up my brigade in good order, the New York regiment in front, then the Massachusetts regiment, and the two Michigan regiments in rear of the whole. Arrived at Arlington at 2 P. M. on Monday after the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. B. RICHARDSON,
Colonel Commanding 4th Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS RICHARDSON'S BRIGADE,
February 5th, 1862.

BRIGADE ORDER,
No. 6.

The general commanding the brigade considers it his duty, and takes this opportunity to convey to the troops under his command his good opinion of their conduct as soldiers in the late affairs in which the two detachments, one of the 3d Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Captain Lowing, of that regiment, and the other of the 37th New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Burke, of the same regiment, were engaged with superior forces of the enemy on the "Occoquan River." The daring attack of Lieutenant Colonel Burke and his party on a house occupied by the enemy, and the fearless reconnoissance of Captain Lowing and his detachment of the 3d Michigan Volunteers in front of superior forces of the enemy, deserve, and the general commanding this brigade hopes will obtain, the just commendation of all those who take any interest in the patriotism and discipline of the American soldier. The general would again remind the 3d Michigan Volunteers that he has not forgotten that that regiment, together with the 2d Michigan, performed gallant service last summer in the most considerable campaign which has yet taken place against the enemy, and from being the first troops actually engaged against the enemy, not only showed the highest discipline and skill in the attack

of the 18th of July at Blackburn's Ford, but also exhibited a coolness and order in covering the retreat to Washington of the 21st of July, which has rendered both these regiments an honor to the country.

The Michigan Fifth, also, although having been a shorter time in service than the other regiments of the brigade have rendered effective service at different times, especially in the affair of a detachment under Captain Quackenbush of that regiment in an encounter near "Pohick Church," in which he met and drove back a superior force, and its drill and discipline have shown that when further opportunities shall offer they will not fail in rendering themselves a credit to the brigade.

I. B. RICHARDSON,
Brig. General.

The regiment in command of Colonel S. G. Champlin, Colonel McConnell having resigned, encamped during the winter near Alexandria with the 2d and 5th, and moved to the Peninsula in March following, entering upon the campaign under McClellan as a part of Berry's brigade (3d) 3d division, 3d corps. It was in the battle at Williamsburg, May 5th, performing gallant and efficient service.

Extract from General Berry's brigade report, date June 1st, covering the battle of Williamsburg:

Yesterday morning in obedience to orders, I moved my brigade from its camping grounds some three miles below the vicinity of these works where we bivouacked at 12 M. I placed the 37th New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Raidon commanding (Colonel Hayman having been previously detailed as division officer of the day), in the woods along the two sides (west and north). At one o'clock I received an order to place my entire command behind or in rear of the intrenchments. I had scarcely got my men into their several positions when I received an order to have one regiment placed in the woods on the left of the Williamsburg road on our front.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"The 2d Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Poe, was on picket duty. I ordered him to concentrate his regiment on its right flank and hold it in readiness to move to the front. On my order, Colonel Poe sent forward two companies under the command of Major Dillman, who took position on the flank of the 37th New York and did excellent service. The 3d Michigan moved into the woods on the left, about one mile in advance of this camp, and by gallant fighting drove the enemy for more than a mile along the left of the woods into and through the slashings. At this time the 5th Michigan came into the field and was conducted forward by myself; with it I relieved the 3d, and placed the 3d in reserve to the 5th. About an hour later a portion of other regiments came up and formed on the left of the 3d and 5th Michigan.

"We steadily drove the enemy forward so far that I had serious fears of being flanked by the enemy, as they were driving our troops down the road and plain as well as on the right of the road. We were at this time in the woods on the left of the camp from which General Casey's forces had been driven and we fully commanded it with our rifles. I then passed through the slashings some one hundred yards and found the 37th New York and Colonel Poe's two companies under Major Dillman in position and at work.

"We held the enemy in check and could have driven them farther forward had the centre and right of our troops been able to have held their position. About 5.30 P. M., I discovered the 37th New York moving to rear. On inquiry, I found they had been ordered to fall back by the General of division to prevent being flanked and captured.

"I then gave orders to the other regiments to fall back also, some portions of which did not get it in consequence of the thick woods, but all did make good their movement to the rear and came into this camp in fair order.

"This brigade has suffered severely and is much reduced. The ground we fought on was swampy and thickly wooded. It was almost impossible to keep our line connected. The enemy repeatedly attempted to turn our left, but by the exertions of Colonel Stevens and Major Pierce, were as often handsomely met and repulsed.

"Colonel Poe's three companies first concentrated were sent by order of General Heintzelman to form a line across the rear to prevent straggling from the army.

"The other five companies were reported also to General Heintzelman and went into action on the main road under the command of Colonel Poe in person. These companies suffered severely, as they fought largely superior numbers.

"For the particulars of this fight, I especially refer to Colonel Poe's report. I have to

say that the regiments of this command fought a hard fight in a most difficult position and under great disadvantages. They fully sustained their former reputation as good fighters, and I am constrained to say did their part to secure a victory to our arms. I have to make honorable mention of Colonel Champlin of 3d Michigan (who was wounded in the fight). Colonel Stevens and Major Pierce, also of the 3d, did their duty nobly. I am pleased to add that Colonel Champlin's wound is not dangerous, though severe. This regiment's fire told fearfully on the enemy.

"Colonel Terry and Major Fairbanks, of the 5th, both displayed their accustomed bravery, and their regiment fought well and gallantly and maintained, with the 3d, our ground against great odds.

"Colonel Poe makes honorable mention of Lieutenant Colonel Williams and Adjutant R. H. Mahon, and I wish to add also Major Dillman, who, it will be remembered, commanded two companies on the flank of the 37th New York.

"I wish to accord great credit to Lieutenant Colonel Stevens for services rendered in getting a portion of the 3d and 5th regiments well off the ground after our retreat was made difficult. The men of these regiments were unwilling to quit the ground they had won, and it was not until they had fired the last cartridge and all they could obtain from the boxes of the wounded and killed that they were willing to fall back; being accustomed to woods life, they came into their old camp in order and without losing any men as prisoners."

It was heavily engaged at Fair Oaks May 30th, serving then in the 1st Division, losing 30 killed, 124 wounded and 15 missing, including among the killed Captain S. A. Judd.

Lieutenant Colonel Stevens commanding the regiment after Colonel Champlin was wounded, makes mention in his report to General Berry, commanding brigade, of the part taken by the 3d in this engagement as follows:

"At about 2 P. M , an order was received to take our position in rear of the redoubt on our right, which was immediately complied with. We remained in this position but a short time, when we took up the line of march across the fields and parallel with the Williamsburg road, hastening as rapidly as possible toward the front, where our troops had for some time previously been actively engaged. The distance being about one mile and a half from the redoubt to the scene of action, was soon passed over, where Colonel Champlin received orders to lead his regiment at once into action, deploying at the same time in line of battle upon the left of the road, our right resting upon an *abatis*, while the left was thrown forward at a double-quick into a thicket of pines.

"The engagement now became general, and it was with the greatest difficulty that our corps of sharp-shooters, under command of Captain Judd, could penetrate this mass of fallen timber and dislodge the enemy from their strong position ; but the steady and cool behavior of our men, and with the telling effect of the deadly aim of their rifles, soon compelled them to fall back, while our regiment pressed forward, charging through the fallen timber and driving the enemy beyond the fence in rear of the camp of General Palmer's brigade, some eighty rods distant, where they again formed and made another stand. It was at this time that the brave Colonel Champlin received a severe wound, which prevented him from taking further part in the action, and with his orders I now proceeded to rally the different companies of the regiment together in line for the purpose of again pressing forward and dislodging the enemy from his new position. While thus engaged the Michigan 5th regiment came up and at the same time the order that they were to relieve us. Accordingly our regiment was ordered to remain at a halt, while the Michigan 5th pushed forward and engaged the enemy. With your instructions we now advanced in support of this regiment and during the remainder of the action the two regiments fought "bravely side by side."

"About 4 P. M., and while the contest was as determined as ever, it was discovered that our ammunition was nearly expended, when Major Pierce of our regiment volunteered to undertake the task of procuring ammunition and further orders, which had now become hazardous, as there seemed to be a disposition of the enemy to turn both our right and left flanks.

"It was now about 5.30 P. M., the enemy crowding the forces back who were engaged upon our right, that we found ourselves, together with the remnants of the 5th Michigan and 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, isolated from our forces upon either flank, that it was deemed proper by the senior officers present of the different regiments to withdraw to the rear, and being the senior officer present upon the ground, I gave the order to fall back slowly from the field, which had now become hopeless for us to attempt to hold for the night owing to a want of ammunition, which was done in good order, returning to camp about 9 P. M.

"In making this hasty report, I have not time to particularize, as it would be impossible, as all, both officers and men, did their duty nobly. I cannot close the report, however, without mentioning the coolness and good conduct of Majors Pierce and Fairbanks, the former for gallant services rendered while in command of the left wing of our regiment, and the latter for great assistance rendered to me while retiring from the field.

"I also beg leave to call your attention to the gallant Captain Judd, who fell while bravely leading our sharpshooters in the early part of the action. He was one of the 'bravest of the brave,' and his loss will be deeply regretted by the regiment, and all who knew him."

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 3D CORPS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., June 5th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 15.

I. Brave regiments of this division, you have won for us a high reputation. The country is satisfied. Your friends at home are proud of you.

After two battles and victories, purchased with much blood, you may be counted veterans.

I appeal, then, to your experience, to your high intelligence, to put in practice on the battle field the discipline you have acquired in camp. It will enable you to conquer with more certainty and less loss.

II. "Shoulder straps and chevrons," you are marked men! You must be ever in the front.

Colonels and Field Officers, when it comes to the bayonet lead the charge; at other times circulate among your men and supervise; keep officers and men to their constituted commands, stimulate the laggard, brand the coward, direct the brave, prevent companies "huddling up," or mixing.

III. Marksmen, never in the fight cheapen your rifles. When you fire, make sure and hit. In woods and *abatis*, one man in three is to fire, the others reserve their loads to repel an onset or to head a rush.

It is with short rushes and this extra fire, from time to time, that such ground is gained. Each man up in front line, none delaying, share danger alike, then the peril and loss will be small.

IV. Men, you brave individuals in the ranks, whose worth and daring, unknown perhaps to your superiors, but recognized by your comrades, influence more than others. I know that you exist. I have watched you in the fire. Your merit is sure to have its recompense. Your comrades at the bivouac will repeat your deeds, and it will gladden your families. In the end you will be brought before the country.

V. Color-bearers of regiments, bear them proudly in the fight, erect and defiantly in the first line. It will cast terror into the opponents to see them sustained and carried forward; let them be the beacon light of each regiment. The noblest inscription on your banners are the traces of the balls.

VI. Again, noble division, I wish you success and new victories, until the cause of our sacred union being triumphant, you return honored to your homes.

By order of Brigadier General Kearny,

W. E. STURGIS, *A. A. A. G.*

HEADQUARTERS BERRY'S BRIGADE,
June 5th, 1862.
Official: G. W. WILSON, *A. A. A. G.*

From the New York Tribune correspondent, dated June 4th, 1862, in relation to Michigan troops at Fair Oaks:

* * * * * * * * *

"*Sixty thousand men!* I now comprehend the Niagara roar of musketry before which some of our regiments could not be held fast, and which made conversation between horsemen, whose saddles touched each other, audible only when screamed; and my veneration of the fighting done by the warriors of Berry's brigade, and by the men whom Kearny led up, and by all the others who stood by Peck, and Couch, and Keyes, and who rallied under the fluttering cloak of the fiery Heintzelman, is glowing. Companionship in arms with such men would to me be the most satisfactory distinction. I would covet the honor, if usage could confer it, of adoption into either of the Michigan regiments whom I saw on the leap through the shot and shell infested wood—on the leap to the ruin advancing upon us from the front to take it in flank and stay it—an adoption with a visible sign, so that when asked, 'To what service do you belong?' I could proudly reply, 'I belong to Berry's Brigade.' Cromwell never had better troops than those who, under the command of this good officer, swept with fire and steel the whole rebel force from Casey's

camping ground and earthworks, piling it with monuments of their terrible marksmanship. They fired away every one of their sixty cartridges to a man, and then gathered everywhere the unconsumed cartridges from the boxes of the dead and wounded and economically used them. A North Carolina regiment sent against the 3d Michigan had its front file wholly knocked down by a volley. The next file turned to run. A line of bayonets depressed behind them held them fast. 'Charge!' ordered the Michigan colonel. Over the rail fence leaped our men, with a yell that ever smites terror. Their bayonet points were not waited for. The Carolinians broke and ran."

The regiment in command of Major Byron R. Pierce was also engaged at Charles City Cross Road on June 30th, and on July 1st at Malvern Hill.

The campaign of the Peninsula made historic the fields of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill, weaving wreaths of glory for Michigan men, and giving them National fame. Ransack the annals of that campaign, aye, even of the entire war, and such another compliment cannot be found as that by Prince de Joinville to Berry's brigade of Kearny's division at Fair Oaks, made up of the 2d, 3d, and 5th Michigan, and 37th New York. The Prince says:

"Meanwhile Heintzelman rushes to the rescue. As at Williamsburg, Kearny arrives in good time to re-establish the fight. Berry's brigade of this division, composed of Michigan regiments and an Irish battalion (37th N. Y.), advanced firm as a wall into the midst of the disordered mass, which wanders over the battlefield, and does more by its example than the most powerful reinforcements; about a mile of the ground has been lost, fifteen pieces of cannon, the camp of the division of the advance guard, that of General Casey; but now we hold our own."

The campaign on the Peninsula having ended, the army was withdrawn and soon entered on the Pope campaign.

The regiment, having returned with the army, was in the engagement at Groveton (Bull Run), of the 29th of June, losing twenty killed, with a large number missing, and on September 1st was again engaged at Chantilly.

Thus ended the disastrous Pope campaign, and the army, broken and demoralized, was withdrawn within the fortifications around Washington.

The regiment, after the battle of Chantilly, took up its line of march with its brigade for Fort Lyon, via Fairfax Station, reaching the fort on the 3d, and bivouacked on Hunting Creek, and then marched a short distance and encamped until the 10th, when it again moved via Fairfax Seminary to Fort Ward, remaining there until the 25th, when it broke camp and marched to Upton's Hill.

In October the 3d corps, to which the regiment belonged, was sent as a corps of observation up the Potomac as far as Edwards Ferry, and on October 11th the 3d, with its brigade, broke camp at Upton's Hill, marched to the Chain Bridge, and, crossing it, continued the march up the river road, passing Tennallytown, Rockville, and Darnstown, and on the 12th reached Edwards Ferry, Maryland, where it was engaged on picket duty until the 28th, when it marched via Poolsville to White's Ford and crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and then, via Leesburg, Millville, Waterloo, and Warrenton, went into camp on the 23d at Falmouth.

Crossing the Rappahannock on the 13th of December, it was under fire three days at the first battle of Fredericksburg, sustaining a loss of nine in wounded.

From a report of Major M. B. Houghton, commanding regiment:

"I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the 3d regiment Michigan Volunteers in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862:

"In accordance with brigade order, this regiment broke camp December 11th, at 6 o'clock A. M., and occupied the position assigned it in the brigade. After crossing the

river December 13th, the regiment marched nearly one mile down the river, and was ordered to halt and lie down. After remaining in this position nearly fifteen minutes, I received an order from Lieutenant Freeman of General Barry's staff, directing me to move the regiment to the front and support battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, which was at that time hotly engaged with the enemy. Upon arriving at the battery I formed my line of battle in its rear, my right resting upon a road running at right angles with my line. I then directed the men to lie down, where they remained nearly an hour. An attempt being then made by the enemy to capture the battery, I moved the regiment nearly ten rods in front of it when it ceased firing. The enemy failing in their attempt to capture it, or drive us from our position, hastily retreated to the woods. I then moved by the rear rank to the rear of the battery, and reoccupied my first position, where I remained until after dark, when I received an order to place the regiment on picket, the right of my line resting upon the left of the pickets of General Robinson's brigade, and to prolong said line. In this position we remained until December 14th, 8 o'clock P. M., when I was relieved by another regiment and ordered to occupy the position first assigned me, December 13th, in the rear of the battery. In this position we remained until December 15th, at 10 o'clock P. M., when we received orders to move to the rear, where we joined the brigade near the stone house, and marched left in front across the river, where we bivouacked for the night, and the next morning we were marched back to our old camp, where the regiment is at present quartered.

"In closing this report permit me to bring to your attention the names of Captain E. S. Pierce and Captain I. S. Geer, both acting field officers, who ably assisted me upon the march and during the engagement of Saturday, December 13th. Also Adjutant George W. Remington and all officers and men—each vied with the other in sustaining the reputation of the regiment won at Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross Road, Groveton, Chantilly, etc. The following is a correct list of the casualties that have occurred: Wounded, Privates William Williams, company B, back; Charles Miller, company B, arm; Wm. Osborne, company C, hand; H. S. Briggs, company F, head; Michael Kane, company G, foot; Ira Austin, company I, foot."

Recrossing the Rappahannock on December 15th, following the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment occupied its former camp. January 20th, 1863, it marched with its corps to United States Ford, but without crossing the river, returned to camp near Falmouth, where it lay until April 28th. Breaking camp at that date, it crossed the Rappahannock May 1st, at United States Ford, and moved up near Chancellor's House. In the engagement at Chancellorsville it sustained a loss of sixty-three killed, wounded, and missing, Captain Joseph Mason being among the killed.

At Chancellorsville the 3d was in Sickles's 3d corps, driving the enemy on the morning of the first day, but are flanked and cut off, fall back, charge into the woods and open communication. Fired into next day at daylight, a severe struggle ensues. Again forced back, the enemy advance in overwhelming numbers to crush the Federal line; they are met and checked by a heavy fire on their advance, they hesitate, waver, and are still.

Colonel pierce in a report says:

"April 28th, 1863, we broke camp and once more moved towards the Rappahannock, crossed it at United States Ford May 1st, and moved up near to the Chancellor House and went into position, supporting the first line of battle. On the 2d we were moved to the front and drove the enemy four miles, but soon found that he had turned the right flank of the 11th corps, and that we were nearly cut off, but fell back to near our position of the morning before, and there charged the woods at 10 P. M., and opened communication with the main army. At daylight of the 3d we were fired into by the enemy, and after a long and severe struggle were forced back one mile to a new position, which we held until the morning of the 6th, when we recrossed the river and occupied our old camps. Our whole loss in this movement was sixty-three killed, wounded, and missing."

Berry's division, in which the regiment was serving, was prominently engaged at Chancellorsville, losing its gallant commander, and receiving the following notice in the American Cyclopedia:

"* * * The Federal line was formed with the division of General Berry on the

right, that of General Birney next, on the left, and Generals Williams and Whipple supporting. By half past five General Berry became engaged, and a terrible conflict ensued. The infantry of the enemy were advanced in overwhelming numbers for the purpose of crushing the Federal line, but the force of General Sickles and Slocum held them in check. The contest became desperate, hand to hand, and the carnage great. It continued until 8:45 A. M., without the slightest intermission, when there was a temporary suspension on the Federal side occasioned by getting out of ammunition. The position was, however, held by the bayonet for nearly an hour until a supply was received and an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House. The contest now raged in this vicinity." * * * * * * * * * * *

Breaking camp again on the 11th of June, 1863, the regiment, still in Sickles's 3d corps marched via Centreville, Edward's Ferry, and Frederick City, to Gettysburg, Pa., over dusty roads and during an intense heat. It was engaged in the actions of the 2d and 3d of July, at Gettysburg. Having on the 2d been hurriedly pushed forward (together with the 5th Mich.) as sharp-shooters on a skirmish line about a mile beyond Emmettsburg turnpike, the enemy were discovered moving in large force for the purpose of turning the union left. A report being made of this fact to General Sickles, he at once advanced his line to an advantageous position to repel the attack. Soon the enemy made his anticipated assault, and after a spirited resistance for about two hours without receiving expected supports, Sickles fell back to his original position where a most desperate and formidable attack was made by the troops of General Longstreet. The line being strengthened by the 5th Corps and other troops, the rebels were effectually repulsed, with great loss however, on both sides. The 3d Michigan was hotly engaged during this and the following day, losing forty-one killed, wounded, and missing. Having followed the retreating enemy to Williamsport, it marched thence to Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac and moved to Manassas Gap. It was engaged at Wapping Heights, July 23d, but without loss. On the 17th of August the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and from there to New York, whither it had been ordered to aid in the preservation of the public peace during the then pending draft. Remaining there some days, it moved to Troy, N. Y., where it was stationed two weeks. It then repaired to its brigade in the Army of the Potomac, arriving at Culpepper September 17th. On the 11th of October, falling back across the Rappahannock by way of Auburn Heights, it had a slight skirmish with the rebels on the 13th, with a loss of one wounded. Moving thence by Manassas and Centreville, it lay at Fairfax Station four days, and thence moved forward to Catlett's Station.

The regiment broke camp at Warrenton Junction, November 7th, and moved with the army to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, where it engaged in the battle at that place November 8th; then marched to Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where it encamped until the 26th, when it broke camp and crossed the Rapidan, taking part in the advance on Mine Run, and on the 27th became engaged with the enemy at Bartlett's Mills or Locust Grove, losing eight in wounded. On the 28th it marched to Mine Run, having a skirmish on the 29th. On the 30th the regiment charged on the enemy's works, driving them from three lines of rifle pits, but failing in being supported, had to fall back to its original position. Having fallen back with the army, it again arrived at its camp at Brandy Station, on the 2d of December, having lost during the movement thirty-one killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 23d of December, 1863, 207 of the regiment reënlisted as Veteran Volunteers. Returning to this State, these veterans were given the usual furlough of thirty days, at the expiration of which they returned to the regiment.

Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, on the morning of the 4th of May, 1864, it advanced and encamped at Chancellorsville. On the three following days the regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. M. B. Houghton, and then in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, participated in the battles of the Wilderness, sustaining a heavy loss, including Captains Andrew Nickerson and Milton Leonard killed on the 6th. It was also engaged at Todd's Tavern on the 8th.

In the battle of the Wilderness the 3d was in Birney's division, 2d corps, which is mentioned in the American Cyclopedia as follows:

"* * * The next movement of the enemy was to press between the corps of Generals Warren and Hancock on the left center. Here the contest commenced about 3 P. M. In anticipation of this movement General Hancock's advance had been checked, and his corps was rapidly moving to close the gap between it and the center. One division of the 6th corps, under General Getty, had been detached and moved to the left, taking position on the right of the Orange Court-house plank road. The advance consisting of the 1st brigade of the 2d division of the 2d corps had scarcely formed a junction with General Getty, when the enemy belonging to Lieutenant General Hill's corps made a powerful attack upon them. The position was held with the utmost obstinacy; meanwhile the remainder of General Hancock's corps arrived and attacked the enemy's right and front. The divisions of Generals Birney, Barlow, and Gibbon took an active part, and the contest became exceedingly bloody. Such was the nature of the undergrowth that there was little opportunity to use artillery. The furious fire of the enemy's musketry was seldom surpassed." * * * *

On the 12th, at Spottsylvania, it participated in the successful charge of the 2d corps, capturing a number of prisoners and two rebel battle flags. Prior to this engagement the 3d was consolidated temporarily with the 5th infantry. The regiment also took part in the engagement on the North Anna river on the 23d and 24th; thence it marched to the Pamunky, which it crossed on the 27th, and advanced toward Cold Harbor, and took part in the fight at that place on June 7th. In addition to the engagements mentioned, the 3d also participated in a number of minor actions and skirmishes. Its loss during the month of May was thirty-one killed, one hundred and nineteen wounded, and twenty-nine missing. On the 9th of June, at Cold Harbor, the regiment, with the exception of the reënlisted men, and such as had joined since the date of original organization, and certain designated officers were ordered to proceed to this State for the purpose of being discharged. The remaining officers and men were formed into a battalion of four companies, and attached to the 5th Michigan infantry. The order consolidating these regiments was confirmed by special orders of the War Department, issued on the 13th of June, 1864. On the 20th day of June, the organization, which had been one of the first in the field, was formally mustered out of the U. S. service.

This regiment participated in engagements at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861; Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; siege of Yorktown, Va., April 4 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863; Auburn Heights, Va., October 1, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29 and 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsyl-

vania, Va., May 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 17, 1864.

Four companies of this regiment having been merged in the 5th infantry, their services and engagements will be found in the records of that regiment, having served with it until the close of the war.

The total enrollment of the 3d was 1,000 officers and enlisted men, while it lost four officers, ninety-six men killed in action, forty-seven men died of wounds, two officers and seventy-five men of disease.

"They onward pass through blood and flame,
Baptized unto a holier name;
Their eyes have looked within the veil,
And hence their lips are sealed and pale."

NOTES.—From a correspondent: "It will be remembered that after the battle of Chancellorsville General Birney caused to be struck and distributed among the deserving soldiers of his division several hundred bronze medals, patterned somewhat after the 'Kearny Cross.' The medal was awarded only to such non-commissioned officers and privates as as especially distinguished themselves in that memorable engagement. Since then the division has performed some of the most remarkable marches on record, and has participated with its usual zeal and heroism in the battle of Gettysburg and the affair at Wapping Heights, in both of which occasions it was noticed that the possessors of these decorations were specially prominent in deeds of bravery and prowess. In view of this fact, and to satisfy himself of the efficacy of medals or other awards of merit, caused an investigation to be made into the fate of these Chancellorsville heroes in their subsequent encounters with the enemy up to and including the Gettysburg campaign. From the report the following facts relative to the 3d and 5th Michigan infantry, the two Michigan regiments in this division:

3d Infantry.—Thirty-five received the original award. Of these one was killed, five wounded, one absent on leave, two absent sick, one dead, and twenty-five were present for duty.

5th Infantry.—Thirty-five received the original award. Of these four were killed, ten wounded, two absent on leave, and nineteen present for duty."

General Sickles in a speech delivered in Detroit, April 19th, 1864, said:

"I am proud to address the people of a State which does not owe to the union army a single man. I rejoice in my heart that I stand on soil honored not only by the noble examples of its citizens at home, but by the brilliant reputation on battle-fields as I have seen them, of the heroic soldiers of Michigan.

"I have also another desire to pass through this State. In the spring of 1861, I, in common with others of my fellow countrymen, felt it my duty to take up arms, throw out my banner, and call upon them to rally round my standard. With gratitude I remember that from Michigan I received one hundred as gallant men as ever shouldered a musket or followed a leader. They had sought in Pennsylvania and Ohio to attach themselves to a command, and traveled 1,400 miles to join the 'Excelsior Brigade,' in which they have since served. It is my proud privilege to bear testimony to the courage and fidelity of the 3d and 5th regiments which so well corroborates the opinion of the gallant Kearny, who has often said he never commanded troops which came more up to the standard that would do honor to any troops in the world."

From the New York Evening Post, June 11th, 1861:

"Four men of the Michigan regiment (3d) performed a very shrewd act to-day twelve miles out from Alexandria towards Manassas Junction. They were out 'prospecting,' and got away too far from camp. The sight of some rebel troopers warned them of their situation. Three of the four concealed themselves in a hedge or thicket, and left one on the highway unarmed. Two rebel troopers soon came up and arrested the Federal soldier. They dismounted and asked the Michigan man who he was. 'I belong to the Michigan regiment of Federal troops,' was his reply. 'Then you are our prisoner,' said the troopers. At this moment the three concealed Federal soldiers rushed from their ambush, with the exclamation, 'No! you are our prisoners!' Sure enough, the Virginians were taken completely by surprise and surrendered. The Michigan boys are in high glee over the act."

THIRD INFANTRY (REORGANIZED).

The 3d Infantry having been mustered out of service on the 20th of June, 1863, orders were issued to reorganize the regiment, under the call for troops of July following. Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Houghton, of the old regiment, was authorized to proceed with this duty, and the camp was fixed at Grand Rapids. On the 15th of October the new organization was completed and mustered in, having 879 officers and men on its rolls. The regiment left Grand Rapids on the 20th, in command of Colonel Houghton, proceeding to Nashville, and from thence to Decatur, Ala., where it was stationed on the 31st of October.

During the month of November, 1864, the regiment was stationed at that point. On the 23d its advance picket on the Moulton and Courtland road was driven in, when five companies moved out and encountered a small force of the enemy, driving it back without loss. On the 25th the regiment moved toward Murfreesboro, Tenn., arriving there on the 27th, and was ordered to duty at Fort Rosecrans. While Gen. Milroy was engaged at the Cedars, with the principal part of Forrest's command, Faulkner's brigade of mounted infantry, on the 7th of December, made a dash on the picket line at Murfreesboro, driving in the pickets and gaining possession of the town; when four companies of the regiment, together with four companies of the 181st Ohio, with a section of artillery, after a spirited engagement of an hour, repulsed the enemy, re-establishing the picket line, drove him for nearly two miles, when the command was withdrawn and returned to the fort. On the 9th, while the regiment was on a foraging expedition, it came up with the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of the 7th and 12th Kentucky mounted infantry, taking five prisoners. On the 15th it marched to the relief of a supply train, which had been attacked on its way from Stevenson, Ala., and on approaching the point a skirmish took place, when the force retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until January 16th, 1865, when it moved to Huntsville, Ala., and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps. On the 31st it was ordered, with its corps, to Eastport, Miss., and proceeding as far as Nashville in that direction the order was countermanded, and it went into camp at that point, and on the 6th of February again moved to Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until the 16th of March, when, with its brigade, it took up a line of march through East Tennessee, reaching New Market on the 18th; remaining there until the 29th, the march was again resumed; reaching Bull's Gap, it encamped for a week, and then proceeded to Jonesboro, and went into camp at that point April 7th, and was engaged as scouts and on expeditions

into the surrounding country, pursuing, capturing, and driving off numerous guerrilla bands then infesting that section. Information having been received on the 20th of April of the fall of Richmond, the regiment was ordered back to Nashville, arriving there on the 28th. Remaining in Nashville until June 15th, it proceeded, with its corps, by rail to Johnsville, thence by steamer down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, La., arriving there July 5th, and crossing the Gulf of Mexico, arrived at Indianola, Texas, and then marched to Green Lake, reaching there on the 11th; remaining there until September 12th, it started for Western Texas, and after a fatiguing march of fourteen days reached San Antonio, and encamped near that place, and on the 6th of November moved into the city, when it was detailed to erect a post hospital, and afterwards engaged on provost guard duty. During the winter two companies were on duty at Gonzales. Early in the spring the regiment was ordered to Victoria, and was there mustered out of service May 26th, 1866, when it started for Michigan. Marching to Indianola, it took steamer to New Orleans, and thence via the Mississippi river to Cairo, where it took rail to Detroit, arriving there on the 10th of June, when it was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment was engaged at Decatur, Ala., October 28, 29, 30, 1864; Murfreesboro, Tenn., November 30 to December 20, 1864.

The enrollment of this regiment was 1,109, while its losses were 158, being one man died of wounds and one officer, and 156 men of disease, a large loss compared with the time of service, but owing much to severe marching in Texas, under a hot sun, and then for a time encamped at Green Lake, a most unhealthy point, where much disease prevailed, and where the largest portion of deaths occurred.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Rally, men and brothers, rally!
'T is the time for you and me;
We will stand by one another
Round the standard of the free."

The 4th regiment of infantry was recruited mostly on a line running from Monroe county along through the southern tier of counties westward, including St. Joseph county, and was organized by Colonel Dwight A. Woodbury of Adrian, who held a commission as Colonel of militia, and who had hitherto taken a prominent part in the military of the State.

The field officers of the regiment were appointed under the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Michigan, May 16th, 1861,

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

The following appointments are hereby made in the Michigan troops:
Dwight A. Woodbury, Colonel 4th regiment.
William W. Duffield, Lieutenant Colonel 4th regiment.
Jonathan W. Childs, Major 4th regiment.

* * * * * * * * *

The 4th regiment will be rendezvoused at Adrian as soon as quarters are ready. The field officers of the 4th will report by letter to Colonel Woodbury at Adrian forthwith.

* * * * * * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

While the 4th was in progress of organization, and while localities throughout the State were urging the Governor to accept companies for service with a view of forming new regiments, he received the following communication from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1861.

Governor Austin Blair, Lansing, Michigan:

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to forward you, enclosed herewith, the plan of the organization of the volunteers for three years, or during the war. Three regiments are assigned to your State, making in addition to the one regiment of three months' militia already called for, four regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than four regiments, of which only three are to serve for three years, or during the war; and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The Governor, entertaining other views in regard to the necessities of the country at that time for immediate preparation to meet coming emergencies, assumed the responsibility of establishing a camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, and accordingly published the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., May 21th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 25.

In accordance with a letter from the Secretary of War, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the Commander-in-chief feels obliged to decline the rendezvousing of any more State troops by regiments. In order, however, to prepare for any future call, and to insure at the least expense to the State an efficient corps of officers and non-commissioned officers, two additional regiments will be formed.

* * * * * * * * *

A camp of instruction for the officers and non-commissioned officers of these regiments will soon be established at such time and at such points as shall be hereafter designated.

* * * * * * * * *

The camp of instruction will be under the command of the Brigadier General of State troops.

* * * * * * * * *

Officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians detailed as above when rendezvoused will be mustered into the service of the State, subject to be mustered into the service of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the "Military Force Law," approved May 10th, 1861, and will be allowed, according to rank, pay proper, and commutation of rations without farther allowances.

Regimental commanders will report for approval by the Commander-in-chief the names of suitable candidates to fill the vacancies among the commissioned officers, and will themselves fill vacancies occurring among non-commissioned officers, and also report the names of any officers who may be found incompetent.

The companies herein organized into regiments will be entitled to preference on any future call if their rolls are kept up to the minimum number required by the War Department, and in that view it is recommended that the enrollment be continued, where it can be done without expense to the State, but not otherwise.

The Commander-in-chief regrets that the decision of the Secretary of War, as expressed in the subjoined letter, compels him to change his intention of immediately calling into the active service of the State the many patriotic volunteers who have so nobly tendered their services in defense of the union. He trusts, however, that the spirit of patriotism so remarkably manifested in all portions of the State will be kept alive ready to meet any future requisition of the Federal government.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

Immediately following the publication of the order the Governor decided to make the number of regiments three in place of two, and the 7th was ordered organized for the Camp of Instruction.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, June 10, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 30.

I. The field officers of the 5th and 6th regiments are hereby appointed, as follows:

5th Regiment—Henry D. Terry, Colonel; Samuel E. Beach, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry R. Mizner, Major.

6th Regiment—Frederick W. Curtenius, Colonel; Thomas S. Clark, Lieutenant Colonel; Edward Bacon, Major.

Ira A. Grosvenor is appointed Colonel of the 7th regiment. The other field officers will be selected in a subsequent order, and the assignment of companies made.

II. Fort Wayne, near Detroit, is selected for the Camp of Instruction, and the officers and non-commissioned officers will rendezvous at that point on Wednesday, the 19th inst., under instructions from the Brigadier General, in accordance with General Order No. 25.

III. The officers will be examined by a military board appointed for that purpose at

the breaking up of the camp, and all such as have made satisfactory progress will have a certificate accordingly, and such as through inattention or incapacity do not make such progress will be dropped.

The colonels of regiments will have the power to grant certificates of merit to non-commissioned officers or to drop them from the regiment for incapacity.

The officers and non-commissioned officers will be paid only during active service, according to General Order No. 25, and the camp will break up at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniform will be prescribed and furnished after the rendezvousing is completed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

In an order under date of June 10th, the complement of field officers of the 7th was completed by the appointment of F. M. Winans as lieutenant colonel and Wm. M. Fenton as major.

The camp was organized and commanded by Brigadier General Alpheus S. Williams, with Colonel James E. Pittman, Major Wm. D. Wilkins, and Captain Henry M. Whittlesey as assistants.

It continued until August 1st following, when it was broken up and the officers and non-commissioned officers were ordered to various localities to recruit their respective companies.

The course of instruction adopted was the same as that practiced in the regular army, which was followed up with ability and energy, bringing about most beneficial results, not only in these particular regiments, but which became apparent in many others by appointment and transfer. The measure received the approval of the State as a most timely and judicious measure, while it was endorsed from abroad by favorable comments of public journals, and at the same time otherwise attracted much notice in neighboring States.

The companies had been recruited for some time prior to the date of the following order of assignment, and had been equally urgent with the 3d for an opportunity to be accepted into the service:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADTUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, May 20th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

I. The 4th regiment is hereby formed, and will consist of the following companies:
Peninsula Guard, Captain W. L. Stoughton, Sturgis.
Barry Guard, Captain J. M. Randolph, Ann Arbor.
Smith Guard, Captain C. Luce, Monroe.
Trenton Volunteers, Captain D. A. Granger, Trenton.
Dexter Union Guard, Captain A. D. Crane, Dexter.
Hudson Volunteers, Captain S. DeGolyer, Hudson.
Adrian Volunteers, Captain J. H. Cole, Adrian.
Hillsdale Volunteers, Captain G. W. Lumbard, Hillsdale.
Grosvenor Union Guard, Captain M. A. Funke, Jonesville.
Tecumseh Volunteers, Captain D. D. Marshall, Tecumseh.

Captains of companies will forthwith report by letter to Colonel D. A. Woodbury at the regimental headquarters, Adrian. As soon as the quarters are ready at Adrian the colonel will order the companies to rendezvous at that point.

* * * * * * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

Captain Stoughton did not enter the service with the Sturgis company, Captain A. R. Wood taking his place.

At the formation of the regiment the companies received an alphabetical

designation. Smith Guard, A; Adrian Volunteers, B; Peninsular Guard, C; Barry Guard, D; Hillsdale Volunteers, E; Hudson Volunteers, F; Tecumseh Volunteers, G; Grosvenor Guard, H; Trenton Volunteers, I; Dexter Union Guard, K.

On a beautiful spot of ground near the quarters of the 4th, known as "Camp Williams," in the suburbs of the city of Adrian, on the 21st day of June, in the presence of thousands of people, the regiment in full dress was formed in a hollow square, inside of which Mrs. W. S. Wilcox, in behalf of the ladies of Adrian, in a few well chosen words, presented the command with an elegant regimental flag. It was received by the men with cheers, and in their behalf was acknowledged in a brief but fitting speech by Colonel D. A. Woodbury, in which he said: "In whatever position we may be assigned, with our banner to cheer us, we will strive to do our duty as American soldiers. To no inferior force shall it ever be surrendered, and sooner than be trailed to treason it shall become the pall of the regiment." Patriotic speeches were also made by C. M. Croswell, Esq., and the Hon. Zachariah Chandler.

The organization of the 4th having been completed, it was mustered into the service of the United States June 20th, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Dwight A. Woodbury, Colonel, Adrian. William W. Duffield, Lieutenant Colonel, Detroit. Jonathan W. Childs, Major, Ypsilanti. Josept Tunnieliff, Surgeon, Jaekson. David P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, Hudson. Franeis S. Earle, Adjutant, Grand Rapids. Henry A. Grannis, Quartermaster, Adrian. Henry N. Strong, Chaplain, Adrian.

A. Captain, Constant Luee, Monroe. First Lieutenant, John M. Oliver, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, A. Morell Rose, Monroe.

B. Captain, James H. Cole, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Jeremiah D. Sloeum, Adrian. Seeond Lieutenant, James E. Avery, Adrian.

C. Captain, Abram R. Wood, Sturgis. First Lieutenant, Henry A. Grannis, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Ebenezer French, Sturgis.

D. Captain, John M. Randolph, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, Riehard G. DuPuy, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Jairus W. Hall, Ann Arbor.

E. Captain, Geerge W. Lombard, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, Charles C. Doolittle, Hillsdale. Seeond Lieutenant, Charles B. Parsons, Hillsdale.

F. Captain, Samuel DeGolyer, Hudson. First Lieutenant, Simon B. Preston, Hudson. Seeond Lieutenant, Joseph L. Smith, Hudson.

G. Captain, David D. Marshall, Tecumseh. First Licutenant, George Monteith, Adrian. Seeond Lieutenant, Jeptha W. Beers, Tecumseh.

H. Captain, Moses A. Funke, Jonesville. First Lieutenant, Simon B. Hadly, Jonesville. Second Lieutenant, William H. MeConnell, Hillsdale.

I. Captain. David A. Granger, Trenton. First Lieutenant, Marshall W. Chapin, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Franeis S. Earle, Grand Rapids.

K. Captain, Alexander D. Crane, Dexter. First Lieutenant, Harrison H. Jeffords, Dexter. Second Lieutenant, James Mulloy, Livingston.

The regiment in command of Colonel Woodbury left its rendezvous at Adrian for Washington, June 25th, numbering on the rolls 1,025 officers and men. In his order for the movement he said: "Let each man remember that he has the honor of Michigan in his keeping."

The fine appearance of the 4th while passing through Cleveland brought from the "Leader" of that city the following general notice of Michigan troops:

"When we see the splendidly armed and equipped regiments from Michigan pass through here on their way to the seat of war, and compare their appearance with that of the regiments whieh recently left Camp Cleveland, it makes us almost ashamed of Ohio, and inelines us to inquire in the mildest and most collected manner, why it is that Michigan in the same length of time, sends regiments to the field prepared for service, while Ohio, who boasts of her enterprise and patriotism, sends from her camps as regiments, mere mobs of men, half uniformed, unarmed, and wholly without drill."

A correspondent writes, on the arrival of the 4th at Harrisburg: "the question came from many of its citizens, 'Has Michigan sent *another* regiment equipped?' and in fact the troops now in Camp Curtain declared that 'if Pennsylvania would only clothe her men like that, she would not have a single citizen left at home.'"

The regiment arrived via Baltimore at Washington during the night of the 2d of July, and went into camp with the 2d and 3d Michigan, near the chain bridge above Georgetown.

Although not actually engaged at Bull Run, July 21st, it took part in the movements connected therewith. Under date of July 21st, 9.10 P. M., Woodbury telegraphed Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, from Fairfax Court House: "We are reliably informed that the enemy's cavalry will attack us on the left to-night. Send instructions."

This regiment aided largely, as did also the 2d, 3d, and 5th, in the construction of the defenses of Washington.

It encamped during the winter following on Miner's Hill, Va., and in the spring of 1862 formed part of McClellan's Peninsula army, being in Griffin's brigade, Morrell's division of Porter's corps, and was in the seige of Yorktown, and in the engagement at Williamsburg, losing at the former Captain A. R. Wood, commanding Company C, killed on April 18th, while on picket duty.

In the first collision on the Chickahominy between the advance of McClellan's army and the rebels at Newbridge, on May 24th, the 4th, led by Colonel Woodbury, waded the stream under a heavy fire and gallantly assailed and drove off a superior force, losing only eight men, while it captured thirty-seven prisoners, of whom fifteen were wounded.

In this battle one Piper was killed, who had a brother in the same company, to whom an officer said, "Your brother has been shot, and if you want to see him alive hurry from here to where they have taken him." "I can't leave," replied the brother. "I have no time now to look after dying brothers. My country has the highest claim on me."

"I might have shot you half a dozen times," said a prisoner, after the fight, to Colonel Woodbury. "Why didn't you?" asked the Colonel, coolly. "I took you for some d—d common orderly!" was the reply.

The affair at Newbridge was so brave and dashing as to be noticed in a dispatch from General McClellan to the War Department, as follows:

"Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan about used up the 'Louisiana Tigers.' Fifty prisoners and fifty killed and wounded."

Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says:

"The first collision on the Chickahominy between the advance of General McClellan's army and the rebels occurred near New Bridge, where the 4th Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, waded the stream and assailed and drove off a superior force, losing but eight men in all, and taking thirty-seven prisoners, of whom fifteen were wounded.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Cold Harbor, Va., under date of May 24th, 1862, says of the affair at Newbridge:

"The most important skirmish that has occurred between our troops and the rebels in front of Richmond took place this morning. Engaged on our side was the 4th Michigan Regiment, Colonel Woodbury, who fought for two hours with desperate and heroic courage an entire rebel rigade. We lost one man killed, two mortally wounded, and four seriously wounded, and did not lose a prisoner. The rebels lost one hundred killed and wounded and thirty-seven prisoners. The following is a detailed account of the affair:

"Intelligence having reached headquarters that quite a force of the enemy was near New Bridge, the 4th Michigan regiment, Colonel Woodbury, was sent to feel them, and if necessary interrupt their quiet. The regiment left camp at 7 A. M., their Colonel at their head, and all in splendid spirits at the prospect of a *rencontre* with the rebels. A secondary object of the expedition was to obtain information in regard to the roads and fords in the vicinity. Lieutenant N. Bowen of the Topographical Engineers went with the expedition; as also a squadron of the 2d regular cavalry, under command of Captain Gordon, a company of the 5th cavalry, Lieutenant Custer; a company of the 18th infantry, Captain Forsyth, and a company of the 2d infantry, Captain McMillan. New Bridge is four miles from camp. They went down the main road to what is called the old mill, and thence turned to the right through a piece of woods, keeping it till they came to an open field, commanding a view of the Chickahominy river. A portion of company A, 4th Michigan regiment, Captain Rose, was here sent forward as skirmishers, and the remnant of the company kept as reserves. The regiment filed out of the woods by flank, and formed in line of battle very nearly parallel with the river, the left extending across the main road. Here the rebels were seen lying behind a fence across the river. The right wing of Colonel Woodbury's regiment was ordered to cross the river, which at this point is about thirty feet wide. In the men plunged, all accoutered as they were, but contrived to keep their muskets in condition to use. In some places the stream, which had been swollen by the rain during the night and morning, was so deep that the men were obliged to swim, and none got over without wading waist-deep. The enemy, who had lain concealed behind a fence close to the opposite bank of the river, kept up an incessant fire upon them. Fortunately the enemy's shots passed harmlessly over their heads; but the shooting did not dismay the men in the least. Lieutenant Bowen attempted to cross the stream with his horse, but the latter was shot under him before he had advanced a third of the way across. This prevented field-officers and the cavalry from attempting to cross the stream. All the companies but two passed the river. One of these remained behind to act as skirmishers in the woods on the right, and the other to keep an eye on the bridge and to the left beyond, to prevent being flanked on either side by the enemy.

"As soon as our men crossed the river the work of firing commenced. Captain Rose's company discharged the first volley on our side. All the remaining companies had their muskets to their shoulders in double-quick time. The firing was brisk and continuous on both sides. The rebels had two pieces of artillery, from which they hurled shells at our men, but the shells, like their volleys of musketry, passed over the heads of our men. Their cannon were planted on a hill beyond, while the infantry still kept position behind the fence, which in addition to having an embankment as a base in the style of old Virginia fences, had a deep and wide ditch in front. The shooting continued for nearly two hours. Our men drove the rebels behind the fence and their encampment at the left. They fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind them, taking refuge in encampments on the hill.

"On our side the last shot was fired. It was not deemed prudent to pursue the retreating enemy. It was evident that they had mistaken our force, or else acted in retiring more intensely cowardly than we ever thought them to be. They had four regiments engaged, 4th and 5th Louisiana regiments, a Virginia and an Alabama regiment, besides their artillery, while on our side there were actually eight companies of the 4th Michigan who did the fighting. Under the circumstances, of course, it was not deemed prudent to follow the foe.

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"In the ditch were found to be twenty-eight dead bodies. Among the killed were two lieutenants. One was shot with two balls through the head, and the body of the other was completely riddled with bullets. Of the thirty-seven prisoners we took, fifteen were wounded. Our men brought them on their shoulders across the stream, whence they were taken to a dwelling house near by, and every possible care given them by our surgeons. They all expressed astonishment at the care shown them, and stated that they had been told that if they ever fell into our hands they would be killed; and such fate they expected would be theirs.

"Our men partook of the dinner the Louisiana Tigers had prepared for themselves. They captured their company books, and brought away rifles, muskets, swords, sashes, etc. I might recount any number of narrow escapes, had I time.

"General McClellan having received intelligence of the skirmish, rode toward the river and met the regiment on its return. He grasped Colonel Woodbury warmly by the hand, and said: 'General, I am happy to congratulate you again on your success. I have had occasion to do so before, and do so again with pleasure.' He also shook hands with Captain Rose, of the first company, and said: 'I thank you, Captain. Your men have done well.' To some of the men he said: 'How do you feel, boys?' They exclaimed: 'Gen-

eral, *we* feel bully!' 'Do you think anything can stop you from going to Richmond?' he asked, and an enthusiastic 'No!' rang from the whole line.

"All the officers of the regiment behaved remarkably well. General McClellan telegraphed immediately to General Porter that the 4th Michigan had covered themselves with glory."

The 4th was engaged at Hanover Court House, May 27th, at Mechanicsville, June 26th, and on the 27th at Gaines's Mills, where it lost Captain R. G. DuPuy and Lieutenant Thos. J. Jones, killed, while Captain George Spalding, Lieutenants J. L. Smith, F. S. Earle, J. W. Beers, and S. B. Preston were wounded; the latter died of his wounds in a rebel prison.

The report of Captain Randolph, alluding to the battle of Gaines's Mills, states:

"* * * The regiment held its ground until its ammunition was nearly expended, when it was relieved and fell back, contesting every foot of the ground, and formed our line of battle in rear of the reserves.

"At evening the action closed, and we held the ground where we had fought against such fearful odds. I cannot speak in too high terms of both officers and men.

"Lieutenants Preston, Beers, and Jones were severely wounded and are now missing. They all behaved nobly, inspiring the men with that enthusiasm that so generally reigned throughout the command." * * * * * * * *

The regiment was also engaged at Savage Station, June 29th; at Turkey Bend, June 30th; at White Oak Swamp on the same day; and on July 1st at Malvern Hill, where it became conspicuously engaged, losing its colonel, Woodbury, who fell at the head of his regiment, and whose brilliant career in the service had been as bright and dashing as the record of his regiment, and had his life been spared but a little longer his military ability, energy, and dash would have placed him prominent in command with high rank and fame, as he was naturally gifted with all the characteristics to ensure success.

"With his back to the field and his feet to the foe!
And leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Looks proudly to Heaven from the death-bed of fame."

A writer says:

"The 1st day of July, 1862, was a gloomy day for the Army of the Potomac. Shattered, hard pressed, suffering from the effects of heat, thirst, and want of food, fatigued and worn down with fighting by day and retreating by night—harrassed but not conquered, the heroic men of that army still stoutly resisted the foe. Slowly, step by step, they had fallen back from the Chickahominy to the base of Malvern Hill. Thousands of loved comrades were missing; some were cut off and captured, to be consigned to the cruelties of Libby Prison. Some, mangled and bleeding, suffered intense agony; while others, far from kindred and home, lay dead or dying in the forests and swamps through which they had retreated. The enemy in full force still pressed them hard, determined at one fell swoop to utterly destroy and capture all that remained of that proud army. Late in the afternoon fresh rebel troops were massed, and, confident of success, were hurled upon our jaded, wearied men. With death-defying determination three times they charged. They came, but only to be resisted and driven back, even as the granite rock hurls back the rushing, surging waves. There, in full dress, cool and collected, passing from rank to rank, 'mid death shots falling thick and fast, as lightnings from the mountain cloud,' was Woodbury. It is said that there was an unusual sadness in the expression of his face as he went into that battle, as though he had a premonition that his time had come; yet steadily he went forward as to a holiday parade. On the very eve of victory, when animating his men and gallantly cheering them on, a rebel bullet pierced his brain and stilled as brave a heart as ever throbbed. 'On, my brave boys, on,' and 'good bye, boys,' were the last words that passed from his lips. Without suffering or pain, unconscious of the shaft that death had sent, his body sunk to the earth, and his spirit passed to the God who gave it."

"He had fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

With Woodbury fell Captain A. M. Rose, killed, and Lieutenant J. A. Gordon, wounded, while from June 26th to July 2d the aggregate loss of the regiment was fifty-three killed, one hundred and forty-four wounded, and fifty-two missing.

In a report made by Captain Randolph immediately following the engagement at Malvern Hill, he says:

"The enemy commenced the attack about 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock the action became general. The regiment held its ground against fearful odds until its ammunition was expended, when it fell back, contesting every foot of the ground until relieved by the 2d New Jersey. At evening the action closed, and we again held our first line. Our loss was heavy in both officers and men. It was here Captain Richard DuPuy fell while gallantly leading his men.

"Colonel Woodbury was everywhere present, and by his example and courage inspired every one with renewed vigor. About half an hour after the action commenced he was mortally wounded, the ball penetrating the head just above the right eye. While being borne from the field his last words were: 'Good bye, boys.' Captain A. M. Rose was also killed about the same time.

"On the following morning our position was again changed, and about 3 P. M. the enemy appeared in our front in heavy force. We were ordered to advance, and in a few moments came within range of the enemy, when we opened a destructive fire."

Surgeon Chamberlain of the 4th gives the following account of the death of of the gallant Colonel Woodbury:

"Our regiment occupied the extreme left of the line of battle at 'Malvern Hill.' Towards evening a regiment of our brigade was ordered to charge on the advancing rebels; but after advancing half way across the field the fire was so severe they were compelled to break and fall back in great confusion, passing through the 4th Michigan regiment, who were lying on their faces to escape the fire of the enemy. Colonel Woodbury was at the head of our regiment, and Captain Rose, of Monroe, and Captain Chapin, of Company F, were near by in charge of their companies. The Colonel attempted to rally the retreating regiment, shouting to them with his cap in one hand and his sword in the other, telling them to stand their grounds, that they and the 4th could check the enemy. At this moment he was pierced in the forehead by a musket ball. He threw up his arms and fell back dead. His countenance in death appeared calm but earnest. His under lip was clasped under his upper teeth, a habit of his life, indicating his earnestness of purpose."

After the death of Colonel Woodbury, Lieutenant Colonel Childs was promoted to the colonelcy, Lieutenant Colonel Duffield having been previously promoted to the colonelcy of the 9th Infantry.

When the campaign on the Peninsula ended, the 4th returned with the army and entered on the "Pope campaign."

The regiment, in command of Colonel Childs, was in the engagement at Gainesville, August 29th, 1862; Bull Run, August 30th; and at Antietam on the 17th of September following. At Shepardstown Ford, September 20th, with its brigade, it forded the Potomac in face of a battery, killed and drove off the enemy, capturing the guns.

The regiment having returned again to the Potomac from the Maryland campaign, was also in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th and 14th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. Lombard, where its casualties were nine killed, forty-one wounded, and one missing. Among the killed was Lieutenant James Clark.

At the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, which is mentioned by Colonel T. W. B. Stockton, of the 16th Michigan, who was then in command of the 3d brigade, same division. In that division were also the 1st and 16th Michigan, the former in the 1st brigade and the latter in the 3d. The extract from Colonel Stockton's report is as follows:

"* * * Just before sundown (the 1st and 2d brigades in advance) the order to advance was given, with instructions to reach, take, and hold a hill some five hundred yards in front of the enemy's works. The whole line went briskly forward, and when we had reached an intervening crest about half way we became entirely exposed to view. The rebels opened upon us one of the most terrific showers of shell, canister, and musketry I have ever experienced. My whole line returned the fire and steadily advanced. It was here that our greatest loss occurred, but under all this there was no faltering, no hesitation, and we were soon at the ridge we were ordered to take, the enemy retreating to their rifle-pits and shelter behind a stone wall immediately under their batteries. The ridge scarcely afforded us any shelter except by lying down.

"Orders were received during the night that we must 'hold the position until 10 A. M. next day, when the 9th army corps would make a general attack, at which time we would be relieved or ordered to go in.'"

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The 4th, having participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th and 14th, 1862, returned to its old position on the north bank of the Rappahannock. On the 30th and 31st of December the regiment, was engaged in a reconnoissance to Morrisville, making a march of thirty-three miles on the latter day. It was engaged in a movement of the 20th of January, 1863, but marching only a few miles returned to camp near Falmouth, where it remained until May 1st. May 4th, it participated in the battle of Chancellorsville with a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of thirty. May 26th the regiment was ordered on guard duty at Kelley's Ford, where it remained until the 13th of June. Engaging in the rapid and fatiguing marches northward through Maryland and into Pennsylvania, in command of Colonel H. H. Jefferds, who had been commissioned from November 26th, 1862, it participated in the battle of Gettysburg on the 2d and 3d of July, serving in the same brigade, division, and corps.

Its casualties were twenty-eight killed, eighty wounded, missing, and prisoners.

The 4th bears a noble part in the great battle of Gettysburg, shares with the 5th corps the brunt of the fight, meets the enemy in a desperate encounter, their flag is in danger, the gallant Jefferds rushes to the rescue, he struggles for its safety, but falls by a rebel bayonet.

"From his bosom that heaved, the last torrent was streaming,
And pale was his visage, deep marked with a scar!
And dim was that eye, once expressively beaming,
That melted in love, and that kindled in war!"

A writer at the time says:

"What deeds of valor were performed! There were many heroes that day. A rebel officer seized the colors of the 4th Michigan. Colonel Jefferds seized his revolver, shot him, and regained the flag. A rebel soldier with a bayonet-thrust ran the Colonel through the body, inflicting a mortal wound; but as he fell he held the flag he loved so well with a firmer grasp, clasping it in his arms and pressing it to his heart. The rebel soldier, too, went down, his brain pierced by a bullet from Major Hall's (4th Michigan) revolver."

The struggle in which the regiment was engaged at Gettysburg may be inferred from the following notice of the services of its corps (the 5th) as stated by Mr. Greeley in his "American Conflict:"

"* * * Sickles's new position was commanded by the rebel batteries posted on Seminary ridge in his front scarcely half a mile distant, while magnificent lines of battle a mile and a half long swept up to his front and flanks, crushing him back with heavy loss, and struggling desperately to seize Round Top at his left. Meade regarded this hill as vital to the maintenance of our position, and had already ordered Sykes to advance the 5th corps with all possible haste to save and hold it. A fierce and bloody struggle ensued,

for the enemy had nearly carried the hill before Sykes reached it, while Humphreys, who with one of Sykes's divisions had been posted on Sickles's right, was in turn assailed in front and flank, and driven back with a loss of 2,000 out of 5,000 men." * * *

After the death of Colonel Jefferds, Lieutenant Colonel Lombard assumed command of the regiment.

Pursuing the enemy from Gettysburg, the 4th marched to Williamsport on July 12th. The enemy having crossed the Potomac, the regiment proceeded to Berlin; thence, on the 17th, it marched to Warrenton via Manassas Gap, then proceeded to Beverly Ford, where it remained until September 16th; thence to Culpepper, remaining there to the 9th of October. Again crossing the Rappahannock, it encamped near Beverly Ford. Recrossing on the following day it assisted in driving the enemy, who were advancing, back to Brandy Station, the 4th acting as "flankers" for the 5th Corps. On the 12th the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock, and fell back with the army via Bealton, Warrenton Junction, and Centerville, to Fairfax Station, where it remained until the 18th, when it marched forward to Three Mile Station near Warrenton Junction and went into camp.

Following is an extract from the report of Colonel Lombard, covering in detail the services of his regiment from November 1, 1862, until November 1, 1863:

"I respectfully submit the following report: The regiment is attached to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac. November 1st, 1862, the regiment was on the march from Sharpsburg, Maryland, to Warrenton, Virginia, and then to Falmouth, Virginia, where it arrived November 22d, under the command of Colonel J. W. Childs, who resigned November 25th, 1862, when I assumed command. We remained near Falmouth until December 12th, when the army moved towards Fredericksburg, Virginia. On the 13th of December we crossed the Rappahannock river and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; casualties, killed and wounded fifty two. On the 14th of December recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to our old position. On the 30th of December the regiment went out on a reconnoissance towards Morrisville, Virginia, and camped near Grove Church. Next day advanced to Morrisville and returned to camp the same day, performing a march of thirty-three miles in one day. The next move of the army was made January 20th, 1663, under the command of General Burnside. When but a few miles from camp the order was countermanded and the army resumed the position as before. The roads and bad weather prevented the army from moving. We were in camp near Falmouth until May 1st, 1863, when the army moved under the command of General Hooker. The regiment was commanded by Colonel H. H. Jefferds, who was lately promoted; the command carried eight days' rations in haversacks and knapsacks, and moved to Chancellorsville, Virginia, via Kelly's Ford. The campaign lasted eight days. May 4th, 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, supporting batteries of our corps, and was sent by order of General Hooker to feel the enemy's position. In presence of the main body of the army, the regiment was highly praised by the commanding general for executing the order as he desired. No engagement occurred after the position of the enemy was felt, and the army recrossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and returned to the old position as before near Falmouth, Virginia. The casualties of the regiment were, killed, wounded, and missing, thirty. The 2d brigade covered the retreat from Chancellorsville. We were in camp until May 26th, 1863, when the brigade was ordered as guard at Kelly's Ford, where we remained until the 13th of June, when we commenced our march northward. The enemy were now marching into Maryland and Pennsylvania. We continued our march via Centreville and then to Aldie, Virginia, remaining there a few days, and on the 28th of June resumed our march through Leesburg, and crossing the Potomac into Maryland at Edwards Ferry the 29th of June we were at Frederick, Maryland, and on the 1st of July marched into Pennsylvania and camped near Gettysburg. The regiment participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d, losing our brave Colonel Harrison H. Jefferds, who was mortally wounded and bayoneted on the 2d, and died of his wounds on the 3d. I assumed command on the 2d. The enemy having retreated, the army of the Potomac was soon in pursuit. The casualties of the command at the battle of Gettysburg were—killed, twenty-eight; wounded, eighty; missing and taken prisoners, eighty; total, 188. The Army of the Potomac formed lines of battle near Williamsport, Virginia, July 12th, and on the 13th the enemy crossed the Potomac, under

the cover of the night. The 5th corps was ordered to Berlin, Maryland, and remained there a few days to clothe the troops, and on the 17th crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and marched to Warrenton via Manassas Gap. Arrived at Warrenton July 27th, remained here for four days, arrived at Beverly Ford, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, August 2d, 1863, remaining here until September 16th, when we marched to Culpepper, arriving there on the 18th, and remained there until October 9th, 1863, when the army moved to the rear and crossed the Rappahannock and camped near Beverly Ford, Virginia; next day recrossed the Rappahannock, and drove the enemy back to Brandy Station. The 4th was flankers of the 5th corps. No casualties occurred. At 1 A. M. on the 12th again crossed the Rappahannock, continuing our march northward via Bealton, Warrenton Junction, Bull Run, and Centreville, then Fairfax, where we remained a few days, and on the 18th we advanced from Centreville to Three Mile Station, near Warrenton Junction, Virginia, where we are stationed November 1st, 1863.

"The regiment has participated in all the movements of the Army of the Potomac, and the foregoing is a very brief history of its movements during the year.

"I have not mentioned the many reconnoissances, and the number of times the regiment has been on small skirmishes with the enemy.

"The regiment has marched during the year over 700 miles."

The 4th, in command of Colonel Lombard, who had been commissioned as Colonel to rank from July 3d, then in the 2d brigade, 1st division, Griffin's, of the 5th army corps, advanced, on the 7th of November, 1863, with the Army of the Potomac, from its camp near Three Mile Station, on the O. & A. R. R., to the Rappahannock river, and on the same day participated in the engagement at Rappahannock Station. On the 9th the regiment, with its brigade, was ordered to keep open the communications of the army from Bealton to Kelly's Ford, and was engaged in that duty until the 19th, when the command rejoined its corps near Kelly's Ford. Breaking camp on the 26th, the command moved toward the Rapidan river, which it crossed at Germania Ford. On the 28th the regiment moved to the right of the position at Mine Run, but did not become engaged, and on the night of the 30th it fell back across the Rapidan. The 5th corps being ordered on guard duty along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the regiment arrived at Bealton on the 1st of December, where it remained until the 30th of April, 1864, when it broke camp and marched to Rappahannock Station. On the 1st of May the regiment crossed the Rappahannock river, and camped near Brandy Station, and thence on the 3d marched to Culpepper. On the morning of the 4th it started from Culpepper to participate in the summer campaign, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the regiment participated in the battles of the Wilderness.

Greeley says:

"At noon General Griffin, whose advance had been driven in, was ordered to push forward the 1st division of the 5th corps to the right and left of the turnpike and feel the enemy. An advance of less than a mile, stretching across the turnpike, brought them in contact with the enemy, under Lieutenant General Ewell, posted on a wooded declivity. A sharp engagement ensued for an hour, when the pressure of the enemy could no longer be resisted. General Griffin's division was driven back, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the enemy.

In this engagement Colonel Lombard fell while gallantly leading his regiment. His death is mentioned in the regimental report as follows:

"On the 5th Col. Geo. W. Lombard was mortally wounded, and died on the 6th. He had command of the regiment since July 2d, 1863; was highly respected and loved by his command, and his noble conduct on every battlefield will never be forgotten by the survivors of the regiment."

"A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave."

In the same engagement Captain W. H. Loveland was wounded and died of his wounds on the 31st of the same month.

On the night of the 7th the 4th, then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Hall, moved toward Spottsylvania, arriving at Laurel Hill on the morning of the 8th. It here became engaged with the enemy, and again on the 9th. On the 10th it assisted in a charge upon and capture of the enemy's rifle pits, losing twenty killed and wounded. On the 11th and 12th the regiment was in the advanced lines of the corps, and on the 13th and 14th was engaged as skirmishers. On the evening of the latter date the command moved to the left of the army near Spottsylvania Court House, and remaining here until the 19th, it then took part in the movement to the North Anna River, which it crossed on the 24th near Jericho Mills, the regiment participating in the engagement at this place. On the night of the 26th it recrossed the North Anna and marched to Hanovertown, crossing the Pamunky River on the 28th. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May and 1st of June, it was engaged as skirmishers, and on the 3d it participated in the capture of the enemy's line of works near Bethesda Church. In the engagement Lieutenant Jas. N. Vesey was killed. On the 5th the regiment marched to Bottom's Bridge, and on the 14th crossed the James River at Wilcox's Landing, whence it proceeded to the lines in front of Petersburg, where it arrived on the 16th. On the next day the regiment was engaged as skirmishers, and on the 19th took part in the engagement of that date, losing eight killed and wounded.

During the engagements, from November 1, 1863, to June 19, 1864, the regiment lost three officers and 37 men killed or died of wounds, with six missing in action. Although this loss seems small, yet it was about 15 per cent of its whole strength.

The term of service for which the regiment had been mustered in, expired June 19th, 1864. It was accordingly relieved, and on the 20th embarked on transports at City Point for Washington. It arrived at Detroit on the 26th, and on the 30th of June the companies were mustered out of service. Of those on the rolls, the terms of 200 men and 23 officers had expired; of these, 32 men and one officer were prisoners in the hands of the rebels; 135 men and 22 officers were present for muster out. Since the 1st of November, 1863, the regiment had received 110 recruits, including a new Company organized at Hillsdale, which joined the regiment on the 16th of May, and which remained in service with the reorganized regiment. One hundred and twenty-nine men of the regiment reënlisted as Veteran Volunteers. On the 30th of June there were 280 men and three officers on the rolls whose terms of service had not expired. These were ordered to duty with the First Michigan Infantry when the 4th left the field of war.

The regiment participated in engagements with the enemy at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, not actually engaged, but took part in movements connected therewith; New Bridge, Va., May 24, 1862; Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862; Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862; Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Turkey Bend, Va., June 30, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Harrison's Landing, Va., July 2, 1862; Gainesville, Va., August 29, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Shepardstown Ford, Va., September 20, 1862; Snicker's Gap, Va., November 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 14, 1862; Morrisville, Va., December 30, 31, 1862; U. S. Ford, Va., January 1, 1863; Chan-

cellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., June 9, 1863; Ashby's Gap, Va., June 21, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 4, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 12, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 21, 1863; Culpepper, Va., October 13, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., October 13, 1863; Bristo Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Cross Roads, Va., November 26, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 21, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864; Jericho Mills, Va., May 24, 1864; Noel's Turn, Va., May 26, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864; Magnolia Swamp, Va., June 1, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

The total membership of the Fourth had been during its service 1325, while its losses were 273, of which eight officers and 115 men were killed in action, four officers and fifty men died of wounds, and one officer and ninety-five men of disease.

'Their brows bear many a gory stain,
Their white lips press not ours again,
And eyes that once our life light were,
Give back a cold, appalling stare."

NOTE.—Incident related by Alexander D. Patrick, Company B, 4th Infantry, who served a long time as mail carrier to the brigade in which his regiment belonged:

"On the arrival at Aquia Creek from the Peninsula campaign of the 4th Infantry, in company with their division (Porter's), we proceeded to and pitched our camp at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock river. My position at this time was buglar for General Griffin, and had immediate charge of all mail for the brigade to and from Washington. After arriving at Kelly's Ford I asked and obtained fifteen days' furlough for the purpose of taking a rest, having been continuously on the road day and night in my line of duty since the battle of Malvern Hill. The postmaster of the 62d Pennsylvania was detailed to take my place. He had two large bags of mail matter and some important letters for General Burnside, then commandant at Aquia Creek. He was mounted on a fine gray horse, and was well armed, having two large Colt's revolvers and a carbine. I gave him his instructions and away he went, but he never got to the end of his journey. He, horse, nor mail were ever heard from. A few days after this circumstance Chaplain Sage, of my regiment, was going to Washington, and volunteered to take the mail to Aquia Creek. When the reverend old gentleman took the road, well mounted, we thought at least his sacred cloth would be safe from our rapacious foe; but he had only been gone a few hours when his horse came bounding back with our priest severely wounded, almost riddled with rebel irreligious bullets. Several days after this occurrance, my furlough not having yet expired, our general sent for me and requested that I should start next morning for Aquia Creek. I thought a great deal of the hazardous expedition, but only replied: 'All right, sir; but I would like to have Captain Mirvin's horse' (Assistant Adjutant General). The General complied with my request at once, but the Captain objected, saying 'he did not want to lose his horse just yet;' but the General said, sharply: 'Patrick, you take that horse and get out of this at daylight.' I replied, 'All right, sir.' That night long after tat-too had sounded in the camp the flickering light of the tallow candles in nearly every tent could be seen burning, but a dead silence prevailed, for most all were writing letters to their loved ones at home. The mail bag hung on the center-pole of my tent, and the early morning saw it nearly filled. When reveille sounded I had passed our out-posts and trod the ground where the enemy roamed at will. I proceeded unmolested till I got about half way to the creek. On the top of a hill to the right of the road, distant about 150 feet, was a fine large Southern mansion, where I was somewhat acquainted, which acquaintance came about as follows: In all Southern houses there were generally plenty of women and children (but no men); these were almost all naked and with no shoes on. My plan, which was for self-protection, was to sympathize with their unfortunate condition, and especially the children. I always offered my services to get shoes, stockings, calico, etc., having an old chum in the Washington post office who made up my mails. It was an easy matter for him to send them in my bags, which they were always ready and willing to pay for. In this manner I got the good will of all the people whom it was my lot to pass to and fro among, and that friendship stood me in good need many times. Such was the friendship that existed between the inmates of this Southern plantation and your humble servant. The gentleman's name who owned this mansion was Sol. Taylor. He was then in the rebel army, with three of his sons. He left to guard his property his wife, an old lady, four daughters, aged 21, 19, 17, and 7 years, and two sons, aged 10 and 12 years. As I rode up to the gate I put the reins of my horse over a post and walked up to the house, meeting at the door Jennie, aged 19, who came out to meet me. I greeted her with, 'Hallo, Jennie, good morning.' The reply she made was, 'Hush,' placing her finger on her lips. I inquired what was the matter,—anybody here? She replied, 'Yes, lots of them, and no friends of yours, and whom we have no control over; they are a lot of new fellows, come over two weeks ago.' We were standing on the front porch, which run the whole length of the house. Jennie says, 'Where are you going?' I said, 'To the Creek, and I must be going, as this is no place for me, and that I was coming back that night.' She begged me not to come back, that I would never get through; but I replied, 'I must.' She then instructed

me that when coming back to take the road running to the river, half mile west of the house, then take the first bridle path to the right, and she would have a light in the gable window. While she was giving me these instructions Mary, the oldest daughter, opened the front door. As she did so, I looked in and saw four or five gray-coats, and they at the same time saw my blue coat. Mary says, 'Jennie, what are you keeping Mr. Patrick here so long for?' and gave me a shove on the shoulder, saying, 'Mr. Patrick, fly for your life!' I could hear them running too and fro in the house. Mary held the front door after shutting it behind her, and by the time they got back through the house I was on the back of my horse; but on their going back through the house they got to their horses, and started after me, and kept on for about two miles, but I had too much the start of them. I arrived at Aquia Creek and reported to General Burnside, giving him the first information he had received in eight or ten days from Pope's army or the scattered remnants of McClellan's battalions.

About 11.30 P. M. I started back from General Burnside's headquarters, with two large bags of mail and my saddle bags full of headquarters' mail matter. My progress was necessarily very slow, on account of darkness. I got to the road as directed, going towards the river, but had some difficulty in finding the bridle path. Just as I was thinking I ought to be near the house a quiet voice said, 'Is that you, Aleck?' at the same time a person stepped into the path in front of my horse. I said, 'Yes; is that you, Ely?' The reply was, 'No, 'tis Jennie.' I jumped from the horse and asked why she had not the light in the gable window. She replied, that was what brought her here; that in conversation with Mary, Annie, and her mother they thought it not best to put up the light, as it would be observed by those who should not see it; so the three girls took turns to watch for me, with the above result. But it was impossible for me to go up to the house, as over a dozen gray-backs were in and around the house; so I contented myself in the orchard till Jennie went to the house to bring me some warm milk and biscuits. Mary, Annie, and Ely came down with her. After eating, resting, and talking half an hour, I again took the road, with Ely as guide till I should get clear of the woods. He then left me, after directing me which way to go. But in the dark I soon lost the path and let my horse go at will, knowing that he would soon find the road, and so he did, but a little too quick, as I knew by a large oak tree that grew in the middle of the road just where I was, and which was the main road between Aquia Creek and Kelly's Ford. My horse had just got well on the road when a stern voice said, 'Halt! who goes there?' Not knowing in the dark whether they were friends or foes, just as I said a friend, a voice said, 'That's that Yankee son of a b——.' The sound of my pistol rung out on the midnight air, and with the action I plunged the spurs in the flanks of my powerful horse. With one bound he knocked over and tumbled my challenger to the earth, and with the crack of a dozen carbines, whose balls came whizling very uncomfortably near, we went bounding down the road with the speed of the wind, I almost lying on the neck of my horse. But we were not alone. The gray devils were but a short distance from our heels, and the bullets from their repeating carbines showered around my head like hail. Stretching myself along my horse, my head on his neck and my heels against his flanks, with the mail bags pressing the rowels of my spurs deep into my horse's sides, made him wild, so that he bounded along the road at a rapid gait, with my pursuers close behind me. I led them in this race for life seven or eight miles, when we came to our pickets. I gave the password, and four or five of my pursuers followed me through the pickets into our lines and were made prisoners. I got into camp at gray daylight, with nothing more serious than a few bullet-holes through my mail bags and a severe flesh-wound on the hip of my faithful horse. In a very short space of time it was known throughout our camp that Patrick was back from the Creek with the mail, and great was the rejoicing, especially of those who received letters."

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FOURTH INFANTRY (REORGANIZED).

The 4th Infantry was reorganized under orders of July 26th, 1864, Colonel Jairus W. Hall, late lieutenant colonel of the regiment, taking command of its camp at Adrian. Eight new companies having been completed, they were mustered in as a regiment October 14th, having on the rolls the names of 726 officers and men, in addition to those of the old organization. On the 22d the command left Adrian in command of Colonel Hall, arriving in Nashville, Tenn., on the 25th. and at Decatur, Ala., on the 28th, in time to participate in the defense of that town, which had been attacked by the rebel army under General Hood. The casualties of the regiment at Decatur were one killed and four wounded.

This regiment was stationed at Whitesboro, Ala., November 1st, 1864, and on the 19th and 20th was engaged with the enemy at New Market, and soon after it was sent to Murfreesboro, and during the month of December, and until January 15th, 1865, was in the fortifications at that point, engaged on picket duty, guarding supply trains, and skirmishing occasionally with the enemy. At that date it moved by rail to Huntsville, Ala.; arriving there on the 18th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps. The regiment remained at Huntsville until the 23d of March, when it took up a line of march by rail, through East Tennesee, reaching Knoxville on the 25th. Next day proceeded to Strawberry Plains, and on the 27th marched to New Market, and to Painter's Springs on the 29th, and then to Russelville on the day following, and on the morning of the 31st reached Bull's Gap, and was there until April 4th, when it passed through Greenville during that day, and Rayton on the 5th, reaching Jonesboro on the 7th, and there remained until the 20th, when it returned to Nashville on the 27th. Encamping at that point until June 16th, it went by rail to Johnsonville, where, with its corps, it took steam transports and proceeded, via the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans, arriving there on the 24th. At that point the detachment of the old 4th infantry joined the regiment. The regiment encamped at New Orleans until July 6th, when it embarked on board steam transports for Indianola, Texas, and arrived there on the 10th, and marched for Green Lake, reaching there on the following day after a very fatiguing march, the men having suffered much from the effects of heat and scarcity of water, some having died from sun-stroke, and others being severely injured. It remained in camp at that place for two months, and during that time the command lost many men by disease occasioned by the extremely hot weather and bad water, and a great number were in ill-health. On the 11th of September it commenced its march for San Antonia, distant one hundred and

seventy miles, and after a hard march of fourteen days reached the Salada Creek, about eight miles from San Antonio, on the 24th; there it encamped for two months and was then ordered into the city on provost duty. The regiment remained in Texas doing duty at various point, until May 26th, 1866, when it was mustered out of service at Houston, and proceeded to Galveston, and thence by steamer via New Orleans to Cairo, where it took rail for Michigan, arriving on the 10th of June at Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

This regiment participated in engagements at Decatur, Ala., October 28, 29, 30, 1864; New Market, Ala., November 19, 20, 1864; Murfreesboro, Tenn., November, 30 to December 20, 1864.

The enrollment of the regiment was 1,300, and its losses 148, being one man killed in action, six died of wounds, and 141 of disease. This is a very large loss in view of the shortness of the term of service; but the service of the regiment in Texas subjected it to long and severe marches in a hot climate, while its encampment at Green Lake was a most unhealthy point, causing much of the loss.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Up to battle! Up to battle!
All we love is saved or lost."

The 5th was organized at Fort Wayne, composed of the companies named below, recruited mainly at the points designated:

Sherlock Guard, Detroit. Mt. Clemens Rifle Guard, Mt. Clemens. East Saginaw Volunteers, East Saginaw. Ingersoll Rifles, Owosso. Governor's Guard, Detroit. Saginaw City Light Infantry, Saginaw City. Livingston Volunteers, Brighton. Washington Guard, St. Clair. Pontiac Volunteers, Pontiac. Huron Rangers, Port Huron.

It was mustered into service with about 900 officers and men on August 28th, 1861.

At the time of muster the companies were designated by letter: Sherlock Guard, A. Mt. Clemens Guard, B. East Saginaw Volunteers, C. Ingersoll Rifles, H. Governor's Guard, F. Saginaw City Light Infantry, K. Livingston Volunteers, I. Washington Guard, G. Pontiac Volunteers, D. Huron Rangers, E.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry D. Terry, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel E. Beach, Pontiac. Major, John D. Fairbanks, Detroit. Surgeon, Moses Gunn, Detroit. Assistant Surgeon, Robert A. Everett, Ann Arbor. Adjutant, William N. Ladue, Detroit. Quartermaster, Hudson B. Blackman, Howell. Chaplain, D. C. Jacokes, Pontiac.

A. Captain, Edwin T. Sherlock, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John Pulford, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John W. O'Callahan, Detroit.

B. Captain, Judson S. Furrar, Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, Edgar H. Shook, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Edgerly, Mt. Clemens.

C. Captain, Henry W. Trowbridge, Saginaw. First Lieutenant, William O. Donnell, Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Hutchins, Detroit.

D. Captain, Joseph A. Eagle, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Salmon S. Mathews, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Sylvester D. Cowles, Pontiac.

E. Captain, Charles S. Traverse, Port Huron. First Lieutenant, Augustus Zanier, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Decker, Port Huron.

F. Captain, Heber Le Favour, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William N. Ladue, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William T. Johnson, Detroit.

G. Captain, George W. Wilson, St. Clair. First Lieutenant, Willis B. Pomeroy, St. Clair. Second Lieutenant, Frederick S. Steele, St. Clair.

H. Captain, Louis B. Quackenbush, Owosso. First Lieutenant, William Wakenshaw, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, William K. Tillotson, Owosso.

I. Captain, John Gilluly, Brighton. First Lieutenant, Hudson B. Blackman, Howell. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Denison, Brighton.

K. Captain, Henry Miller, Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Alexander Alberti, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Hugo Wesener, Saginaw.

Governor Blair says:

"While one of the Michigan regiments was being raised—I think it was the 5th—it was understood that Captain Meade, U. S. Engineer Corps, and then on duty at Detroit (afterwards major general), was to be its colonel. I had promised this to his friend, Captain Potter, with whom most of the consultation was had. I think General Meade understood this perfectly, and would have been commissioned but for his being appointed a brigadier by the President."

Previous to the leaving of the 5th for the front, there was given to it at Fort Wayne, by Messrs F. Buhl, Newland & Co. of Detroit, a National color of fine silk and superb manufacture. Hon. Henry T. Backus addressed the regiment, who was replied to by Colonel H. D. Terry. This flag was carried through the battles of the regiment. Under it some eight or ten color-bearers and guards were killed while defending it. On the return of the regiment to the State it was placed in possession of the "Regimental Association."

The regiment left Detroit for Virginia on the 11th of September, 1881, in command of Colonel H. D. Terry. It lay in camp near Alexandria during the winter, having a skirmish with the enemy at Pohick Church, January 9th, 1862, and went with General McClellan to the Peninsula in March, serving in Berry's brigade, of Kearny's division, 3d corps. It was at the siege of Yorktown, and was hotly engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, its casualties in a force of 500 being 34 killed and 119 wounded, Lieutenant James A. Gunning among the killed, and among the wounded, Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Beach.

While the army was advancing on Williamsburg General Kearny said to Colonel Terry, commanding the 5th:

"Colonel, I have work for you to do. There is a work of the enemy I expect your regiment to carry this afternoon."

"We will try, sir," was the reply.

"You are the senior Colonel of the brigade, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; yours is the leading regiment, and will be the first in the work. Let the men unsling their knapsacks and pile them here. Let them rest a moment, and then push on the column."

General Terry says:

"After waiting a few minutes, we pushed on at double-quick. We soon began to meet the wounded being carried down the road from the battlefield, from which the sound of artillery and musketry came nearer and nearer distinctly. We were soon met by the chief of General Heintzelman's staff, who said: 'The General says you must hurry on; you may be too late.' The order double-quick was at once given, and on the regiment pressed until the work was taken."

Colonel Terry, in a report also says of his regiment at Williamsburg:

"* * The 5th moved forward in line of battle until the enemy were in full view, when a brisk fire was opened upon them by our men, who fired very steadily. Perceiving that our men were suffering from the fire of their rifles, a charge was made which succeeded in the retirement of the enemy for a short distance, when a sharp fire was interchanged, and he again retired under a charge to a rifle-pit in the edge of the woods, where he made a determined stand, and opened a brisk fire with severe effect. Another charge was ordered, and our men marched up on double-quick and leaped into the rifle-pits, carried the position and retained it. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving sixty-three dead on the field, besides the wounded. * * * I am pained to be compelled to state that Lieutenant James A. Gunning, commanding Company C, was shot through the heart and instantly killed just at the moment of victory." * * *

Extract from correspondence of the New York Tribune in relation to the battle of Williamsburg:

"In the rifle-pits in front of the 5th Michigan, sixty-three dead rebels were found, *every one of them killed by the bayonet.*"

The following letter of General Berry, on Michigan troops and Michigan, was written following Williamsburg to a friend in Washington:

To all my sick and wounded in hospital you chance to visit give my warmest regards for their welfare. May they speedily recover. So gallant a set of men should not suffer for want of anything. I trust they will be amply provided for, as you intimate they are. A nobler set of men never lived. Any man can win fights with such material. I have received ten times more credit than I am entitled to for the part performed by my poor self in the late bloody battle. Such troops as I lead are bound to conquer, no matter who leads them.

Please give my compliments to all those Michigan men in Washington who take such interest in this brigade. Say to them that they are fortunate to hail from such a State that has such gallant sons. God bless the State and people of Michigan for the part it and they have taken to crush out this most unholy of all rebellions.

Truly, your sincere friend,

H. G. BERRY,
Brigadier General in Command of Brigade.

The brigade referred to was composed of the 2d, 3d, and 5th Michigan Infantry and 37th New York Infantry, and this letter was written immediately following the last battle on the Peninsula.

The following letter is from General Phillip Kearny:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, *May 10th, 1862.*

His Excellency, Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan:

SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to address you in order to bring to your immediate notice the noble and brave manner with which the troops of your State in my division conducted themselves in the engagement before Williamsburg on the 5th instant. The 2d, under Colonel Poe, and the 5th, under Colonel Terry, behaved in the most handsome manner. I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the colonels of these regiments, together with that of their general, General Berry, commanding brigade, and also a copy of one sent in by myself to headquarters. I also send you a copy of the killed and wounded. Colonel Poe served more immediately under my own command, and the gallantry and soldierly qualities he displayed rendered him particularly conspicuous. Colonel Terry's regiment (5th) took a rifle-pit of much strength after a severe contest, and held possession until the close of the action.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP KEARNY.

CAMP, NINETEEN MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURG,
May 11th, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Without waiting further for official reports which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of Hooker's and Kearny's divisions under General Heintzelman, in the battle of Williamsburg. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. Hooker's division for hours gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with heavy loss. Kearny's arrived in time to restore the fortune of the day, and came most gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and do not wish to do injury to them by mentioning them now. Had I the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

At Fair Oaks, May 31st, where it went into action with a force of about 300, it lost 30 killed, 119 wounded, and 5 missing, including Captain L. B. Quackenbush and Lieutenant Charles H. Hutchins, killed, and Captain Charles

S. Traverse, mortally wounded, who died at Washington on July 22d following. It was again engaged on the Chickahominy, June 25th, in command of Major John D. Fairbanks, at Peach Orchard on the 29th, and at Charles City Cross Roads on the 30th. In the latter battle it was heavily engaged, losing 5 killed, 28 wounded, and 18 missing. Among the killed was Lieutenant W. T. Johnson, and among the wounded was Major Fairbanks, who died of his wounds at Washington on July 25th following. It had part also in the action at Malvern Hill, July 1st.

From a report of Captain J. S. Farrar, commanding regiment, dated on July 4th at Harrison's Landing:

"I have the honor to report for the consideration of the general commanding the brigade, the part which this regiment sustained in the movement commencing on Sunday morning, June 29th, up to its arrival at this point.

"The line of march was taken up at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The men, with four days' rations in their haversacks, and 150 rounds of ammunition, marched out, Major John D. Fairbanks in command. Colonel Terry and Lieutenant Colonel Beach were both absent, the former on account of ill-health, the latter from wounds received at Williamsburg. The first halt was made near the rifle pits occupied by us previous to the battle of Fair Oaks. At about 2 P. M. the regiment resumed its line of march, crossed White Oak swamp, rested for a few moments, and pushed on to the Charles City Road, down which it proceeded until it came up with General Sykes's brigade, when it halted and encamped for the night.

"Early next morning tents were struck and the regiment, mustering 216 men, marched up the road a short distance, and were posted on the left of the woods as a reserve. About 1 o'clock P. M., heavy and rapid artillery firing was heard in the direction of the fords. The men fell in quickly, and were then marched through the woods and placed in position by Captain Wilson, near a large open field occupied by the rest of the brigade. The artillery fire kept increasing and musketry mingled with it. The action soon became general, and the regiment again changed position, and was held as a reserve on the left of the Charles City road, and moving a short distance up the road, was deployed across it, and into the woods, to stop fugitives from the field.

"During all this time the regiment was held in reserve, but was now moved back towards the scene of action, and forming in line, crossed the road, entered the forest, and pressing forward in perfect order, soon drove the enemy from his position, and took possession of a rude breastwork of logs and rails, from which they kept up a steady and well sustained fire, which quickly compelled the enemy to fall back. It was about 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 30th, that the regiment entered the field. The darkness and smoke combined rendered it extremely difficult to distinguish objects at even a short distance. The regiment remained under fire till relieved and ordered out.

"Major Fairbanks was severely wounded and taken off the field, when I assumed command, the senior Captain, E. T. Sherlock, being absent on account of a wound received at Williamsburg. Collecting the remnants of the regiment (in which I was zealously assisted by Adjutant O'Callaghan), I gave them a few hours' rest. At an early hour in the morning of the 1st of July we started on towards the James river, where we arrived at about 6.30. At 10 o'clock the regiment, together with the division, moved back upon a hill, where the brigade was assigned to the support of a battery. For two or three hours the regiment lay under a hot fire of shot and shell from the enemy's guns, sustaining a slight loss in wounded, amongst the number Captain Pulford of Co. C, a brave and most efficient officer, who was mortally wounded by a round shot. At dark the regiment was sent on picket, and remained out till three o'clock, when it was ordered in, and made a rapid march on the road towards City Point, and encamped a portion of the day and all night amid mud and rain, and on Thursday morning, July 3d, marched across the Chickahominy creek to our present position.

"I cannot forbear mentioning the cheerfulness with which the men bore themselves, making as they did, long and rapid marches beneath a burning sun, at times drenched by the rain, and the steadiness and determination with which they came into action, driving the enemy from his position in fine style.

"The officers of the regiment behaved with their accustomed coolness and courage, and I deem it but just to mention the names of Captains Gilluly and Mathews,—the latter was wounded while leading his company,—Lieutenant Shook, Laduc, Edgerly, Pomeroy, and Johnson,—the latter killed in the heat of action,—who were everywhere cheering on the men; also, Adjutant John W. O'Callaghan, for his bravery in action, and the timely and valuable aid rendered me in bringing the regiment off the field. The regiment went into action 216 strong and came out with 145 men, showing a loss of 71 killed, wounded, and

missing. Since the action of the 30th many have come in who were set down as killed, wounded, taken prisoner, or missing, making the loss much lighter than was at first reported."

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From a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing of Fair Oaks:

"After Couch's division had fallen back on Saturday, Berry's brigade was brought forward, consisting of the 2d, 3d, and 5th Michigan, and 37th New York Volunteers. The 3d was thrown into the line in advance, and about half an hour before the others arrived. General Kearny directed them to attack the enemy on the left side of Bottom's Bridge Road. Concealed among the fallen timber, the rebels opened fire on the right wing of my regiment at a distance of ten rods. The line was rapidly formed on double-quick while advancing towards the enemy's position. The center and left wing extended into a thick growth of pines. By the time the left wing had formed the regiment was within thirty feet of the slashes. The enemy immediately opened a terrible fire on the center and left. This fire was most murderous, and here occurred our principal loss. The men received the fire without wavering, and before the enemy had time to reload the right charged upon them with the bayonet, reserving their fire until the concealed foe were started from their cover, and as soon as they were in sight delivered a destructive and effective fire. The enemy broke and ran like sheep from the slaughter, leaving the slashes filled with their dead and wounded. The right continued to load and fire. The rebels made several attempts to re-form their scattered ranks, but on the delivery of our volleys they uniformly broke and ran. Driven out of the slashes, they were drawn back still farther, and held in their new position till the balance of their brigade came up. And although reinforced, they still continued their retreat until the ground lost by General Couch on that side of the road had been recovered.

"While this was transpiring, the enemy was gaining ground on the right side of the road, and the brigade was in danger of being flanked. On seeing this, General Berry withdrew his brigade to the slashes, which he held until he was relieved, about dark."

The 5th, at Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, was in Kearny's division of Heintzelman's corps, which is noticed in the Annual Cyclopedia for 1862, as follows:

"* * * Late on the same day (June 30th) a battle was fought between the forces under General Heintzelman and the main force of the enemy, which attempted to advance by the Charles City Road and cut off the retreat. This force was led by Generals Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Huger. * * * As the masses advanced upon the Federal batteries of heavy guns they were received with such destructive fire of artillery and musketry as to throw them into disorder. General Lee sent all his disposable troops to the rescue, but the Federal fire was so terrible as to disconcert the coolest veterans. Whole ranks of the Confederate troops were hurled to the ground. * * * The conflict thus continued within a narrow space for hours, and not a foot of ground was won by the Confederates. Night was close at hand. The Federal lines were strengthened, and the confidence of the Confederate General began to falter. The losses of his exhausted and worn out troops in attempting to storm the batteries were terrible. Orders were sent to General Jackson to cover the retreat in case the army should have to fall back, and directions were sent to Richmond to get all the public property ready for removal. The Federal forces perceiving the confusion, began step by step to press forward." * * *

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIV., 3D CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 7th, 1862.

I. Brave comrades, as one of your generals who has shared in your perils and sympathize in your cheers for victory when I pass. The name of this division is marked; Southern records are full of you. In attack you have driven them; when assailed you have repulsed them. Be it so to the end. Now, regiments, we give you a name,—engraft on it fresh laurels.

II. Comrades in battle, let our greeting be with a cry of defiance to the foe. After the fight, one greeting of victory for ourselves. This done, remember that like yourselves I have my duties of labor in which I must move unobserved, as a true brother in hand and heart of this our Warrior Division family.

III. Success attend you.

By command of Brigadier General Kearny, commanding division.

ALEX. MOORE, *A. A. A. G.*

Official: G. W. WILSON, *A. A. A. G.*

Returning with the army from the Peninsula, the 5th, still serving in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, entered upon the Pope campaign, and was engaged as skirmishers at Bull Run 2d, Groveton, and Chantilly.

Marching from Leesburg, Va., on the 1st of November, 1862, via Warrenton, at which place it rested from the 8th to the 15th, this regiment encamped near Falmouth on the 24th. On the 13th of December, at the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment lost 10 killed and 73 wounded, among the former being its commanding officer Lieutenant Colonel John Gilluly.

Following is from an official report of the services of the regiment:

"* * * On the 13th December we crossed the Rappahannock and became almost immediately engaged with an overwhelming force that had charged the 6th Rhode Island battery, which we were supporting. This was decidedly the most severe action in which the regiment had ever participated, considering its short duration. We succeeded in repulsing the attack with severe loss to the enemy, as well as to ourselves. Our brave and gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel John Gilluly, fell while leading the regiment to a charge." * * *

"'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death."

Colonel Gilluly, under an impression that his courage had been misrepresented to the brigade commander, and having a manly and most sensitive nature, went into this action with a determination to refute any such representation by a display of bravery most convincing; consequently he led his regiment mounted. Knowing it was a most hazardous undertaking, he called the recollection of Lieutenant H. B. Blackman, of Howell, then quartermaster of the regiment, to a mutual agreement made by them on entering the service that should either fall, every effort should be made by the other to recover the body and see that it was properly buried in Michigan. As has been already stated, the Colonel fell.

"'Tis eve; one brightly beaming star
Shines from the eastern heaven afar,
To light the footsteps of the brave,
Slow marching to a comrade's grave."

The Union army had fallen back, but Blackman, in the darkness of night, witn an ambulance and a few men returned at much risk to the field, found his colonel's grave, unearthed the body and returned with it to the regiment. On getting leave of absence he started for Michigan via Washington. Reaching there, he met Senator Chandler, who, on ascertaining his mission, inquired as to his means at the time, and on learning that they were very scant, gave him his check for three hundred and fifty dollars for this and other purposes.

On the 15th December it recrossed the Rappahannock in command of Lieutenant Colonel Sherlock and encamped near Falmouth. On the 20th of January, 1863, the regiment took part in the movement of that date, marching to Bank's Ford, but without crossing the river returned to its old camp and went into winter quarters. On the 2d of May it was engaged at the battle of the Cedars, having crossed the Rappahannock on the 1st, and on the 3d took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. The regiment lost in these engagements seven killed, 43 wounded, and 31 missing. Again the regiment lost its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Sherlock being among the killed at Chancellorsville, while Major Pulford and Lieutenants Colton and Hanlon were among the wounded.

In a report of the regiment is the following:

"On April 28th commenced the movement on the enemy's position at Chancellorsville. On the 30th the regiment marched twenty miles from 12 M. to 8 P. M., next day crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and marched twelve miles to the front. On the 2d advanced on the enemy and fought the battle of the Cedars. About 7 P. M., the army being flanked by Stonewall Jackson, we fell back, and at midnight participated in that bold, dashing, and successful bayonet charge on the enemy which stands unparalleled in this war. On the 3d we fought the battle of Chancellorsville, in which our gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel E. T. Sherlock, was killed."

On the 6th the regiment, in command of Colonel Pulford, recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp near Falmouth, marching on the 6th, in twelve hours, 28 miles. On the 11th of June the regiment started on its march northward with the army, arriving at Gettysburg July 2d, when it became heavily engaged. Many of the movements preceding the battle at Gettysburg were accomplished only by rapid and laborious marches during excessively warm weather. On the 11th of June the regiment marched eighteen miles in seven hours, on the 12th eighteen miles in six hours, on the 25th twenty-eight miles in eleven hours, and on the 2d of July, ten miles in three hours, going into action at Gettysburg the same day at 4 P. M., and losing in an hour 105 men. The ammunition having become exhausted the men supplied themselves with cartridges from the boxes of their dead comrades. Among the killed were Captain Generous and Lieutenant Thelan, while the list of wounded included Colonel Pulford, Major Mathews, and Lieutenants Colville, Pierce, Rouse, Braden, Hurlbut, and Stevens.

In the American Encyclopedia is found the following notice of the 3d corps, in which the fifth was serving at Gettysburg:

"General Sickles having sent out a regiment (5th infantry, while the 3d Michigan was also on the same picket line) of sharpshooters about a mile beyond the Emmettsburg turnpike, they reported that the enemy were moving in large masses to turn the Union left. On this report General Sickles moved up to a ridge in front, which he deemed a more commanding position to repel the attack, and formed his line. He had hardly got into position when the enemy made their anticipated attack. After resisting it about two hours, and the 5th corps failing to come up to his support as promptly as was expected, he fell back to his original position upon the crest of the hill, where a most desperate assault was made by the troops of General Longstreet. The line was strengthened by General Meade, by ordering up the 5th corps and two divisions of the 12th to the position they afterwards occupied on the left of the 3d. This formidable opposition and the precipitate and rugged character of the slope effectually repulsed all the efforts of General Longstreet, with great loss, however, on both sides."

Report of General De Trobriand, commanding brigade:

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST. DIV., 3D ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, *July 27, 1863.*

Capt. Fitzhugh Birney, Asst. Adjutant General, 1st Division:

CAPTAIN,—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part acted by the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, under my command at the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d instant. * * * *

The battle was then raging on my left and right, to the rear, on both sides, in consequence of my advanced position, as already explained, and soon the two attacks came converging on the angle of which I formed the summit, with the 5th Michigan infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Pulford commanding. * * * * * * Fortunately my position then was a strong one in a wood commanding a narrow ravine, which the enemy attempted in vain to cross under our fire. The unflinching bravery of the 5th Michigan, which sustained a loss of more than one-half of its numbers without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially mentioned here with due commendation. *

* Regimental commanders are the only wounded officers mentioned by name.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant Colonel John Pulford, 5th Michigan, was slightly wounded in the hand and severely in the thigh. Respectfully submitted,

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding Brigade.

On the 4th of July the 5th was engaged on picket and other duty. Its total loss at Gettysburg was killed or died of wounds, 19; wounded, 90; missing, 5. The regiment engaged in the pursuit of the flying enemy to Williamsport, and thence moved by way of Berlin to Manassas Gap. It was under artillery fire at Wapping Heights July 23d, but suffered no loss. On the 16th of August the regiment left Bealton Station for Alexandria, and on the 23d sailed for New York, whence it proceeded to Troy, N. Y., where it remained until the 12th of September, being held with other troops in reserve against a threatened outbreak for which the draft then in progress was made the excuse. It then repaired to its corps in the army of the Potomac. It participated in the backward movement to Fairfax Station in October, having on the 13th a slight skirmish at Auburn Heights.

The 5th was encamped, on the 1st of November, 1863, near Bealton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On the 7th it crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and bivouacked near Brandy Station on the 12th, occupying winter quarters which the rebel forces had abandoned. Participating in the movement of the army to Mine Run, the regiment crossed the Rapidan on the 26th, and on the 27th was actively engaged at Locust Grove, losing a number in killed and wounded, Lieutenant Daniel B. Wyker among the killed. On the 29th the regiment arrived in front of the enemy's position at Mine Run, and on the 30th supported a battery. Falling back with the army, the regiment reached its former camp near Brandy Station on the same day. It remained in winter quarters until the 28th of December, when it left for Michigan, one hundred and seventy-seven, the requisite number having reenlisted to entitle it to the designation of a veteran regiment. It arrived at Detroit on the 4th of January, 1864, where it was furloughed, and again left its rendezvous at Detroit on the 10th of February for the front, having during the period of its furlough increased its strength by the addition of a number of new recruits. It arrived at Brandy Station, Va., on the 14th.

On the 3d of May, 1864, the regiment, in command of Colonel Pulford, and then in the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps (Hancock's), entered upon the great campaign of the year. It crossed the Rapidan at an early hour on the 4th, and at 4 P. M. reached the old battlefield at Chancellorsville, having accomplished a distance of 34 miles in 17 hours, the men each carrying the weight of five days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges. On the 5th the enemy were met on the road leading to Orange Court House. The regiment participated in the desperate struggle which ensued, sustaining, in this and the following day, a severe loss in killed and wounded, including among the wounded Captain Geo. W. Rose (mortally), Colonel Pulford, and Major S. S. Mathews, who had assumed command after Pulford was wounded.

On the 6th, in command respectively of Captains W. W. Wakenshaw and E. H. Shook (both being wounded), it shared in a successful charge on the enemy's works, when Sergeant Joseph Kemp, of Company F, captured the colors of a Virginia regiment. Among the killed was Captain Wilberforce Hurlbut, while leading his company in the charge, being shot through the head. On the 7th, the enemy having retreated, the regiment, in command of a lieutenant, followed in pursuit, overtaking them at noon on the 8th, at

Todd's Tavern. A portion of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and the whole command was under a heavy artillery fire during the remainder of the day and until noon of the 10th. On the 11th the regiment was again engaged, suffering severely from the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery. On the 12th, the 5th (with which the remnant of the 3d Michigan Infantry had been temporarily consolidated) participated in the charge made on the enemy's works on the right, at Spottsylvania Court House. The command captured, in this charge, two stands of rebel colors; one was taken by Wm. Renwick, Company D, the other by Corporal Benj. Morse, of Company E, both of 3d Infantry.

After various forced marches the regiment arrived in front of the enemy's position on the North Anna river, on the 23d, and assisted in taking their works on the north bank of that stream, capturing a number of prisoners, and driving the rebel forces into and across the river.

From New York Herald:

"General McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps was posted in strong earthworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all hazards, and poured a storm of shot and shell from their batteries, when General Birney, with his division, advanced. Cols. Pierce (3d Mich.), and Eagan, with their brigades, 1st and 2d, made an assault on the enemy's works at 6 o'clock P. M., of the 23d instant (May). The riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks, and they charged on the batteries on high ground a little to the left of the bridge, scouring the open space in every direction, tearing up the earthworks with their whizzing missiles. The redoubt was carried at the point of the bayonet, and a considerable number of rebels killed in the entrenchments, and 110 captured. This assault, which was made under the immediate direction of General Birney, was considered a very brilliant affair, and General Hancock wrote him a very congratulatory letter. The 3d and 5th Michigan and 18th and 12th New York, 99th Pennsylvania, and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other regiments in the division."

It engaged on May 24th in strengthening the works erected, the command holding their position under a heavy fire. During the afternoon the regiment crossed the river in the face of a very heavy fire of shot and shell, and again compelled the enemy to retire before them, Lieutenant Samuel Pierce being among the killed. At an early hour on the 27th it recrossed the North Anna, forming part of the force that effectually covered the movements of its corps, and at 11 A. M., marched toward the Pamunky river, which it crossed at 4 P. M., of the same day, having marched 15 miles in five hours. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st, strong breastworks were thrown up, the men working day and night, although living on scanty rations and almost worn out with the rapid marching and fatigues of the campaign. On the latter date the regiment took part in a charge upon and capture of a strong line of rebel works. It reached the position at Cold Harbor on the 5th of June, and immediately commenced the construction of breastworks. The 3d Michigan infantry was at this point on the 10th, permanently consolidated with the 5th. Leaving Cold Harbor on the 12th, and crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, the command reached Charles City Court House on the 13th, and on the 14th crossed the James river, arriving in front of Petersburg at 10 P. M. of the 15th. On the 16th, again in command of Colonel Pulford, it threw up intrenchments during the day, and at evening was heavily engaged with the enemy, assisting in taking one of their lines of works. On the 18th the regiment again participated in a successful charge on the enemy's lines, holding their position on the 19th and 20th under a heavy fire. Crossing the Suffolk railroad on the 21st the regiment moved on the enemy's right and

engaged as skirmishers. The rebels flanking its position it was obliged to retire with some loss. It however advanced later in the day, and retook its position. From the 25th of June to the 26th of July the regiment furnished very heavy details for picket and fatigue duty, and during part of this time lay in the trenches. On the 26th it marched in the direction of Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox the same night, and on the following morning the James river, and on that day was engaged at Deep Bottom. It advanced under a severe fire and took a position which it held until the evening of the 28th, when it recrossed the James and Appomattox, and arrived in the rear of the position of the 18th corps at an early hour on the 29th. During the day the regiment relieved a portion of the 18th corps in their advanced line of rifle pits, which it held for twenty-four hours. It then returned to the position which it had held prior to the movement of the 26th, and engaged in the performance of picket and fatigue duty.

Following is a report made in September, 1864, of the services of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, which was made up in a majority of the veteran troops of the old Kearny division, and in which there were several Michigan regiments. Colonel Pulford, 5th Michigan, was in command of the brigade at the time the report was prepared, and which covers in detail its services during the entire Wilderness campaign, and also between the dates therein specified:

"In obedience to paragraph 5, special order 209, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5th, 1864, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the several engagements during the recent campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, July 30th, 1864:

"When the brigade left Brandy Station on the eve of May 3d, 1864, it was commanded by Brigadier General A. Hays, and consisted of the following named regiments:

1st U. S. Sharpshooters	287 men
93d New York	493 "
3d Michigan Infantry	361 "
5th Michigan Infantry	365 "
4th Maine Infantry	370 "
17th Maine Infantry	507 "
57th Pennsylvania Infantry	377 "
63d Pennsylvania Infantry	527 "
105th Pennsylvania Infantry	351 "
General staff	3
Total	3641 men

"The command crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford early on the morning of May 4th, having marched all night from Brandy Station, and continued our course over the old and memorable battlefield of Chancellorsville. At about 5 P. M. of the same day the command was halted on a portion of the battlefield and bivouacked for the night, after having marched a distance of 34 miles in 17 hours.

"At 5 A. M. of the 5th the march was continued towards Todd's Tavern, at which we arrived about noon of the same day. From here the brigade, together with the rest of the division, marched back a short distance, and, turning to the left, continued our course towards the plank road leading to Orange Court House, where we formed a junction with the 6th corps, and began in good earnest the *Battle of the Wilderness.*

"In this engagement of the 5th the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters were first deployed as skirmishers in the woods to the left of the road, and were supported by the 3d Michigan. After a short time they were withdrawn from this position, and with the exception of the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters the brigade entered the action in line of battle at at 5 P. M., remaining under a terrific fire of musketry until darkness prevented further operations.

"During the engagement Brigadier General Alex. Hays, commanding brigade, was shot

through the head by a musket ball and instantly killed, while he was at the very front cheering his men on to victory. Colonel John S. Crocker, 93d New York, now being the senior officer of the brigade, assumed command, and on the morning of May 6th had the brigade in line and advancing to meet the enemy at daybreak. Again the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers in front, and closely followed by the brigade in line of battle.

"We had not gone more than 400 yards before we met the enemy, whom we found in large force. One of the most desperate musketry engagements was here fought known in the history of this command. But the brigade soon drove them back to other lines, following so closely that it nearly became a rout. In this way we followed them for nearly 1,400 yards, taking three lines of rifle-pits or breastworks formed of rails and logs. But no support came to our assistance at this point, and having advanced to the main body of their army we were compelled to fall back and recross the plank road which we had crossed while after the enemy, about 400 yards in the woods from the Brock road.

"At this point fresh troops came to our assistance and the battle became general along the whole line. The brigade remained under the terrible shower of musketry frequently changing our position and fighting incessantly until noon, at which time our left flank became so much exposed and so hardly pressed that we were obliged to fall back to the plank road where breastworks had been erected. In the afternoon the brigade occupied the 2d line during the enemy's assault upon our position, and rendered timely aid in turning the tide of battle by advancing to the first lines of works just as the front line was pressed back by the overpowering numbers of the enemy. On the 7th this brigade was chosen from the division to go forward and ascertain the position of the enemy, who had seemingly left our front. The 1st U. S. sharpshooters moved forward as skirmishers, followed by the brigade massed in column by division. We had not gone more than 400 yards before the skirmishers encountered those of the enemy, pursuing them closely and driving them into their earthworks, a distance of 100 yards from the Brock road.

"After it was ascertained that they were there in force, the brigade was withdrawn and joined the division, leaving a skirmish line of sharpshooters near the enemy. In the battle of the Wilderness the following are the casualties among commanding officers:

"Brigadier General Alex. Hays, killed.
"Major C. P. Mattox 1st U. S. S. S., taken prisoner.
"Colonel John Pulford, 5th Michigan, severely wounded.
"Colonel Geo. West, 17th Maine, severely wounded.
"Colonel Peter Salis, 57th Pennsylvania, severely wounded.
"Lieutenant Colonel John A. Danks, 63d Pennsylvania, severely wounded.
"Colonel C. A. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, severely wounded.
"Lieutenant Colonel — — Greenwault, 105th Pennsylvania, mortally wounded.

CASUALTIES IN BRIGADE.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
General and general staff officers	1		1				2
Fifth Michigan	3	35	7	160	2	14	221
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania		24	2	111		2	139
Ninety-third New York	4	38	13	200		5	260
First U. S. Sharpshooters		14		36	2	7	59
Third Michigan*							
Fourth Maine*							
Seventeenth Maine*							
Sixty-third Pennsylvania*							
One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania*							
Total	8	111	23	507	4	28	681

* Casualties included in the following table of casualties.

In the evening of May 7th the brigade, together with the rest of the division, received orders to march, and the morning of the 8th found us marching by the left flank towards Spottsylvania, arriving at Todd's Tavern just after noon, when we were placed in position and occupied the rest of the afternoon in throwing up earthworks to repel an attack of the enemy should one be made in such force as to drive the troops from our front, consisting of a brigade from the 2d division, 2d corps. An attack being made on them, the 93d New York was sent out to their support, but was not engaged. Lieutenant P. C. Judkins, a brave and efficient staff officer of the brigade, was sent out with the regiment to report them to the commanding officer of the troops in front, and while in the performance of this duty was killed by a shell from the enemy.

"On the 9th, at noon, the line of march was again taken up towards the left. We arrived at Po river about 5 P. M. and had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, but succeeded in crossing the river without much difficulty. The brigade marched from the river about three miles and encamped for the remainder of the night with the remainder of the division and corps.

"On the morning of the 10th we found ourselves in close proximity to the rebels, who opened several batteries along the line, but did us no damage. The 57th Pennsylvania and 4th Maine were sent out on a reconnoissance to the right and front of the position we had occupied on the night of the 9th, nearly four miles. They found the enemy in force, and were obliged to recross the Po river. During the intervening time the remainder of the brigade recrossed the Po river, and although we were exposed to a furious shelling during the day, we were not further engaged. In the afternoon we were temporarily detached from our division and ordered to report to General Barlow, commanding 1st division, 2d army corps, who was to attack the enemy, but we soon reported back without having been engaged.

"The 11th was occupied in throwing up earthworks by the brigade, while the sharpshooters were engaged in front in their legitimate business. At 10.30 P. M. the brigade was ordered to march, leaving the position that we then held in charge of other troops.

"Together with the rest of the division and corps, we marched to the extreme left of our lines, and were placed in position preparatory to making an an assault on the enemy's works. The brigade was placed in two lines, the front line commanded by Colonel B. R. Pierce, 3d Michigan, the second line under charge of Colonel J. S. Crocker, commanding brigade.

"Precisely at daybreak the lines moved forward, advancing through a ravine, thence up a slope, and through a dense thicket to an open field, at the further end of which were the enemy's earthworks, lined with infantry and artillery. As the troops came in sight, after driving in the pickets, the enemy opened with shell, grape, and canister, which the command bravely withstood, and charged a distance of nearly 300 yards, exposed at every step to this galling fire. In the charge we captured the enemy's works, three lines, together with 13 guns and several stand of colors (colors were captured by 3d Michigan and 93d New York), and between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners.

"The movement was completely successful on the part of the brigade, and attended with the most glorious results. The first and most formidable line taken was held by our troops. On the 13th our brigade changed position to the extreme right of the corps, and constructed breastworks, but had no engagement. We daily changed position without any particular result to the brigade until the night of May 18th, at which time we started from the 'Lauder House' and marched during the night further to the left and rear, arriving near headquarters, Army of the Potomac, at daylight of May 19th, and for the first time since May 5th well out of range of the enemy's fire. We were not long permitted to enjoy this comparative season of rest, for the same afternoon a division of the enemy made a demonstration on our extreme right flank, coming into the ammunition train, which compelled the brigade to go to the support of General Tyler's division, which repulsed them.

"We remained on the lines that night, and the following morning the brigade advanced one and one half miles, taking about 200 of the enemy's pickets and stragglers. On this date—May 20th—Colonel J. S. Crocker relinquished command of the brigade in consequence of illness, and Colonel E. Walker, 4th Maine, being senior officer present, assumed command.

"On the same evening, by reason of the severe illness of Colonel Walker, the command was given to Colonel B. R. Pierce, 3d Michigan Infantry. Our casualties in front of Spottsylvania were as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Fifth Michigan Infantry	.....	6	2	58	.....	9	75
Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania	1	5	3	16	.....	4	29
Ninety-third New York	.....	3	2	33	1	4	43
First U. S. Sharpshooters	1	5	1	18	.....	1	26
Third Michigan Infantry*	2	26	5	103	2	24	162
Fourth Maine*	2	21	6	110	.....	13	152
Seventeenth Maine*	1	24	8	210	1	24	268
Sixty-third Pennsylvania*	1	29	9	169	.....	30	238
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania*	3	49	10	137	1	9	209
Total	11	168	46	854	5	118	1,202

* Casualties in the Wilderness included.

"On the night of May 20th began the march from the Anderson House, near Spottsylvania, to the North Anna. The brigade, together with the rest of the division, marched all night, and on the 21st continued its course through the village of Bowling Green and Milford Station, crossing the Mattapony river at the latter point, and halting on the night of the 21st in the vicinity of Milford, having marched about 20 miles.

"At this point we threw up intrenchments and remained until May 23d. We marched at 5.30 P. M. of that date in the direction of Chesterfield, on the south side of the North Anna. Arriving at the North Anna, we found the enemy strongly intrenched at this point, having a redoubt and line of rifle-pits on the north side of the river. At 6 P. M. the brigade was formed in line of battle and ordered to charge simultaneously with the 1st brigade, which was on our left. The brigade charged as ordered, encountering a terrific shower of shot and shell, advancing far ahead of any other troops, and avoiding the redoubt by obliquing to the right. The fury of the enemy's fire, although for a moment making the line waver, did not check them. The enemy were forced from their works and driven to the river. The left of the brigade—93d New York,—after driving the enemy from the redoubt, took possession of 'Taylor Bridge,' which spans the river at this point, and it is believed kept the enemy from burning it.

"After the brigade had advanced to the river the 1st brigade occupied the captured works on our left and rear. About 8 P. M. the brigade was relieved by the 4th brigade, and we moved further to the left and threw up earthworks. During the night of May 24th we crossed to the south side of the North Anna and intrenched. Here we remained, in the vicinity of the 'Fox House,' with slight change of position, until the night of May 26th, when orders were received to march. In obeying this order we again found ourselves on the north side of the river, and on the 27th made another rapid flank movement to the left.

"From the 20th to the 28th of May the brigade sustained the following casualties:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Fifth Michigan Infantry	.....	1	1	8	.....	1	11
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
Ninety-third New York	.....	5	2	25	.....	4	36
First U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Third Michigan Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventeenth Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixty-third Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5
Total	.....	9	4	38	.....	12	63

"May 28th the brigade, together with the rest of the division, marched eight miles to the Pamunky river and crossed at Huntley's Ferry, encamping for the night about two miles south of the river. On the 29th the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery was assigned to this brigade, and Colonel Thos. R. Tannatt, of that regiment, being the senior officer, took command of the brigade. In the afternoon of the same day the brigade moved a short distance to the front and began intrenching, working until nearly sundown, after which the brigade, together with the rest of the division, marched to the Tolopotomy, took up a position the same night and intrenched. The 30th was occupied in finishing the intrenchments already begun, while the sharpshooters were annoying the enemy in our front.

"On the 31st we moved across the Tolopotomy to support the rest of the division. For a short time the 3d and 5th Michigan, 4th Maine, and 105th Pennsylvania became partially engaged with the enemy. At 11 P. M. the same night the brigade received orders to recross the Tolopotomy and take up position on the north bank in some earthworks. We arrived in position at daylight, June 1st, connecting on our left with the 4th brigade. During the morning the 6th corps on our right moved out, leaving our right flank exposed. They had not been gone long when a small party of the enemy were discovered on our right, which necessitated our sending out the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters to drive them back and of changing front with a portion of the brigade, consisting of the 3d Michigan, 57th Pennsylvania, 4th Maine, and 17th Maine. In the skirmish that ensued no material damage was done. At 10 P. M., June 1st, the brigade received orders to march, and immediately moved out on the Cold Harbor road, en route for Cold Harbor.

"Casualties from May 27th to June 1st:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Fifth Michigan Infantry	------	2	------	4	------	11	17
Seventeenth Maine	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania	------	4	------	1	------	------	5
Third Michigan Infantry	------	------	------	4	------	52	56
Ninety-third New York	------	1	------	3	------	1	5
First U. S. Sharpshooters	------	4	4	20	------	------	28
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania	------	------	------	1	------	3	4
First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	------	------	------	14	------	18	32
Fourth Maine	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
Total	------	11	4	53	------	85	153

We had marched all the night of June 1st and kept on our course until 11 A. M., June 2d when we halted until 4 P. M., of the same day, after which the brigade was moved about two miles into a piece of woods, massed in column by regiments and halted for the night on the left of the 3d brigade.

"During the night orders came that there would be a general attack along the whole line at 4.30 A. M. of June 3d, and the 2d brigade, together with the rest of the division would move to the support of the 1st and 2d division of the 2d corps, and occupy the works they vacated in making the change. We did as we were ordered, taking position on the right of the 3d brigade. During the afternoon of the same day the brigade, together with the rest of the division, were ordered down to our right to the support of the 18th corps, but did not become engaged.

"Here we massed in column of regiments and remained during the night and until the afternoon of June 4th, when we were ordered back to our old position in support of the 1st and 2d divisions, 2d corps. Col. B. R. Pierce, 3d Michigan, was at this date ordered to report to the 2d division, 2d corps, to command a brigade, and left our brigade for this purpose. June 5th, the brigade, together with the rest of the division, changed position further to the left, and took position between the 1st and 3d brigades, where we remained until June 12th.

"During the temporary halt the term of service of the 3d Michigan expired and on the 9th they were mustered out while the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 5th Michigan. On the night of June 12th the brigade received marching orders and 10 o'clock of the same night found us marching by the left flank towards the James river. We

marched all night of June 12th and the 13th crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, moving in the direction of Charles City Court House and arriving at Fort Powhattan at sunset of the same day, having marched at least 25 miles.

"At this point we were placed in position and threw up earthworks to protect the crossing of troops over the river. On the 14th the brigade crossed and the same evening formed in line of battle on the south bank of the James river, posted pickets, and remained in this position until noon of June 15th. The term of service of the 4th Maine having expired on the 13th and they not having been mustered out on that date in consequence of the rapid movements, were on this day mustered out. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the 19th Maine, 2d division, 2d army corps.

"At this juncture the troops were short of rations, but after waiting till nearly noon of the 15th and rations not arriving at this hour, we were ordered to march without them. We continued to march at a rapid rate all that day in the direction of Petersburg, Va., arriving near that town late in the night of the 15th. The troops, after experiencing such severe marches as they had had for the past few days without rest, were so exhausted that they were glad to bivouac in most any position. On the 16th the sharpshooters were sent out in the morning on the skirmish line, and during the day preparations were made to make an assault on the enemy's works, which was ordered at 6.30 P. M., of that day. At precisely that hour the brigade was advanced in line through a piece of woods towards some earthworks that the enemy had erected for their protection. The brigade drove in their skirmishers and one line of battle, but owing to the advantageous position of their breastworks, which we charged upon, the assault was for the time relinquished. During the assault the brigade sustained a loss of several officers and men, including Colonel Thos. R. Tannatt, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, commanding brigade, who was wounded in the head. We secured an advantageous position on the crest of a hill within one hundred yards of the enemy, and strengthened it by constructing breastworks. Major L. B. Duff, 105th Pennsylvania, now being the senior officer present, assumed command of the brigade. The same evening Major John Williams, A. I. G., 3d division, assumed command by order from division headquarters.

"At 9 o'clock P. M., the brigade was relieved by the 3d brigade, 2d division, 18th army corps, after which it marched back and massed for the night in the immediate vicinity of the Dunn House. During the night Colonel Robert McAllister, 11th New Jersey, was assigned to the command of the brigade. On the morning of the 17th the brigade took the advanced lines on the right of the plank road leading to Petersburg, relieving two brigades (2d and 4th) of the 2d division, 2d army corps. At this point the brigade was formed in two lines, the first near a piece of woods near the enemy, the second in the rear and behind the crest of the hill.

"During the day the troops, although under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, labored hard in strengthening our position. We lay here until the morning of the 18th. During the night of the 17th one battalion (4th New York Heavy Artillery) reported to us for the purpose of extending our lines to the right by digging rifle pits. The work was accomplished and orders were received that an assault would be made on the enemy's works at 4.30 A. M. of the 18th.

"Preparations were made during the night, and at precisely the hour mentioned the line moved forward over our works and through a piece of woods with very thick undergrowth, driving the enemy before us. In the charge the brigade took two lines of the enemy's works, and advanced to the plank road near the 'Hare House,' which leads to Petersburg. Here the brigade halted and re-formed in order to make another charge upon a strong line in our front about 350 yards distant over an ascending plain.

"While at this point the brigade was ordered to report to Brigadier General B. R. Pierce (formerly colonel 3d Michigan Infantry), commanding a brigade, 2d division, 2d corps. At noon the charge was ordered, and the troops climbed the embankment at the side of the road and moved forward, but never did they meet with a more severe fire of shot and shell than when we undertook to cross the open plain in our front. To keep a line in the field was quite an impossibility, but the right of the brigade moved forward to a line of pine trees, while the left advanced about the same distance to the right of Hare House. In the afternoon we were relieved by some troops of the 2d division, the brigade again reporting to General Mott for duty. We were then ordered further to the left and occupied a line of works that had been erected. During the night of the 18th a part of the brigade worked all night building earthworks in front of the Hare House. June 19th was occupied in sharpshooting, but that night the brigade built a strong line of earthworks running from just in front of the Hare House to the right through the open field, over which the brigade undertook to advance on the 18th. On the night of the 20th the brigade was relieved by some troops of the 9th corps, after which we went to the rear and a little further to the left, a distance of about two miles, and bivouacked for the night. June 21st at 10 A. M., the brigade, together with the rest of the division, marched to the left and at 5 P. M. took a position in front of what is known as the 'Jones House,' a dis-

tance of nearly or quite three-quarters of a mile. During the night earthworks were erected, but we left them to advance our position on the morning of the 22d to a point beyond a certain road that had been selected the evening previous and again abandoned. The written order was received on the morning of the 22d indicating where our right would rest. Accordingly the brigade was moved forward to the position indicated, each regiment in succession. Our right was to connect with the left of General Gibbon's troops, but by advancing to that position by daylight as we had received orders, it threw us out in an open field in an elevated position where we were exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery.

"After this had been tried, verbal orders were received that the right of the brigade might intrench further to the rear, behind the crest of the elevation, with the understanding that it should move forward to its proper position after nightfall. The three left regiments of the brigade were formed at nearly right angles with the rest of the brigade, exposing their left flank to the fire of the enemy, although other troops partially connected on our right by a skirmish line, and running in another direction. Our left had been thus thrown forward after repeated verbal orders had been received to 'throw our left well out.' The 105th Pennsylvania, on our left, to secure this advanced position that had been selected, were first obliged to send a small working party and intrench themselves. The brigade, working under many disadvantages, were constantly under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and about noon they commenced shelling the right of our line at a furious rate. While thus engaged in intrenching, the enemy gained an advantage over the troops to the left of our line, and drove them in on our left and rear. At the same time our skirmishers became hotly engaged directly in our front, which gave us a severe fire in front, on our left flank in rear. This necessitated the withdrawal of the left of the brigade, which was done, and its front changed to protect the right of the brigade. In the meantime the enemy advanced to our right and turned the left flank of the 2d division on our immediate right, which left the brigade in an isolated position, with fire from nearly every direction. At this juncture Colonel McAllister, then commanding brigade, ordered the withdrawal of the troops to the position in rear, where we had intrenched the night before. This was done, although with the loss of several prisoners, beside some killed and wounded.

"The brigade was re-formed and then moved by the left flank up the road to the rear of a battery that had become engaged with the enemy. In this position we lay until just before sunset, when orders were received to form in front of the breastworks and charge across a cornfield, a distance of about 300 yards, to the woods beyond, and drive the enemy from the position they were holding there. The charge was successfully made, with loss of but few men. At 11 P. M. we were relieved and bivouacked for the night. After the troops had got into position for the night orders were received that an attack would be made at 3 A. M., June 23d, by the 1st brigade and other troops in the front lines, and that we would immediately occupy the intrenchments after they had vacated them. This was done, and the brigade occupied the intrenchments all day on June 23d. Late in the evening of that day we were relieved and went back through the woods and bivouacked for the night; changed position on the morning of the 24th, and were ordered to build breastworks in the open field near the Jones House, and near the position that we occupied. The work was commenced, but soon suspended, the brigade being ordered 'to be ready to move at a moment's notice.' We remained in this position during the night of June 24th, and the next day Colonel Robert McAllister was relieved from command of the brigade, and Brigadier General B. R. Pierce assumed command.

"June 28th the command was ordered to the left of the 'Jerusalem plank-road,' near the position occupied on the 22d inst., to construct earthworks and to occupy them after they had been finished. The earthworks were soon constructed and the brigade soon went into camp behind them. Here we remained without any noteworthy events occurring until the evening of July 11th, at which time, in accordance with instructions from superior headquarters, the works in front were leveled. At 3 A. M. of the 12th the command moved out by the left flank, marched a little more than a mile, and massed the troops near the 'Williams House,' on the Jerusalem plank-road, where we remained until the morning of the 13th, during which time the pioneers and other troops of the brigade worked in leveling earthworks that were of no further use. On the 13th the command was marched about two miles farther to the right, and in rear of the 5th and 9th corps, where camps were established, and the command felt for the first time that they were really out from under the fire of the enemy since the campaign commenced.

"At this point the brigade remained, large details daily going out on fatigue, until the morning of July 23d, when we moved at daylight about one and one-half miles, occupying a small fort and earthworks, remaining until July 26th. At this date orders came for the command to move at 4 P. M. General Pierce being sick at this time was obliged to relinquish the command and Colonel D. Chaplin, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, assumed command. At 5 P. M. of the 26th, the command left our position on the left

and marched all the night following, crossing the Appomattox near Bermuda Hundreds, and crossed the James near Deep Bottom at daybreak on the morning of the 27th.

"We hardly had a chance to rest after a march of over 20 miles before we were placed in position near the point where the command had been halted to rest, and where skirmishing had already begun between the enemy and a portion of the 2d corps. The enemy were driven from their position without the assistance of this command and shortly afterwards we were advanced to a position on the extreme right of our corps, connecting on the right with the cavalry.

"From this position we were marched by the left flank and soon afterwards formed a new line through a piece of woods, our left connecting with the right of the 1st division, while the right rested near the Newmarket road. At sunset of the same day this line was again changed further to the left and somewhat to the rear of the position just vacated, where we remained during the night.

"On the 28th the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery was temporarily transferred to the 1st brigade, while the 141st Pennsylvania was transferred to this command. This gave us another change of commanders, as Colonel Henry J. Madill, 141st Pennsylvania, assumed command. In the afternoon of July 28th the command was marched further to the rear and formed a line of battle along the earthworks that had been taken from the enemy on the morning of the 27th.

"They were immediately reconstructed facing opposite from the original design in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. At dark the same day orders were received to move out immediately. This was done and the command recrossed James river on the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom on our route to the front of Petersburg, where we were informed we must be at daylight of July 29th. The troops were massed at right and in the rear of the 18th corps at daybreak July 29th, in which position we remained during the day. At dark the same evening, in accordance with orders received, the brigade marched further to the left and took a position to the left of the City Point railroad in the front line of intrenchments, relieving a part of the 18th corps, our right connecting with the left of the 3d brigade, and the left with the right of the 1st brigade. During the assault on the enemy's works by a portion of the army July 30th, the brigade did not become engaged except by brisk firing from the intrenchments, which was kept up during the day.

"On the evening of the 30th the command was relieved by the 18th corps, and we marched to our old position of July 25th, on the left of the line. During the operations from June 1st to July 30th, the casualties in the brigade were as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Fifth Michigan Infantry	------	15	2	50	2	17	86
Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania	1	2	2	15	1	8	29
Ninety-third New York	------	5	3	14	------	13	35
First U. S. Sharpshooters	------	9	2	20	------	5	36
First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	1	26	15	201	6	202	451
Sixty-third Pennsylvania	------	5	1	27	------	4	37
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania	------	6	4	20	------	9	39
Fourth Maine	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
Total	2	68	29	349	9	258	715

Recapitulation.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
In the Wilderness	8	111	23	507	4	28	681
At Spottsylvania	11	168	46	854	5	118	1,202
From 20th to 28th of May	------	9	4	38	------	12	63
From 28th of May to 1st of June	------	11	4	53	------	85	153
From 1st of June to July 30	2	68	29	349	9	258	715
Total	21	367	106	1,801	18	501	2,814

The regiment, then in command of Colonel Pulford, with its brigade commanded by Colonel Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, moved from its encampment in front of Petersburg via City Point, and on August 14th entered upon an extended reconnoissance on the North side of the James River, and became engaged with the enemy at Strawberry Plains on the 15th and 16th, the brigade on the latter date having been temporarily attached to the 10th corps.

Following is the report covering the operations of the brigade:

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS,
August 23d, 1864.

MAJOR,—In accordance with orders received from Headquarters 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, dated August 21st, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations on the north side of the James River:

"The troops of this brigade arrived at Deep Bottom, Va., and disembarked at day-break on the morning of the 14th inst. At about 10 o'clock the same morning we were moved a short distance across the plain from James River, and massed in column of regiments near a piece of woods, in which position we remained the rest of the day and the following night.

"On the 15th we were temporarily detached from our division and ordered to report to the 10th corps for duty.

"The brigade was attached to the 2d division, 10th corps, commanded by Brigadier General Wm. Birney. We had no sooner halted after having reported than the brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance to the extreme right of the position towards Charles City road, with instructions "to push on and reach the road if possible." At 2 o'clock the brigade was placed in position. The 1st U. S. Sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers, while the line of battle consisted of the following regiments, in the order given from right to left: 84th Pennsylvania, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and 105th Pennsylvania.

"This line was supported on either flank by the 141st Pennsylvania and 5th Michigan Infantry respectively, massed in column by division, while the 93d New York was also massed in column by division behind the center of the line of battle. The 57th Pennsylvania was deployed as flankers to protect the left flank of the brigade, while the right flank was protected by cavalry.

"After these dispositions had been made the skirmishers moved forward and engaged those of the enemy, who were deployed only a short distance in a piece of woods and one and one-half miles from Charles City road. They were closely followed by the line of battle and supports, and were driven back from their position to their line of battle, which, after a brisk engagement of short duration, was completely routed, and we pursued them closely as far as Charles City road where we took up a position in accordance with our instructions, and where we found them strongly intrenched about 800 yards distant from the road. Here we remained until nearly dark the same evening, when we were ordered back three miles to General Birney's division, where we arrived soon after dark, and massed in column of regiments for the night. Our loss in this engagement was as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
First U. S. Sharpshooters	------	1	2	7	------	1	11
Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania	------	1	1	6	------	------	8
One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania	------	------	------	6	------	------	6
First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	------	1	------	6	------	------	7
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania	------	------	------	4	------	------	4
Ninety-third New York	------	------	------	2	------	------	2
Fifth Michigan	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Total	------	3	3	32	------	1	39

"Prisoners captured during the day, none.

"The same evening an order was received from headquarters 2d division, 10th army

corps, to detail 800 men from the brigade to relieve some colored troops in the front line and occupy the works during the night. Accordingly the 5th Michigan, 105th Pennsylvania, 84th Pennsylvania, and 141st Pennsylvania were selected for the purpose, the whole detail commanded by Colonel John Pulford, 5th Michigan. On the morning of the 16th we were well prepared for action, which belief led the commander of the 10th corps to attach us to the attacking column.

"For this purpose we were ordered to report to General Terry, commanding division, 10th army corps, for duty. We had scarcely reported when the order of attack seemed to have been changed. The assaulting column was to be that of General Foster, which occasioned another transfer of the 2d brigade and another report.

"The brigade was used in this attack to protect the right flank of the attacking column. For this purpose the 1st U. S. sharpshooters and 5th Michigan were deployed as skirmishers, and extending back from the right flank of General Foster's division. The skirmish line was supported by a line of battle consisting of the 93d New York, 84th Pennsylvania, 105th Pennsylvania, and 141st Pennsylvania. The 57th Pennsylvania and 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery were massed in column by division in rear of the line of battle, to extend the skirmish line to the right or to support the line of battle as the case might be. After these dispositions had been made the front lines of the attacking column moved forward and we conformed to their movements by marching by the left flank.

"We had not advanced far before the engagement commenced. The enemy's pickets were driven in and the front line confronted their rifle pits, which were soon carried. This advance occasioned the deployment of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery on the right of the 5th Michigan as flankers. From the rifle pits the lines again moved forward and soon became severely engaged with the enemy in their earthworks. The left of our skirmish line also became engaged. A brisk and hotly contested action ensued, which, after a determined assault by our lines resulted in the capture of their earthworks. In front of these works a ravine extended in an oblique direction from left to right across an open field, a distance of about 250 or 300 yards. The enemy still occupied this ravine and the crest beyond. To drive them from this position the balance of the brigade was ordered up to make a charge and drive them out. Accordingly those regiments which were not on the skirmish line (93d New York, 84th Pennsylvania, 141st Pennsylvania, 105th Pennsylvania, and 57th Pennsylvania) were marched up by the left flank and formed in front of these earthworks in two lines, the second line being composed of the 57th Pennsylvania. We formed 'on left by file into line' at nearly right angles with the earthworks and parallel to the ravine, which we had to charge. From this point we charged across the open field and into the ravine, driving the enemy before us.

"The enemy fought stubbornly and the position was hotly contested. In this advance the brigade took three commissioned officers and one hundred enlisted men of the enemy prisoners.

"We held our position in the ravine for nearly an hour, until we were completely flanked, receiving a fire on both flanks and in front, and as we had no supports we were compelled to fall back to the captured earthworks, which were now occupied by troops from the 10th corps. In this action and after we had fallen back to the earthworks, Colonel C. A. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, commanding brigade, was mortally wounded through the head by a musket ball while he was in the act of giving an order about re-forming his brigade. His gallantry and efficiency on the field had been remarked by all and the brigade felt severely his loss.

"The loss in the brigade in this action was as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Fifth Michigan Infantry	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	10	.....	4	15
Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania	1	.....	.....	10	.....	29	40
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania	1	1	1	17	.....	6	26
One Hundred and Forty-first Penn	.....	.....	.....	7	1	5	13
Ninety-third New York	.....	4	2	18	.....	28	52
First U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20	22
Total	2	6	6	72	1	92	179

"As soon as we had fallen back to the earthworks the brigade was ordered to the rear to re-form. The command now devolved on Colonel John Pulford, 5th Michigan, who was informed, and immediately assumed command (Major Daniel S. Root, 5th Michigan, succeeding in command of the regiment).

"Within three-fourths of an hour the brigade was re-formed about 600 yards in the rear of the front lines, and reported to division headquarters for duty. In consideration of the last desperate charge that was made by the brigade far beyond the advance of any other troops; of the stubborn resistance to the fire on both flanks and in front; of the final charge of the enemy on the ravine, which compelled us to fall back, and the capture of a position of the command by the enemy, all told of the discipline of the command which allowed it to be re-formed in three-fourths of an hour. But few stragglers were in the rear, and the troops were well organized.

"After lying in the rear about an hour, we were again placed in position on the front lines, our left connecting on the right of the 7th U. S. Colored Infantry. While in this position the enemy made a demonstration on our right flank, which compelled us to refuse a portion of the brigade on the right, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, after which they were repulsed.

"We remained in this position until late in the evening of the 16th, during which time a line of earthworks was constructed in rear of our lines. After it was completed our line was withdrawn from this advanced position and occupied the line of earthworks that had been prepared for us. In the meantime the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters had been relieved from the skirmish line on the flank, and ordered to headquarters 2d division, 10th army corps, for duty.

"The 5th Michigan and 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery remained on the skirmish line, and the remainder of the brigade occupied the front line of earthworks until the morning of the 17th, when the brigade was relieved and ordered to rejoin our division.

"To more fully set forth our conduct while attached to the 10th corps, I herewith subjoin a copy of an order issued at headquarters 2d division, 10th army corps, at the time of our being relieved:

"HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION TENTH ARMY CORPS,
"*August 17th, 1864.*

"ORDERS.

"In accordance with orders from corps headquarters, the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, is hereby relieved from duty with this division, and will report to its own division commander for duty.

"The brigadier general commanding cannot part with this brigade without testifying his high sense of the gallantry on the field while under his command. He was an eye-witness to its stand in the rebel works, which was worthy of its old reputation for hard fighting.

"By order of

BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. BIRNEY.

"M. BAILEY, *Captain and A. A. G.*

"The brigade rejoined the 3d division, 2d army corps, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and massed in column by regiments, where we remained until the evening of the 18th, when we crossed to the south side of the James river en route to the vicinity of Petersburg, where we arrived on the 19th. Here our troops were placed in position on the front lines, connecting on our right with the 1st brigade, 3d division, and on our left with the 5th corps.

"I cannot close the report without personally mentioning the officers of the staff of this brigade. I find, too, that not only one should be mentioned by name, but the whole of them, who were so active during all the operations. The names of Captain F. E. Marble, A. A. A. G., Captain W. H. Lloyd, A. I. G., Captain S. S. Hill, A. A. D. C., and Lieutenant S. D. Newcomb, A. A. D. C., shall ever be remembered as very gentlemanly and efficient officers, who were conspicuous for their bravery by remaining in the most dangerous situations to attend to the welfare and prompt duties of the brigade.

"I am, Major, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

JOHN PULFORD,
"*Colonel Commanding Brigade.*

"MAJOR JOHN HANCOCK,
"*A. A. G., 3d Div., 2d A. C.*"

On October 26th the 5th marched to the Weldon railroad, thence on the next day moved to the Boydton plank road on the extreme left of the army, and participated in the attack made on the enemy's right, sustaining a severe loss in officers and men, including among the killed Adjutant J. F. McGinley and Lieutenant S. A. Boyd. The regiment captured a large number of pris-

oners in this affair, and having returned to its former position in front of Petersburg, on the 31st received orders, together with the 1st U. S. sharpshooters and 105th Pennsylvania, all under command of Colonel Pulford, Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Mathews being in command of the 5th, to garrison Fort Davis, on the Jerusalem plank road.

The casualties in the engagements in which the regiment participated during the year, were: At Kelly's Ford, 1 wounded; Locust Grove, 1 killed, 15 wounded, 2 missing—total, 18. Mine Run, 3 wounded. Wilderness, 38 killed, 167 wounded, 16 missing—total 221. Spottsylvania Court House, 6 killed, 60 wounded, 9 missing—total, 75. North Anna River, 1 killed, 9 wounded, 1 missing—total, 11. Tolopotomy Creek, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 11 missing—total, 17. Before Petersburg, 15 killed, 52 wounded, 19 missing—total, 86. Strawbery Plains, 1 killed, 13 wounded—total 14. Boydton plank road, 9 killed, 52 wounded, 43 missing—total, 105, being an aggregate of 74 killed, 366 wounded, and 101 missing, and a total of 551.

On the 1st of November, 1864, the regiment was in the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, Army of the Potomac, and was doing garrison duty in Fort Davies, in the front line of works, before Petersburg, Va.

On December 23d the veterans and recruits of the 1st regiment U. S. sharpshooters (Michigan men) were permanently transferred to the 5th, which was now composed of the 3d 5th, and sharpshooters.

The regiment, in command of Colonel Pulford and now armed with the Sharp's improved breech-loading rifle for skirmish service, on January 15th, 1865, formed part of General Warren's command on his raid to Weldon, and on its return was stationed on the railroad near Humphrey's station. After laying at that point for two weeks it moved again to the front line of works before Petersburg, and in the meantime company B, 2d regiment, U. S. sharpshooters (also Michigan men), had in February been transferred to the 5th. At Petersburg the regiment had built winter quarters and been employed on fatigue and picket duty until March 25th, when it participated in the attack on the enemy's works near Hatcher's Run, where it assisted in driving him from his first line of works, after a heavy engagement of four hours; remaining at that point until the 29th, it moved about six miles to the left, and on the morning of the 30th the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and became engaged with the enemy's pickets, and after driving them within their main line of works near Fort Harney fire was opened on the regiment from three batteries, but it succeeded in holding its ground until the 5th corps got into position, when the line was maintained. On the 2d of April the regiment, with the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, command of Colonel Pulford, the 5th in command of Lieutenant Colonel Root, made a demonstration on the enemy's works, for the purpose of developing his position and strength. This being accomplished with but small loss, the command held its position during the night and next morning the regiment with its corps participated in the general assault on the enemy's fortifications, which resulted in carrying his entire line of works and the capture of Petersburg, and is reported to have been the first regiment to raise its colors on the works. In following up the retreat of that part of the enemy which took the line of the South Side railroad, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and on the 4th and 5th pressed his rear guard closely. On the 6th he made a stand at Sailor's Creek, to protect the crossing of his baggage, when the brigade made a charge, capturing 173 wagons, the regiment taking a stand of colors and 145 prisoners. The enemy being followed

up closely by the brigade, on the 7th and 8th, the regiment acting as flankers and skirmishers, became engaged at New Store, and on the 9th was in the front in line of battle at Appomattox Court House, at the surrender of Lee. At that point the regiment lay until the 13th, when it marched back to Burkeville, and on the 1st of May proceeded via Richmond to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the review of the armies at that place on the 23d. On the 10th of June it started for Louisville via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Parkersburg, and thence by steamer down the Ohio River. Arriving at Louisville on the 14th it crossed the river to Jeffersonville, Ind., and remained there until July 5th, when it was mustered out of service and proceeded in command of Colonel Pulford to Michigan, arriving on the 8th at Detroit, where, on the 17th, it was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment, while in service, participated in battles and skirmishes at Pohick Church, Va., January 9, 1862; siege of Yorktown, Va., April 4 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Bull Run 2d, Va., August 28, 1862; Groveton, Va, August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; The Cedars, Va., May 2, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863; Auburn Heights, Va., October 1, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., November 26, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1663; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864; Po River, Va., May 8, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 and 22, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and 28, 1864; Strawberry Plains, August 15 and 16, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, September 30, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Road, Va., April 2, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; New Store, Va., April 8, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1863; seige of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

During its service the regiment had borne on the rolls 1,950 officers and men. Its losses were 10 officers, 141 men killed in action; 6 officers, 75 men died of wounds; 3 officers and 163 men of disease.

"The mighty have fallen, yet death cannot chill
Those noble emotions the soul ever thrill;
The grave hath no confines the spirit to hold,
While back to its kindred it flies to unfold."

NOTES.—From the Richmond Enquirer, 1861: "Among the thousand prisoners now in Richmond, one is a real prize. His name is Fairbanks, and he is the adjutant of the Michigan regiment (1st 3 months). He hails from Detroit; by trade he is a shoemaker, and by nature is one of the blackest-hearted abolitionists and haters of the South that is anywhere suffered to carry God's breath around in a wicked carcass. He is the same individual who was so urgent to have the clergyman arrested in Alexandria for praying for the Confederate States, thrown into the negro pen, and there confined until he repented. He was equally anxious to have several of the ladies of Alexandria hung as an example of the manner in which the abolitionists intended to treat secessionists. As you now have an excellent opportunity of allowing him to test the beauties of his theory, I would suggest that the fellow be kindly treated as long as he lives on bread and water, and that twice a day a committee of ladies call upon him, and, with a rope, stretch his neck until he is perfectly satisfied with the honor conferred upon him. Afterwards I would exchange him for some miserable cur, and shoot the dog."

The numerous friends of the gallant and noble-hearted gentleman referred to will be much amused at this description of Major Fairbanks, who, under the most provoking circumstances, could be nothing else than a gentleman, and a brave and honorable man.

While this regiment was quartered in rebel huts at Brandy Station, in the early part of 1864, two Irish soldiers were busy one morning cooking coffee for the officers, in front of the headquarters' hut; having each a coffee-pot, and the fire being small, a quarrel was soon in order, each jamming his pot against the other's, until one was capsized and the coffee spilled. This brought the owner to his feet with an oath, and, with clinched fist in close proximity to his comrade's nose, burst out in his pure mother tongue: "Paddy, if ye's don't stop I'll shout to Colonel Mathews, an' if he doesn't stop ye's, be Saint Patrick I'll make ye's a prisent of a wooden overcoat" (*a coffin*).

During the terrible days of fighting and hardship in the Wilderness, and frequently afterwards on Grant's flank movement to the James, the ambulance corps being unable to take care of all the wounded, mule teams with common army wagons were often ordered to the front to assist in conveying the disabled to the rear. Captain Blackman, quartermaster of the 5th Michigan, had an Irishman, a teamster, in his train, who was somewhat inclined to avoid this kind of duty. One morning, in anticipation of a hard fight, Blackman had an order to send two wagons to the front, and detailed this man with another for that purpose. The fighting having become brisk, the Irishman tried to avoid the detail, stating that his mules were all lame, and he did not feel very well himself, but finally had to go. He was absent the entire day, returning to the rear about 10 o'clock at night. Blackman said to him on his return: "Well, Mike, how did you get along?" "Purty well, sir; only they kept me foolin' about, dodgin' balls all day, widout doin' a ha'p'erth, until I almost dispaired of gettin' anything to put in my wagon; but as luck would have it, be the holy, about sundown the rebels went to work in dead earnest, and shot me down a load in about fifteen minutes," seeming perfectly elated, and feeling big over his success.

Two men of the 5th went out several miles on a foraging expedition, and in their hunt found some flour in sacks, and each appropriated one. On their way home they noticed what seemed to be a storehouse adjoining a plantation; thls they proposed to examine. On entering it they found a barrel partly full of what they thought was buckwheat flour, and preferring it to the wheat flour, emptied their sacks and refilled them from the barrel, and continued their journey to camp, a considerable distance. In the morning, bright and early, they went to work on the *pancakes*, expecting to have an unusually fine breakfast. The flour was placed in the dish, and the water and other ingredients supplied, when the stirring commenced; but, lo! and behold, the flour became suddenly unusually thick, and was hardening. This alarmed the compounder, and, looking at it in amazement, he called to his comrade, "The curs't stuff is *sat.*" His mate instantly rushed to the spot, but before he reached there the material was almost perfectly hard; he was unable to take it from the dish with his hands, but, turning it upside down, dumped it out, hard as a brick. One whispered to the other, "Plaster Paris!" Not another word was said, but both skipped to their tent in silence.

During one of the winters of the war there was a standing order in a regiment serving in the Army of the Potomac for religious services once on every Sunday. Some Sundays it was extremely cold—too cold, really, for any chaplain to preach out of doors, or for the soldiers to listen. The major, a gallant officer, who was in command of the regiment at the time about to be referred to, not being much in favor of such service, and being somewhat opposed to chaplains generally, and at the same time inclined to the idea that they earned their pay rather easily, took special pains on such cold days to make a special effort to have the chaplain, a man of much ability, preach, not altogether for any benefit he believed the soldiers would derive therefrom, but for the purpose of annoying the chaplain. On one very cold Sunday there seemed to be some delay in getting the meeting up, and the major sent an orderly for the chaplain, directing him to hold service. It was so cold that no one could stand to listen to any discourse; still it had to be undertaken. The church call was sounded, the chaplain took his post, the command was marched to the place; the major, of course, must be there to at least give countenance to his own order; everyone was shivering, he with the others. The chaplain commenced; then both officers and men began to seek the shelter of their tents; the congregation soon became unusually thin, but the discourse was continued. In a short time very few were left except some of the officers, the major included, and a small number of the men; but the chaplain held forth, the major suffering with the others, but he dare not leave; finally scarcely any but he remained; the chaplain still went on continuing his discourse, which, when closed, had lasted *one hour and a half.* When the end had come the major made for his tent, almost frozen, and on entering which he said to his brother officers, in a way which he desired to be understood as jocular: "Well, boys, the old chaplain has *euchred* me after all! Give me some *whisky*, quick!" There was no more church services on such cold Sundays.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Onward, then, our stainless banner,
Let it kiss the stripe and star,
Till in weal and woe united
They forever wedded are.
We will plant them by the river,
By the Gulf, and by the strand,
Till they float, to float forever,
O'er a free, united land."

The 6th, another of the camp of instruction regiments, was rendezvoused at Kalamazoo and was mustered into the United States service August 20, 1861. It was composed of the companies originally assigned to it when ordered to the camp, and which were recruited in the vicinity of the places mentioned in their respective names. On the organization of the regiment they received the alphabetical designation given below:

A, Berrien County Rifles, Niles. B, St. Joseph Volunteers, St. Joseph. C, Schoolcraft Light Guard, Schoolcraft. D, Dowagiac Light Infantry, Dowagiac. E, Wolverine Rifle Rangers, Marshall. F, Saline Sharpshooters, Saline. G, Littlejohn Light Guard, Allegan. H, Eaton Rifles, Charlotte. I, Albion Rifle Rangers, Albion. K, Beardsley Guard, Niles.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Frederiek W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo. Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas S. Clark, Monroe. Major, Edward Bacon, Niles. Surgeon, Charles V. Mottram, Kalamazoo. Assistant Surgeon, Simeon S. Freneh, Battle Creek. Adjutant, Curtis W. Kilborn, Kalamazoo. Quartermaster, Le Grand W. Perce, St. Joseph. Chaplain, Elizur Andrews, Niles.

A. Captain Eli A. Griffin, Niles. First Lieutenant, William W. Thayer, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Selden F. Craig, Niles.

B. Captain, William W. Wheeler, St. Joseph. First Lieutenant, Augustus W. Chapman, St. Joseph. Second Lieutenant, Le Grand W. Perce, St. Joseph.

C. Captain, Garrett J. Spitzer, Schoolcraft. First Lieutenant, Joseph Roberts, Schoolcraft. Seeond Lieutenant, Curtis W. Kilborn, Kalamazoo.

D. Captain, Charles E. Clark, Dowagiac. First Lieutenant, Frederick J. Clark, Dowagiac. Second Lieutenant, James A. Ellis, Dowagiac.

E. Captain, James Winters, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Sylvester Cogswell, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Charles Heine, Marshall.

F. Captain, John Cordon, Saline. First Lieutenant, Henry A. Harris, Saline. Seeond Lieutenant, Seymour Howell, Saline.

G. Captain, Chauncey J. Bassett, Allegan. First Lieutenant, Henry Stark, Otsego. Seeond Lieutenant, Alfred C. Wallin, Chicago, Ill.

H. Captain, Smith W. Fowler, Jaekson. First Lieutenant, Peter D. Montgomery, Eaton Rapids. Second Lieutenant, William S. Trask, Charlotte.

I. Captain, Harrison Soule, Albion. First Lieutenant, Alfred J. Ralf, Jonesville. Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Fasset, Sandstone.

K. Captain, David Bacon, Niles. First Lieutenant, Horace Cummings, Niles. Seeond Lieutenant, John Jacks, Edwardsburg.

The regiment, in command of Colonel Curtenius, left Kalamazoo for the Potomac August 30th, 1861, its muster rolls showing a force of 944 officers and men. On its arrival at Baltimore it was ordered into camp, where it lay during most of the winter following.

On the passage of the 7th Michigan through Cleveland, a few days later, the "Herald" of that city remarked:

"In speaking of the passage through Cleveland a few days since of the 6th Michigan, we remarked that it was the finest regiment the Wolverines had sent to the war. We are inclined to think, from present appearances, that the same observation will be equally applicable to each successive Michigan regiment as it takes up its line of march for Washington, for the *personnel* of the 7th Michigan cannot be beat."

The citizens of Kalamazoo procured for the 6th Infantry an elegant banner of the regulation standard. On a blue field were fine decorations in gold letters, and among the stars the single inscription, "Do your duty." The flag was sent by the Hon. H. G. Wells to the Regiment while in camp at Baltimore, where it was formally presented by Colonel Curtenius, commanding. It was carried through the several battles of the regiment, and finally was sent to Kalamazoo as the gift of the regiment to Colonel Curtenius.

On November 14th it composed a part of an expedition, in command of General Lockwood, to the eastern shore of Virginia, for the purpose of driving out a rebel force under General Henry A. Wise, who were fortifying a point on the Potomac. Upon the approach of the Union force they hurriedly dispersed, leaving considerable ammunition and small arms. The Union force, after destroying the works, returned to Baltimore, arriving there on December 8th.

While the regiment lay in Baltimore it was given by the Union ladies of that city a handsome silk U. S. flag. It was presented on behalf of the donors by a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and a proper response was made by Colonel Curtenius.

The 6th left Baltimore February 22d, 1862, by steamers for Fortress Monroe, arriving there next day, encamped at Newport News.

On March 4th, with the 4th Wisconsin and 21st Indiana, the regiment embarked on transport steamer "Constitution," and proceeding to sea passed under fire of rebel batteries on Sewell's Point, disembarked at Ship Island, Miss., on the 13th of March, where it remained until April 14th, when, with the 4th Wisconsin and 21st Indiana, it embarked on the transport ship "Great Republic," and in tow of a steamer started for the mouth of the Mississippi to constitute a part of the attacking force on the expedition against New Orleans, in command of General Benj. F. Butler. The force commenced landing in Black Bay, in rear of Fort St. Phillip, with the intention of attacking that point; but while in the act intelligence was received that both Forts Jackson and St. Phillips had surrendered, and consequently the expedition ended, and after the destruction of a bridge in that vicinity it proceeded to the mouth of the Mississippi, thence up that river by boats to New Orleans, arriving there on the 2d of May, taking possession of the U. S. mint, and being one of the first regiments to occupy that city after its capture by the Union troops.

On the 9th of May the regiment, with its brigade, took boats and proceeded about 37 miles up the Mississippi, and, disembarking, started inland, marching all night through a cypress swamp in water so deep as to require great effort to save the ammunition from ruin, while the rations were all destroyed. The object of the expedition was the capture of a train of cars on the New Orleans

and Jackson railroad, cut the road and destroy bridges, which being successfully accomplished the force returned, arriving at Kennar on the 10th, where it embarked on steamers and proceeded to Baton Rouge, then in command of General Thomas Williams, arriving there on the 13th, thence up the river on a reconnoissance as far as Warrenton, five miles below Vicksburg. Arriving there the 18th, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the return trip on commenced, and arriving at Grand Gulf was fired into by a light battery, when the force landed and drove the enemy inland about two miles, then returned, and on re-embarking continued the trip down the river, arriving at Baton Rouge on the 29th, and went into winter quarters at the barracks.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Baton Rouge, and while it was comfortably situated in barracks, an order was given by the general commanding to Colonel T. S. Clark, then in command of the regiment, to move and bivouac his regiment in the adjoining woods, without tents or any other shelter, to make room for the 9th Connecticut, a regiment having tents, while the use of these tents, which belonged to the United States, was refused the Michigan regiment. This was a proceeding which the officers protested against, and on refusing to obey the order, the field officers and several of the line officers were placed in arrest, but finally the order was reluctantly complied with, and the regiment marched out under the order of a captain, into the woods, where it remained, without shelter, until after the battle, which soon occurred, suffering much from exposure. This was a most unaccountable proceeding on the part of the commander, as the regiment had not deserved in any manner so unreasonable a test of its discipline, nor such a contemptible discrimination against it in favor of another regiment, and it is presumed that had he lived but a short time longer the gallantry of the regiment in battle would have secured a more favorable consideration at his hands.

The officers arrested were sent to New Orleans for trial, but were released on the order of General Butler.

About the 20 of July six of the companies of the regiment, in command of Colonel Clark, made a raid in the direction of Camp Moore, 60 miles eastward of Baton Rouge, for the purpose of capturing Charles M. Conrad, who had been Secretary of War under President Fillmore, and then a prominent rebel, and a Mr. Benton. At Benton's Ferry, about 40 miles out, they encountered a rebel force and had a running fight with them for about two miles, taking some prisoners including Benton, and a large number of horses, mule teams, and a supply of camp stores, destroying their camp at White Church. Among the stores taken were barrels of mess pork marked U. S. A. This accomplished, the command returned to Baton Rouge.

On August 5th, while that place was being heavily attacked by the rebel forces under Breckenridge, the regiment then in command of Captain Charles E. Clark, the ranking officers being in arrest, received and repulsed with spirit the principal attack by the rebel troops in command of General Clark, of Mississippi, against the right wing of the Union forces, which, if it had succeeded would have given the enemy a commanding position and most likely would have led to the loss of a large portion of the artillery.

General Thomas Williams, U. S. Army, a native of Detroit, commanded the Union troops. They consisted of Nims's 2d Massachusetts Battery, Manning's 4th Massachusetts Battery, and a section of a battery taken by the 21st Indiana and attached to that regiment under command of Lieutenant Brown, and the following infantry regiments: Sixth Michigan, 30th Massachusetts,

7th Vermont, 14th Maine, 21st Indiana, 4th Wisconsin, and 9th Connecticut, the whole Union force not numbering over two thousand. The attacking force numbered six thousand or over, and consisted of the 4th, 9th, and 30th Louisiana, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Kentucky, two Tennessee, and two Mississippi regiments, one Alabama regiment, and a large guerrilla force, together with thirteen or more pieces of artillery.

The 6th Michigan was divided into detachments, commanded respectively by Captains Corden, Spitzer, and Soule, the loss of the regiment being 20 killed, 43 wounded, and 6 missing.

General Williams was killed in the engagement while mounted, and while saying to the 21st Indiana, "Boys, your field officers are all gone; I will lead you."

In General Butler's order we found the following paragraphs:

"The commanding general has carefully revised the official reports of the action of August 5th, at Baton Rouge, to collect the evidence of the gallant deeds and meritorious services of those engaged in that brilliant victory.

"The name of the lamented and gallant General Williams has already passed into history.

"The 6th Michigan fought rather by detachments than as a regiment, but deserves the fullest commendation for the gallant behavior of its officers and men. Companies A, B, and F, under command of Captain Cordon, receive special mention for the coolness and courage with which they supported and retook Brown's battery, routing the 4th Louisiana and capturing their colors, which the regiment has leave to send to its native State.

"Captain Charles E. Clark, acting lieutenant colonel 6th Michigan, prevented the enemy from flanking our right, bringing his command at the critical moment to the support of Nims's battery. Lieutenant Howell, Company F, 6th Michigan, and Lieutenant A. J. Ralph, acting adjutant, for intrepidity; Captain Spitzer, 6th Michigan, in command of the company of pickets, who handsomely held in check the enemy's advance; the fearless conduct of Lieutenant Howell, Company F, and Sergeant Thayer, Company A, 6th Michigan, after they were wounded, in supporting Lieutenant Brown's battery.

"Captain Soule and Lieutenant Fassett, Company I, 6th Michigan, as skirmishers, were wounded, and deserve special notice for the steadiness of their command, which lost heavily in killed and wounded."

Lieutenant G. Weitzel (afterwards major general), then Chief Engineer Department of the Gulf, and present with the troops in the engagement, says in his official report:

"Three companies of the 6th Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns, posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same companies captured the colors of the 4th Louisiana, but only they had shot down four successive color-bearers."

It appears from Captain Cordon's letter that the colors captured by Company F, of his command, referred to in General Butler's order as belonging to the 4th Louisiana, were the colors of the 9th Louisiana Infantry:

Jackson, Mich., November 14th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to place in your hands this trophy, to be placed with the archives of the State.

It is the "battle flag" of the 9th Louisiana battalion (not the 4th Louisiana), captured by Company F, 6th Michigan Infantry, at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5th, 1862.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CORDEN,
Captain Company F, 6th Michigan.

His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

Extract from the report of Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, commanding the right wing:

"The 6th Michigan, under Captain Clark, acting lieutenant colonel, moved up to the support of Nims's battery in elegant order. Its assistance came most fortunately, for it was clear the enemy intended to outflank us at this point. Nobly did Colonel Clark and his command discharge their duty here, as their list of killed and wounded show. This regiment did good service on more than one occasion this day."

The same officer, in making special mention of officers who served on his staff during the day, says:

"Lieutenant Clark, 6th Michigan, also acquitted himself handsomely."

Lieutenant Colonel Clark, in a report, says of his regiment in the engagement:

"At Baton Rouge, August 5th, 1862, the regiment received and repulsed an attack of a superior rebel force led by General Clark of Mississippi, which was made against the right wing of our line, and which would, if it had been successful, have lost us a large part of our artillery, and given the enemy the superior advantage of having a complete flanking position. The importance of the repulse thus given to the principal attack of the rebels on that day by the 6th Michigan was fully acknowledged by General Butler in his congratulatory order issued soon after."

Mr. Greeley mentions the affair as follows:

"The battle raged furiously for two hours, during which the rebel right was advanced, driving back the 14th Maine, pillaging and burning its camp; and while four successive assaults were unsuccessfully made on our front, General Clark made a resolute effort to flank and establish himself in rear. General Williams, anticipating this movement, had placed a battery, supported by two regiments, to resist it; and the rebels were repulsed with considerable loss."

The engagement as noticed in the American Encyclopedia:

"On the 5th of August an attack was made on Baton Rouge, La., in the Department of the Gulf, which was under the command of General Butler. The Federal force was under command of Brigadier General Williams. The Confederate force making the attack was under the command of General John C. Breckenridge. The contest was sharp and bloody, and the attack was successfully repulsed. The Federal loss was 90 killed and 250 wounded. Among the killed was General Williams. Three hundred of the Confederates were reported to have been killed and buried by the force of General Williams."

After the evacuation of Baton Rouge by the Union forces, on the 20th of August, 1862, the 6th Infantry, then in command of Colonel T. S. Clark, was stationed at Mettarie Ridge, guarding one of the approaches to New Orleans. Owing to the unhealthy locality in which the regiment was stationed, the number fit for duty when it moved to New Orleans, December 6th, was only 191 out of an aggregate of 755. The men soon recovered after their arrival at the latter place. On the 14th of January, 1863, the regiment participated in the expedition under General Weitzel to Bayou Teche, which destroyed the rebel gunboat Cotton.

Returning to New Orleans, the regiment, being in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 19th corps, was stationed on the 6th of February at Camp Parapet, and at Kenner, 18 miles from New Orleans.

Engaging in the expedition to Ponchatoula, again under the direction of General Weitzel, on the 23d of March, in command of Colonel T. S. Clark, it attacked the rebels at that place, and was engaged on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, driving them out and capturing a number of prisoners, the loss of the regiment being nine wounded.

Following is the report of Colonel Clark:

"In compliance with orders of date March 20th, 1863, I proceeded with my command to Frenier Station, on the morning of the 21st, and there bivouacked for the night, assuming command at that post. I found four companies, General Nickerson's brigade,

at Frenier and De Sair Stations. On Sunday, the 22d, at 7 A. M., I proceeded with the command to Manchac Pass, leaving about one hundred men to guard this bayou and road in my rear.

"Arrived at South Manchac Pass at 1 P. M. the same day; at 6 P. M. four schooners and one small steamer, containing five companies of Colonel Smith's regiment, 165th New York Volunteers, one company of my own regiment, two rifled field pieces in charge of a detachment of the 9th Connecticut Volunteers, and a launch mounting one rifle, manned by a detachment of 9th Connecticut Volunteers, arrived. On the morning of the 23d I debarked the 165th New York, placed one field piece on the north side of the island, where the railroad bridge crosses the North Pass, and embarked the troops brought by me from Frenier, consisting of the 6th Michigan Infantry, two small companies of 127th New York, one company 14th Maine, and one company 24th Maine.

"The embarkation was made in the midst of a terrible storm of wind and rain, which delayed us very much. I now directed Colonel Smith to proceed up the railroad to within three miles of Ponchatoula, take position, and hold the pass until he heard the signal of attack from me at Wadesboro Landing, when he was to advance and form a junction with me at Ponchatoula. I then proceeded with the main body of the troops up the Tickfaw river and Ponchatoula creek, to Wadesboro Landing, three miles from Ponchatoula. Owing to the great difficulty of navigation in the creek, from its extremely tortuous course, we did not arrive at Wadesboro until about noon of the 24th. I immediately debarked the troops, threw out skirmishers, and advanced toward Ponchatoula. About a half mile from the landing we found the enemy's skirmishers in strong force; and believing from the number of skirmishers that the enemy were in stronger force than we had supposed, immediately formed in line of battle and advanced, three companies ahead skirmishing. We drove them steadily before us, the main body never coming within range of their fire, into and through Ponchatoula.

"I immediately sent four companies, under command of Captain Trask, 14th Maine, to the bridge across Ponchatoula creek, two miles above Ponchatoula, and dispatched a messenger to Colonel Smith to inform him that we occupied the town. Colonel Smith's regiment arrived about 3 P. M. He had a sharp skirmish, losing three men wounded, but drove the enemy before him.

"The enemy made a slight stand at the bridge, and I sent up four companies, under Colonel Bacon, to make the work sure. They destroyed that bridge and also a smaller one a mile this side. Having accomplished the object of the expedition thus far, and believing that the village of Ponchatoula could not be held against forces greater than my own, I ordered the schooners and gunboat in Ponchatoula creek to the North Pass, and fell back, on the afternoon of the 25th, to a point three miles south of Ponchatoula, on the railroad, with the main body of my command, leaving six companies at Ponchatoula, under Major Clark, 6th Michigan, as picket and provost guard, with orders to fall back on the main body in case of attack. I here erected a small battery of railroad iron and mounted one of the field pieces in charge of the detachment of the 9th Connecticut. On the evening of the 26th the enemy appeared in strong force and attacked our pickets at Ponchatoula, the pickets immediately retiring to the main body at the point spoken of. No firing took place after the skirmishers retreated. As far as we can learn they have a force consisting of two thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and two twelve-pounder field pieces.

"The points occupied by us could have been easily held against this force, but owing to the difficulty of getting rations for the troops up from the pass, I determined to fall back to the bend in the railroad, about eight miles this side of Ponchatoula, and did so last night, where I now am. I am erecting a small battery at this point. I forgot to mention that on our arrival at Wadesboro Landing we found the schooner 'L. H. Davis' in flames. We also found two schooners loaded with cotton.

"We have captured some twelve prisoners, which have been sent to New Orleans. Owing to the very bad weather, the march over the trestlework from Kenner was not only difficult but dangerous, and many of our men were compelled to fall out, by means of of hurts received by falling through the trestlework. The skirmish on the 24th was conducted by Captains Griffin, Company A, Montgomery, Company H, and Lieutenant Dickey, Company E, 6th Michigan, who bore themselves admirably; and on the afternoon of the 26th by Company D, 6th Michigan, under Lieutenant McIlvane, and Company K, under Captain Chapman, and Company F, 165th New York, Captain Thorp; the whole under command of Major Clarke, 6th Michigan, and the pickets were brought in in good shape.

"I feel very much obliged to Lieutenant Colonel Smith for his hearty and effective coöperation throughout the entire expedition. Lieutenant C. W. Stone, Quartermaster of the expedition, has labored earnestly and efficiently, and accomplished a great deal with very few facilities.

"I cannot close this report without returning my thanks for the assistance rendered me by Captain Perce of your staff, during his stay with me. He was continually by my side, ready to assist me in every possible way. Captain Bailey also rendered me valuable service in the erection of breastworks.

"My total loss is nine wounded, while the enemy's is reported at three killed and eleven wounded."

The regiment was also engaged with the enemy at Amite river, April 7th, 1863, at Tickfaw river on the 12th, and again at Amite river on the 12th of May. On the 12th the 6th made a raid up the Jackson railroad, destroying the enemy's camp at Pangipaho, capturing 60 prisoners, burning two bridges, a large gun-carriage factory, a shoe factory, and a tannery used by the rebel authorities, the value of this property being estimated at upwards of $400,000. The loss of the regiment in this affair was only one wounded.

The 6th returned to New Orleans, and on the 21st of May took steamers as a part of the forces of General Banks, intended to operate against Port Hudson, arriving on the 23d in front of that place.

Colonel Clark in a report thus mentions a part of the services of his regiment:

"On the 23d of May, 1863, arriving before that stronghold the regiment was placed in the most advanced position, and maintained it until the surrender, on the 9th of July. During the seige of this formidable place, it participated in three desperate assaults upon its works. In the assault of the 27th of May, the regiment, under my command, led the division of General T. W. Sherman, and lost more than one-third of the men it had engaged, including Lieutenant Fred. T. Clark, who fell while gallantly leading company D to the charge. In this affair Captain Montgomery led a forlorn hope of 200 volunteers belonging to the regiment. An assault was made on the 14th of June, when the 6th, then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bacon (I having command of the brigade), advanced by detachments. The leading detachment, commanded by Captain John Cordon, one by Captain Stark following, with the balance of the regiment bringing up the rear. On the 29th of June the regiment, then commanded by Captain Cordon, again advanced to the assault, when 35 of the regiment, composing a forlorn hope, assailed the enemy's works at the point known as the Citadel. The party succeeded in gaining the ditch, but were overpowered and driven back with a loss of eight killed and nine wounded. Among the killed was Sergeant Madison O. Walker, who led the detachment."

Private Charles Dustin, of company F, from Dundee, Mich., having succeeded by a desperate act of bravery in getting over the ditch and reaching inside the enemy's works, brought out at the point of the bayonet a rebel captain, turning him over to the commanding officer as a prisoner of war.

Mr. Greeley, in his reliable "American Conflict," says of the operations at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863:

"Never was fighting more heroic than that of our army assailing nearly equal numbers behind strong defenses, approached only through almost impassable *abatis*, swept by rebel shell and grape. If valor could have triumphed over such odds, they would have carried the works, but only abject cowardice or pitiable imbecility could have lost such a position to so small an army; and the rebels also fought well."

In the valuable work, the "American Encyclopedia," is found the following notice of the same affair:

"At 2 o'clock A. M. (27th) an assault was commenced on the works on the center and left of the center by the divisions under General Augur and Brigadier General Sherman (T. W.). The enemy was driven into his works and the Federal troops moved up to the fortifications, holding the opposite side of the parapet with the enemy."

At the seige of Port Hudson the 6th was under the command of General T. W. Sherman, so prominently engaged on May 27th, and which consisted of the 6th Michigan, 2d (Duryeas) Zouaves, 128th and 147th regiments New

York Infantry, with the 26th Connecticut Infantry, and 21st Indiana and 2d Vermont Batteries.

An officer serving at the time with the rebel army in Port Hudson, in his diary, says of that day's work:

"About 9 o'clock in the morning the attack was made in the woods on Colonel Steadman's (rebel) center, and upon the line of fortifications on General Beall's right. The latter attack, that of Sherman's brigade, was the most imposing in appearance. Emerging from the woods at the distance of about four hundred yards from our breastworks, the Zouave regiment charged in line of battle across an open field. The gay colors of their uniforms contrasted brilliantly with the green and sombre shades of the trees and field, making a fine mark for our fire. As soon as they appeared in sight our artillery opened on them with sperical case, many of them bursting right in their ranks, but the gaps were quickly closed up, and they came on in splendid style. As they lessened the distance, our gunners substituted grape for shrapnell, and when they finally came within one hundred and fifty yards our guns were double charged with canister, and, the infantry receiving the order at the same time to fire, the field was swept with a storm of musket balls and grape shot.

"The advancing line of Zouaves wavered and then halted, while they were dropping from the ranks, mown down by our deadly fire, which now became an incessant rattle of musketry, intermingled with rapid discharges of canister from the guns.

"The Zouaves, after wavering for a while in indecision, finally broke and scattered, most of the men throwing themselves flat on the ground behind stumps, logs, and inequalities of the ground, where they now commenced sharpshooting. * * *

"As soon as the Zouaves broke, Sherman's brigade came out of the woods in column, and deployed to the right and left in line of battle, as prettily as if they were on drill. Our artillerists again had recourse to shell and shrapnell, and the infantry opened on this advance sooner than before. Their charge was a good one, and had the advantage of the Zouave line of sharpshooters, some of whom were within a hundred yards of our works, and whose minie balls were whistling over our parapet.

"But our men, though opposed by an enemy ten times their number, kept up a withering fire, and after the brigade had approached a little nearer than the Zouaves had done, it finally hesitated and wavered. At this sure precursor to a repulse our boys sent up a shout of triumph for the victory they now saw certain. The enemy's officers and many of the men ran ahead of the line and urged the others on, but in vain; their confidence in themselves was gone. Some of them, in the hopes of inspiring others, started a cheer, but it died away in a weakly strain, and the rear rank giving way, the front rank turned also, and the whole force made for the woods to the sound of our ringing cheers. At the woods they rallied, and re-forming their line under our artillery fire they again charged. It was useless; we knew that troops we had once driven back so far would not succeed on a second trial under similar circumstances. After coming within fifty or sixty yards of where they first broke, they wavered again and speedily broke and ran, thoroughly defeated."

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Clarke, in a report made since the war, says of his regiment on the 27th of May:

"* * * That part of the line in which the 6th was posted advanced to the attack over a plain some half mile in width, which afforded no shelter from the murderous fire of the artillery and musketry poured into our ranks from behind the impregnable earthworks. The attack, of course, was unsuccessful, but the gallantry with which our men marched against the furious storm of shot, and the number of those left dead on that fatal field proves of what stuff they were made, and that they did all that men could do."

* * * * * * * * *

From a correspondent:

"No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than that of the division of General Sherman yesterday in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men faced a storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister, and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising. The 6th Michigan Infantry and the 128th New York carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, but they were compelled to give way, for the enemy had massed his troops here, and it became necessary for our glorious fellows to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Not much ground was lost, however; we only failed to maintain our position within

the main works. The 2d Regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Colonel Neilson, were in this charge; they went on in the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. After firing one volley they did not deign to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance it was all up with the rebels. Although we gained much ground and held it, still the principal object of this attack was not accomplished, namely, getting possession of and holding the batteries on the enemy's right. The charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded. General Sherman led the attack in person and fell severely wounded in the leg. General Neal Dow was also wounded. The 6th Michigan and 128th New York have each lost about half their effective men, and the other regiments have suffered severely.

The regiment having received the thanks of General Banks for gallant and efficient service during the siege, was by his order, on July 10th, 1863, converted into a regiment of heavy artillery, on account of faithful and valuable services, "to retain, until otherwise officially designated, its infantry number, and to have the organization, pay, clothing, and equipment prescribed by law and regulations for troops of the artillery arm;" and on the 30th of July this order was approved by the Secretary of War.

After the siege of Port Hudson, and while the regiment was stationed there, it was rumored that it was to be transferred to service in some of the armies serving farther north. Colonel Clark, who was then in the north, wrote to General Butler, requesting that if the regiment was to be transferred it might be assigned to his command, to which he received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, January 28, 1864.

Colonel Thomas S. Clark, Commanding 6th Michigan Volunteers:

COLONEL,—In reply to your favor of the 24th inst., the commanding general directs me to inform you that he has forwarded it to the Secretary of War, with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War with the request that if the 6th Michigan volunteers is to be relieved it may be assigned to my command, as I have the highest respect for officers and men who have displayed distinguished gallantly and efficiency.

B. F. BUTLER,
"*Major General Commanding.*"

I have the honor to be, Colonel, your obedient servant,

A. F. PUFFER,
Captain and A. D. C.

The regiment was stationed at Port Hudson, La., until the 11th of March, 1864, where 247 reënlisted, being a sufficient number of veterans to preserve the organization. It started for Michigan in command of Colonel Edward Bacon. The regiment arrived at Kalamazoo, where it was furloughed for thirty days. Having again assembled at Kalamazoo, it returned to Port Hudson, where it arrived on the 11th of May, with a very large number of recruits enlisted while in Michigan. On the 6th of June the regiment was ordered to Morganzia to serve as infantry where it remained until the 24th of June. From Morganzia it proceeded to Vicksburg, Miss., where it served with the engineer brigade. Leaving Vicksburg July 23 it moved to the mouth of the White river, and thence to St. Charles, Ark., where it was attached to a regiment of infantry. A detachment of the regiment, while on a transport en route from Vicksburg to White river, was attacked near Ashton, Ark., on the 24th by a rebel battery, losing two killed and a number wounded. Remaining but a short time at St. Charles, the regiment again returned to

Morganzia where for a time it was employed as engineers, but soon after its arrival it was ordered to report to the chief of artillery, and again returned to duty as heavy artillery. The regiment was present at the bombardment and surrender of Fort Morgan, Ala., but arrived too late to participate. On the 1st of October, 1864, portions of the regiment were stationed respectively at Forts Gaines and Morgan in Mobile Bay.

Almost the entire service of this regiment, during the war, has been rendered in the extreme southern States, and on the 1st of November, 1864, it was stationed in Alabama, commanded by Colonel Charles E. Clark, and garrisoned, with its headquarters and Companies A, B, D, G, and K, Fort Morgan, and Fort Gaines, Dauphine Island, Mobile bay, with Companies C, E, F, H, and I. Companies B, C, E, F, and H were detached on the 23d of December, and joined an expedition under Major General Gordon Granger to operate from Pensacola against Mobile, and were temporarily attached as infantry to the brigade of General Bertram, which led the advance, and so remained until the campaign was advanced from Mobile Point and Pensacola on the 27th of January, 1865, when Bertram's command made a heavy demonstration on Mobile, the whole command being recalled at night and hurriedly transferred to the advancing force from the east, the detached companies of this regiment being ordered to their former stations in Forts Morgan and Gaines. On the 31st of March Companies A and K were detached from the command at Fort Morgan and ordered to the front to report to General Granger, and were each equipped with a battery of ten-inch mortars, and on their arrival at the front were ordered into position under the guns of Spanish Fort; there they did very fine execution at a range of 1,400 yards. After the fort was taken, these companies were ordered to man and turn the heavy captured guns, consisting of 7-inch Brooks's rifled and 100 pound Parrotts, on the rebel Forts Huger and and Tracy, and with them performed good service until all the enemy's works within range were reduced, and Mobile surrendered. On the 10th of April, Company B was ordered to the front at Navy Cove, for picket duty, and Company E assigned to garrison Fort Powell, where they remained until the regiment was ordered to report to Major General Sheridan. Companies A and K, which had been for some time on duty at Spanish Fort, rejoined the garrison of Fort Morgan on the 20th, and the location of the regiment remained unchanged until July 9th, when it took steamers for New Orleans, with orders to report to Major General Sheridan, where it arrived on the 11th, and encamped at Greenville, four miles above the city. There it was furnished with new camp equipage and wagon train, and put in condition for service in Texas, but on the 5th of August orders were received for its muster-out, which was accomplished on the 20th, and on the 23d the regiment, in command of Colonel Chas. E. Clark, started for Michigan, proceeding by steamer to Cairo, where it arrived on the 28th, and thence by rail to Jackson, Michigan, arriving there on the 30th, and on the 5th of September it was paid off and discharged.

The regiment during its term of service met the enemy at Sewell's Point, Va., March 5, 1862; Fort Jackson, La., April 25, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1862; Grand Gulf, Miss., May 27, 1862; Amite River, Miss., June 20, 1862; Baton Rouge, La., August 5 and 17, 1862; Bayou Teche, La., January 14, 1863; Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 25, and 26, 1863; Barataria, La., April 7, 1863; Tickfaw River, La., April 12, 1863; Amite River, Miss., May 7, 1863; Ponchatoula, La., May 16, 1863; Siege of Port Hudson, May 23 to July 8, 1863; Tunica Bayou, La., November 8, 1863; Ashton, Ark., July 24,

1864; Fort Morgan, Ala., August 23d, 1864; Spanish Fort, Ala., April, 1865; Fort Blakely, Ala., April, 1865; Fort Huger, Ala., April, 1865; Fort Tracey, Ala., April, 1865; siege of Mobile, Ala., from March 20 to April 12, 1865.

The total enrollment of the 6th was 1,957 officers and men, its losses being 542, of which 2 officers and 43 men were killed in action; died of wounds, 21 men, and of disease 6 officers and 470 men, being 542 of a total.

"By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead."

NOTE.—From the Rebellion Record: "An officer with Banks's army relates, in a private letter, an incident which occurred during a temporary truce at Port Hudson, on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to ride up to the rebel works as close as he could, to get a good view of them, when he saw a regiment of the enemy throw down their arms, and heard them give three cheers and exclaim, 'We surrender!' The rebel officers at once approached them, and, with drawn swords and pistols, overpowered and controlled them, and compelled them to take up their arms and resume their position."

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land."

The Seventh Regiment was composed of the companies named below. They were recruited in the neighborhoods indicated therein, and joined their regiment at Monroe. On the formation of the regiment they received the following alphabetical designation, and which they assumed in the regiment in place of their local names:

A, Union Guard, Port Huron. B, Curtenius Guard, Mason. C, Jonesville Light Guard, Jonesville. D, Monroe Light Guard, Monroe. E, Tuscola Volunteers, Tuscola. F, Blair Guard, Farmington. G, Lapeer Guard, Lapeer. H, —— ——, Pontiac. I, Prairieville Rangers, Prairieville. K, Burr Oak Rangers, Burr Oak.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Ira R. Grosvenor, Monroe. Lieutenant Colonel, Frazey M. Winans, Monroe. Major, Nathaniel B. Eldridge, Lapeer. Surgeon, Bolivar Barnum, Schoolcraft. Assistant Surgeon, Cyrus Bacon, Detroit. Adjutant, Henry B. Landon, Monroe. Quartermaster, Charles M. Walker, Lapeer. Chaplain, ——, ——.

A. Captain, Thomas H. Hunt, Port Huron. First Lieutenant, Charles J. Hunt, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, James Gain, Port Huron.

B. Captain, Phillip McKernan, Mason. First Lieutenant, ——, ——. Second Lieutenant, John B. Howell, —— ——.

C. Captain, Henry Baxter, Janesville. First Lieutenant, Sidney B. Vrooman, Jonesville. Second Lieutenant, William W. Wade, Jonesville.

D. Captain, James Darrah, Monroe. First Lieutenant, Sylvanus W. Curtis, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, Henry B. Landon, Monroe.

E. Captain, John H. Richardson, Tuscola. First Lieutenant, Samuel N. Smith, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, ——, ——.

F. Captain, John D. Harty, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry W. Nall, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Charles A. McKnight, Detroit.

G. Captain, James H. Turrill, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, Jacob L. Green, Lapeer. Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Walker, Lapeer.

H. Captain, Joshua P. Sutton, Flint. First Lieutenant, Almeron S. Mathews, Flint. Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Harris, Flint.

I. Captain, Bezaleel W. Lovell, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, William R. Shafter, Galesburg. Second Lieutenant, Elhanan Phetteplace, Tuscola.

K. Captain, John H. Waterman, Burr Oak. First Lieutenant, Allen H. Zacharias, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, George H. Laird, Burr Oak.

The 7th left Monroe for Virginia on the 5th of September, 1861, in command of Colonel Grosvenor, its muster rolls showing the names of 884 officers and enlisted men. The regiment lay on the Upper Potomac during the winter, and was engaged in the disastrous action at Ball's Bluff, being in Lander's brigade of Stone's division.

A few weeks after the 7th reached the front, and while it was stationed on the Upper Potomac, near Leesburg, a stand of silk regulation colors was purchased and given to it by Colonel Grosvenor, commanding. On one of the stripes was inscribed the motto, "*Tuebor.*" In July, 1864, while in the field near Petersburg, Corporal Williams brought for the regiment a flag of heavy blue silk, trimmed with gold fringe, presented by the ladies of Monroe, on which were embroidered the battles of the regiment. It was of rare beauty, and on it were also embroidered the State arms, with the motto "*Tuebor,*" surmounted by an eagle with a scroll, on which was inscribed, "Seventh Michigan Volunteers." Below the coat of arms was a double scroll, with the inscription, "Forlorn Hope of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862," and underneath, "From the ladies of Monroe."

It followed McClellan to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, was in the 3d brigade, 2d division, 2d corps, and sustained severe loss in the battles of that campaign, being engaged at Yorktown, April 4 to May 5; West Point, Va., May 7; Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1; Peach Orchard and Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp and Glendale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Bull Run 2d, August 30.

At Fair Oaks the 7th was in Dana's brigade of Sumner's corps, and towards night of that fearful struggle the Confederates were pressing forward with great vigor, and the regiment became heavily engaged in the charge referred to in the following notice.

Lossing says:

"For a moment the National line was bent and seemed ready to break, but the clear voice of Burns calling out 'Steady, men, steady!' gave them such inspiration that they broke into loud cheers and held the position firmly. In the face of their terrible volleys the Confederates pressed on and charged Brady's battery, whose murderous fire of canister, poured into their compact ranks, made fearful lanes and sent them back in confusion to the woods in their rear. Undismayed by their repulse and the loss of their chief (General Johnston), the Confederates again advanced, just as darkness came on, and endeavored to outflank Sumner's right, where General Dana had joined Gorman. After fighting heavily for some time Sumner ordered a bayonet charge by five of his regiments. This was bravely performed. The regiments leaped two fences between them and their foes, rushing upon the Confederate line and broke it into dire confusion."

Following the battle of Bull Run, the 7th entered upon the Maryland campaign, in command of Colonel Norman J. Hall, then a first lieutenant 5th U. S. Artillery, a graduate of the Military Academy from Michigan, who had been commissioned to the colonelcy of the regiment to rank from July 7th preceding, vice Grosvenor, resigned.

At the battle of Antietam more than half its force engaged was disabled. Among the killed were Captain J. H. Turrill, Lieutenant J. P. Eberhard, and Lieutenant John A. Clark, while Captain Allen H. Zacharias was mortally wounded.

There was found in the pocket-book of Captain Zacharias a note, dated Fair Oaks, June 28th, 1862, and is as follows:

"Allan Howard Zacharias was born May 15th, 1833, in Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, and removed with his father to Monroe county, Michigan, in 1841. Graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan, June, 1860. Went to Mississippi in September, and became a professor, and in February, 1861, principal of the State Military Institute, at Brandon, in that State. Resigned his position in May and returned to Michigan, when, from a solemn sense of duty, he enlisted as a corporal, and was promoted first lieutenant June 25th, and to a captaincy March 10th, 1862, and was with the regiment at Yorktown, West Point, and Fair Oaks, May 31st and June 1st."

Upon the other side of the paper was found the following:

FRIEND,—If you find my body lifeless upon the field, bury it decently, mark its resting place, and inform my friends in the regiment and my father. Do this and you shall be liberally rewarded and have the gratitude of my friends.

A. H. ZACHARIAS,
Captain Company K, 7th Michigan.

His lifeless body was not found on the battle-fields of the Peninsula. He passed through them all unhurt, but fell at Antietam, in Maryland, his native State, and near the spot on which he was born. When found on that bloody field he held in his hand an envelope, on which was written as follows:

To Peter K. Zacharias, Monroe, Michigan:

DEAR PARENT, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,—I am wounded mortally, I think. The fight rages around me. I have done my duty; this is my consolation. I hope to meet you all again. I left not the line until nearly all had fallen and colors gone. I am getting weak; my arms are free, but below my chest all is numb. The enemy trotting over me, the numbness up to my heart. Good-bye, all.

Your son, ALLEN."

"And first came out the thick, thick blood
And then came out the thin,
And then came out the bonnie heart's blood—
There was nae mair within."

At the capture of Fredericksburg, December 13, while serving in Colonel Hall's brigade, it volunteered to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters who were impeding the construction of the bridges, crossed the Rappahannock for that purpose in small boats, was the first of the Union forces to land on the opposite bank, and with the aid of a Massachusetts regiment (19th) drove the enemy from their hiding places with much slaughter, capturing nearly as many prisoners as they numbered themselves.

The regiment in this gallant affair was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Baxter, who was severely wounded on the occasion while crossing the river, Lieutenant Franklin Emery being among the killed.

Two pontoon bridges had already been built on the extreme left, but it was decided that the crossing could not be undertaken until the upper bridges were completed, but with them little progress had been made. Half a dozen attempts to do so had been repulsed each time with severe loss. The rebel sharpshooters, posted in the cellars of houses on the front street, not fifty yards from the river, behind stone walls, and in rifle pits, were able to pick off with remarkable accuracy any party of engineers venturing on the half completed bridges. The case was perfectly clear nothing could be done till they were dislodged from their lurking places.

A correspondent says:

"At 10 o'clock General Burnside gives the order: 'Concentrate the fire of all your guns on the city and batter it down!' You may believe they were not loth to obey. In a few moments thirty-five batteries, one hundred and seventy-nine guns, opened on the doomed city. It lasted for upwards of an hour without intermission, fifty rounds being fired from each gun.

"The congregated generals were transfixed. Mingled satisfaction and awe was upon every face. But what was tantalizing was, that though a great deal could be heard, nothing could be seen, the city being still enveloped in fog and mist. Only a denser pillar of smoke defining itself on the background of the fog, indicated where the town had been fired by our shells. Another and another column showed itself, and we presently saw that at least a dozen houses must be on fire.

"Towards noon the curtain rolled up and we saw that it was indeed so. Fredericksburg was in conflagration. Tremendous though this fire had been and terrific though its effect

obviously was on the town, it had not accomplished the object intended. It was found by our gunners almost impossible to obtain a sufficient depression of their pieces to shell the front part of the city, and the rebel sharpshooters were still comparatively safe behind the thick stone walls of the houses.

"During the thick of the bombardment a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed, and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out rebels, and cover the bridge head. For this mission General Burnside called for volunteers, and Colonel Hall (7th Michigan), of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a brigade that would do the business. Accordingly the 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts, two small regiments, numbering in all about four hundred men, were selected for the purpose.

"The plan was, that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge, of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half finished bridge, cross over in them, and landing, drive out the rebels.

"Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep banks of the river, the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank, and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks, etc. In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharpshooters, they and the rebels observing each other. In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part, and just as soon as this was fairly developed, the 7th Michigan rose from their crouching places, rushed for the pontoon boats, and pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty-five or thirty each.

"The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever, is the rebels' opportunity. Crack! crack! crack! from fifty lurking places go rebel rifles at the gallant fellows, who, stooping low in the boat, seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done. Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen. Having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

"Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more amusing in its way than the result. Instantly they see a new turn of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundred, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle pit, and stone wall, and scamper off up the streets of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them were much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan and Massachusetts boys sweep up the hill, making a rush for the lurking places occupied by the rebels, and gaining them, each man capturing his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats on their return trip took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

"You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This flash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country will not forget that little band."

The following is a report of Major Thos. H. Hunt, commanding regiment:

"On the morning of the 11th we were in line at daybreak, and marched between three and four miles to the Lacey House, which stands on the bank of the Rappahannock, directly opposite Fredericksburg. On arriving there we found that the Engineer Corps, which had been laying the pontoon bridge during the night, and had succeeded in getting it about two-thirds of the way across, had since that time been continually fired upon by the rebel sharpshooters, who were concealed in the houses and cellars along the opposite bank, and who killed and wounded so many of the workmen that they were forced to abandon the bridge. At this juncture we were ordered to deploy as skirmishers along the edge of the bank and below the bridge. This we did, and opened our fire at will against the enemy on the opposite side, but under the protection of brick houses, cellars, and rifle-pits he could laugh at us with impunity. One hundred and forty pieces of artillery were then opened upon this part of the town, but could not dislodge them. The attempt was again made to put down the bridge but again failed. General Burnside then proposed that a party of volunteers be made up to cross in the boats and dislodge them. Our Colonel (Hall), now commanding brigade, told General Burnside that he had a regiment that would volunteer to cross, and made us the offer, which was promptly accepted. Arrangements were made that the men of the Engineer Corps should man the boats and row us over. We placed our men along the banks of the river at proper intervals, so that they could take the boats quickly when all was ready, and after waiting about half an hour we were told that the officers of the Engineer Corps could by no means induce their men to undertake the job. The proposition was then made that we

man the boats ourselves. This proposition we also accepted, and at a given signal the men rushed to the boats, carried them to the water, jumped into them, and pushed gallantly out into the stream amidst a shower of bullets from the enemy which killed and wounded a great number of our men. Among the latter was Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, and here the command devolved upon me. The regiment charged gallantly up the ascent, taking possession of the rifle-pits and buildings, also capturing thirty-five prisoners. During this affair we lost five killed and sixteen wounded. It was said by the many thousands who witnessed this feat that it was the most gallant of the war, and I feel that our State should have the credit due her. I should not close without stating that the 19th and 20th Massachusetts came to our support as soon as they possibly could, and we held the ground until the pontoon bridge was finished and this wing of the army crossed, and did not ourselves recross again until the night of the 15th instant."

"Home of my heart, I sing of thee,
Michigan, my Michigan;
Thy lake-bound shores I long to see,
Michigan, my Michigan.
From Saginaw's tall whispering pines
To Lake Superior's farthest mines,
Fair in the light of mem'ry shines
Michigan, my Michigan.

"Dark rolled the Rappahannock's flood,
Michigan, my Michigan;
The tide was crimsoned with thy blood,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Although for us the day was lost,
Yet it shall be our proudest boast,
At Fredericksburg our Seventh crossed,
Michigan, my Michigan.

"With General Meade's victorious name,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Thy sons still onward march to fame,
Michigan, my Michigan.
And foremost in the fight you'll see,
Where'er the bravest dare to be,
The sabres of our cavalry,
Michigan, my Michigan.

"When weary watching traitor foes,
Michigan, my Michigan.
The welcome night brings sweet repose,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The soldier, weary from the fight,
Sleeps sound, nor fears the rebels' might,
For 'MICHIGAN'S ON GUARD TO-NIGHT!'
Michigan, my Michigan.

"And when the happy day shall come,
Michigan, my Michigan,
That brings thy war-worn heroes home,
Michigan, my Michigan,
What welcome from thy own proud shore,
What honors at their feet thou'lt pour,—
What tears for those who come no more,
Michigan, my Michigan."

From a report of General Thos. F. Meagher:

* * * * * * * * *

"A few moments after 4 o'clock P. M. word was conveyed to me that a gallant body of volunteers had crossed the river in boats and taken possession of Fredericksburg. The State of Michigan fairly reserves to herself the largest measure of pride justified by this achievement."

* * * * * * * * *

After the first battle of Fredericksburg the 7th returned to its former quarters on the north bank of the Rappahannock. On the 25th of January, 1863, it was ordered into Falmouth, where it did duty as provost guard until May 3d, when, in command of Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Steele, it again crossed over to Fredericksburg. It was not actively engaged in the second battle of Fredericksburg, which occurred at this date, though being for some time under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it sustained a loss of ten in wounded, and was also engaged at Chancellorsville and Haymarket.

Engaging with the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign the 7th underwent the laborious and forced marches by which it was marked, rendered more arduous by the intense heat of the weather. "On the 27th of June the regiment was detailed as wagon guard at 7¾ A. M., marched by a circuitous route to near Urbana, Md., where it halted at 3 A. M. on the 28th, a distance said by citizens to have been 37 miles; on the 28th it marched six miles to Monocacy; on the 29th it marched at 9 A. M., and reached Uniontown at 9 P. M., 32 miles in 12 hours;" thus, in three days marching 75 miles. The regiment arrived on the field at Gettysburg on the 2d of July and was immediately sent to the front on Cemetery Hill, having 14 officers and 151 men. It occupied the same position until the close of the battle on the 3d. The loss of the regiment at Gettysburg was 21 killed (among whom was its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Amos E. Steele), and 44 wounded, including among the killed Lieutenant Albert Slafter. The 4th of July was occupied in burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and in issuing rations to the men who had been without rations for two days.

The 7th having been heavily engaged at Gettysburg, the following report of Major Curtis, who succeeded to the command after the death of Colonel Steele, is inserted to show in detail the part taken by the regiment in that important battle:

"On the evening of the first day of July this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Steele, reached a point some four miles south of Gettysburg, Pa., and formed in line a short distance to the left of the road, and extending into the woods on the southern slope of a high and conical hill. Immediately after arriving in position pickets were thrown out on the left flank, and a breastwork made of some rails lying near our line. The men then prepared and ate their suppers and lay on their arms. At 5 A. M. on the next day it marched on the Gettysburg road to a point on Cemetery Hill, near the center of our line of battle. Here this regiment, with the 59th New York, was ordered forward to the front to support a battery. We were posted about 150 yards to the left of the summit of the hill, about two acres of which was covered with a dense growth of small oaks; our left rested on the battery, our right was partially concealed by a cluster of small trees and shrubs. We had then present fourteen officers and one hundred and fifty-one muskets. Immediately on getting into position barricades were made of rails, and partially screened from observation by bushes. Skirmishing commenced in front of us immediately after getting into position, and continued until 4.15 P. M., when the enemy's artillery opened upon us, and a general artillery duel soon commenced, and continued without intermission until 5 P. M., when the fire slackened, and their infantry columns were seen advancing on our line. They succeeded in passing through between the guns of the battery on our left, driving the gunners from their posts. The line on our left gave way, and our flank was almost turned, but the enemy's line was fast melting away under the scathing fire of our men, who remained unflinchingly at their posts, and they soon retired in utter confusion, leaving a large number of dead and wounded.

"They also left in front of us three stands of colors, which were picked up by other regiments who followed them up. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, and were immediately sent to the rear, among them one colonel slightly wounded in one of his fingers, and several minor officers. This ended the fight for the day, and the men lay down supperless about 10 o'clock to obtain what rest they could. Our loss was nine killed and ten wounded. At daylight on the 3d the enemy again opened a furious cannonade, but did us no harm, their fire being principally directed to the artillery on either side

of us. This continued until about nine o'clock, when all became quiet, except a desultory fire from pickets and sharpshooters on both sides. About half past 10 all firing ceased until 1 P. M., when the enemy fired a signal gun from the right of their line, which was instantly followed by the roar of all their artillery, which had been massed in the edge of the woods opposite us in such a manner as to bring this regiment nearly in the center of their fire. Owing to our peculiar situation in regard to their fire, not as much damage was done as would naturally be expected from such a storm of missiles. Nearly all the shot and shell struck in front and ricochetted over us or passed over us and burst in our rear. This continued until 4 P. M., when their infantry columns were seen advancing. Orders were given the men to reserve their fire until the enemy was within short range. They soon came within a very short distance and our fire was opened on them with terrible effect, mowing them down by scores; still they came on till within a few yards of us, when the order was given to fix bayonets. The men expressed a determination to hold their works at all hazards. Many of the enemy at this time crawled on their hands and feet under the sheet of fire, and coming up to our lines, surrendered themselves prisoners. The enemy soon finding our fire too hot for them moved by the left flank and joined in the assault upon the crest of the hill, driving our line from their position. At this time Colonel Steele received an order to form the regiment nearly at right angles to its then position, with the intention of attacking the enemy's right flank, which had become exposed. Owing to the great noise the order was not understood by any except those nearest Colonel Steele. The rest of the officers, seeing the men, as they supposed, retreating, made all efforts to rally them. A part of them came back, the remainder kept on with Colonel Steele, who advanced with them to the crest of the hill, when he fell, instantly killed with a bullet through his brain. The greater part of the regiment remained in their works, and did great execution by a well directed fire upon the flanks of the enemy. The field was soon won, the enemy flying in great disorder. A great number of prisoners were taken and a large amount of small arms, ammunition, etc., were left upon the field. The men by this time had become very much exhausted from previous long marches, constant watchfulness, and having been destitute of food nearly two days, yet all were cheerful and worked during the night to improve their breastworks in anticipation of an attack next morning. Though but one spade could be obtained the rails were nearly covered with earth by daylight. Most of the men worked till late in the night in bringing in and caring for the wounded. Our loss was 12 killed and 34 wounded, making the loss in both actions 21 killed and 44 wounded. The disproportionate number of killed arose from the fact that the men were partially protected by the breastworks of rails, and the greater part of those hit by the missiles of the enemy were hit in the head and upper part of the body. The 4th was spent in burying the dead, gathering up the arms left on the field, and taking care of the wounded. Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct of both officers and men. Where all did their duty to the fullest extent, it would seem invidious to particularize. One instance deserves mention, not only for the bravery of the soldier, but for the dastardly conduct of the officer concerned. Private William Demming, of Company I, had shot a rebel color-bearer during the assault on the crest of the hill and taken the color from him. While loading his piece with the flag by his side, a colonel rode up to him, and menacing him with his sabre forced the color from him, even threatening to cut him down if he did not give it up. I regret to say that it was impossible to identify the officer alluded to. The act was witnessed by several who stood near."

On the 5th of July the regiment joined in the pursuit of the rebels to Falling Waters, thence to Harper's Ferry, across the Potomac and Shenandoah, through the Loudon Valley to Manassas Gap, and had been engaged at Falling Waters. On the 20th of August it sailed from Alexandria for New York harbor. Remaining in the vicinity of New York during the progress of the draft, on the 7th of September it reëmbarked for Alexandria, whence it proceeded to rejoin the Army of the Potomac near Culpepper. September 17th it marched to Summerville Ford and engaged in the performance of picket duty until October 6th, the detail being one-half of the regiment each day. One officer and a sergeant were wounded while on picket at this station. The 7th participated in the movements of the Army of the Potomac in October, consequent upon the advance of the rebel army, and was in the action at Bristo Station on the 14th, with the loss of one officer and eight men wounded.

Major Curtis says in a report of that affair:

"About 4 P. M. on the 14th instant, while this regiment was marching at the rear of the brigade and when within a short distance of Bristo Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, picket firing was heard on our left flank. This regiment was ordered to be deployed as skirmishers to cover our left flank and rear. Soon after deploying, a force of infantry was discovered marching in the same direction some fifty rods on our left. The enemy soon opened fire on us, and we fell back to the railroad. At this time a brigade of the 3d division came up and occupied the same ground which we then held. The enemy were advancing with an evident determination to obtain possession of the line of railroad, and soon exposed their right flank. At this time we opened upon them with a right oblique fire, and were soon ordered to charge upon them, by General Hays, commanding the 3d division, and they soon fell back in disorder. We then advanced toward the left of the hill upon which their batteries were posted until we arrived at a ravine lying across our course and upon the opposite side of which we found the enemy drawn up in line of battle. We opened fire upon them and soon drove them from their position, which we held until ordered to fall back to the railroad, where I rallied the regiment and took a position in line with a portion of the 3d division, by order of General Hays, which position we held until about 8 P. M., when I was ordered to join the brigade and soon after marched with it in the direction of Centreville."

The 1st of November, 1863, found this regiment, in command of Major Curtis, encamped near Warrenton, Virginia. On the 7th it broke camp and participated in the advance of the army. On the 8th it crossed the Rappahannock river, and on the 9th reached Mountain run, where it encamped. Taking part, with its corps, in the movement on the enemy's works at Mine Run on the 26th, the regiment crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and on the 27th marched to Robertson's tavern, skirmishing as it advanced and losing two in wounded. On the 28th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy during the march to Mine Run, losing three men wounded. On the 29th, while advancing toward the enemy's works on "Plank Road," it lost two men wounded. During the night of the 1st of December and the following day, the regiment fell back with the army, arriving at Mountain Run on the evening of the 2d, having marched a distance of thirty-eight miles in twenty-three hours, with a rest of only an hour. On the 7th the regiment went into winter quarters at Barry's Hill. Here 162, a sufficient number, reënlisted for a new term of service, and on the 28th the regiment started for Monroe, Michigan, where, on the 2d of January, 1864, it was furloughed for thirty days. Going again into rendezvous at the same place, the regiment moved toward the front on the 10th of February, arriving at Barry's Hill on the 16th, where it remained until the 3d of May. Breaking camp on the latter day, in command of Major Curtis, it entered with the army of the Potomac upon the campaign of 1864, then in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 2d corps. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, on the 4th, the regiment marched to Chancellorsville, and on the 5th to the battlefield of the Wilderness, where it became engaged with the enemy, losing two wounded. On the 6th it lost eight killed, thirty-eight wounded, and eight missing. On the 8th it moved to the left, near the Po river, and on the 9th crossed the Po. On the 10th it was exposed to a severe fire from sharpshooters, losing four wounded, and on the same day in an assault on the enemy's works on the right, at Spottsylvania Court House, it lost five killed and eight wounded. On the 11th it lost three wounded. On the 12th the 7th took part in Hancock's charge on the left of the enemy's line, in which its casualties were eleven wounded. On the 13th it lost three killed and ten wounded. Withdrawing with the army from in front of the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House, the regiment arrived at the North Anna river on the 23d, and was engaged as skirmishers on the 24th at Chesterfield Ford, on the Ny river, where it lost one killed and three wounded. On the 26th it was employed in the rear

guard of the army, in the flank movement of the latter across the Pamunky river, arriving at the Tolopotomy creek on the 28th. On the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st of June, it was engaged at Tolopotomy as skirmishers, with a loss of six killed and nine wounded. On the 1st the regiment again served as rear guard for the army in the movement to Cold Harbor, and on the 3d, in a charge on the enemy's works, lost two killed and fourteen wounded. From the 3d to the 10th its casualties were one killed and twelve wounded. It crossed the James river with the army, and arrived in front of Petersburg on the evening of the 15th. From this date to the 25th of July it was engaged in labor on the fortifications, and on picket, losing three killed and twenty wounded.

The regiment, like the other Michigan regiments in the Army of the Potomac, had gone gallantly through the forced marches and hardships of the campaign, and now, with equal fortitude, it endured with them the labors in the trenches before Petersburg. On the 27th the 7th, with its corps, crossed the James river at Deep Bottom, but on the 29th returned to its former position before Petersburg, having lost during the movement two men wounded. It remained here employed on fatigue and picket duty until August 12th, when it again moved to Deep Bottom, and on the 14th and 17th was engaged in the battles of Strawberry Plains and Flussier's Mill, losing three killed and eleven wounded. On the 20th the regiment returned to near Petersburg. On the 25th it was engaged in the battle of Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, its casualties in this action being one killed, four wounded, and eight missing. On the 26th of October it participated in the advance on the enemy's right, and on the 27th was engaged in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Burgess Tavern, and Boydton Plank Road. During this movement it captured 480 men, 20 officers, and a stand of colors from the 26th North Carolina rebel infantry. The army having withdrawn, and leaving the regiment unsupported, through a misunderstanding, on the field, it was, on the 28th, obliged to fight its way back to the army, in which it succeeded, though greatly harrassed by the enemy's cavalry.

A special correspondent Detroit Free Press wrote:

"One more battle to chronicle for the old 7th. Leaving its position on the extreme right at Deep Bottom, on the evening of the 20th, it marched with the corps to the left of the army, near the Weldon railroad, arriving at a point known as the Yellow House at 4 P. M. of the 21st. On the evening of the 23d took up line of march in the direction of Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, a distance of ten miles from Petersburg, arriving at daylight of the 24th. Found the 1st division of this corps in possession of the station and destroying the track. In this we assisted during the day, our flanks being protected by Gregg's division of cavalry. We encamped near the station for the night. On the morning of the 25th, at 11 o'clock, the enemy made a demonstration on our left, and the regiment was sent forward as skirmishers to develop the strength of their advance. Charging across the open field they drove the enemy's skirmishers from behind a fence, where they were posted. This position they held during the afternoon until 5 o'clock, when the enemy succeeded in breaking our line near the center of the 1st division. By this accident this regiment was cut off from their support, and was nearly surrounded, when Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding, gave the order to move by the left flank at double quick. A portion succeed in getting through the gap before the rebels closed, the only place by which they could escape. Colonel Smith remaining to see that all his men understood the order, and the position they were in, was captured and robbed of his watch and pocket-book. After remaining a prisoner for two hours he, with some of his men, succeeded in making their escape, under a severe artillery fire from our batteries, his guard preferring to save his own life by getting to the rear with the colonel; but the colonel could not see it, and made a break for our line, and although under a murderous fire, from our own men and the rebels, escaped without a scratch. Not so with all the men, thirteen not having been so fortunate."

On November 1st, 1864, it was doing garrison duty in Fort Steadman and

Battery 10, being only 235 yards from the main works of the enemy; consequently it was much exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries, although its losses were slight. On the 27th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Geo. W. La Pointe, it moved to the left, near Fort Siebert, and built quarters, and on December 2d, with its division, moved to the left of the line and relieved the 1st division, 5th corps, and then moved again to the left to Fort Emery, near Fort Siebert, on the 6th, where it was engaged on picket and fatigue duty until February 5th, 1865, when it moved, with its brigade, to Hatcher's Run, and was then placed in the skirmish line, when it assisted in driving the enemy's skirmishers, taking two prisoners. On the evening of the 7th the regiment fell back to its old line, and on the 10th commenced building quarters, and finished them on the 22d, remaining at that point until March 29th, when it received orders to report to General Smyth for duty as skirmishers for the 3d brigade, and after reporting marched about three miles to the left of the line, where one-half of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and the balance held in reserve, and advancing toward the enemy he fell back within his main works, when the regiment was ordered forward under fire to ascertain his strength as to position. In accomplishing this, Lieutenant Stephen Patterson was shot dead by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. On the 30th the regiment was supporting the 1st brigade, and on the 31st, with the 7th Virginia Infantry, was ordered one mile to the left to drive the enemy's skirmishers and capture his works if possible. After driving in his pickets, and ascertaining that he was very strongly entrenched, the command fell back near General Smyth's headquarters and encamped for the night, and on April 1st rejoined the 2d brigade. On the 2d the regiment, together with details from the 1st Minnesota and 19th Massachusetts, charged the enemy's works at Cat Tail Creek, capturing two forts and three guns, then sweeping down the line captured five other forts, well defended by infantry, and during the day taking about five hundred prisoners and several horses. The 7th is reported to have been the first to break the rebel lines in front of the 2d corps. After marching with the division to the rear of Petersburg, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers up the South Side railroad, in advance of the division, taking many prisoners and contrabands, and capturing great numbers of horses and mules. On the 3d it marched ten miles, continuing the march on the 4th and 5th; on the 6th it received orders to report to General Smyth, and was put in the advance of the skirmish line of the 3d brigade, taking a number of prisoners during the day, and at 9 P. M. rejoined the division, having marched about thirty miles. On the morning of the 7th it marched with its brigade until near High Bridge, in the vicinity of Farmville, when, together with the 59th New York, it was deployed as skirmishers to cover the front and flanks of the brigade, and moving on the enemy it participated in capturing many prisoners; advancing to within half a mile of Farmville, when the enemy, throwing a heavy column of infantry and cavalry on the right and rear of the skirmish line, its connection with the brigade was cut off; but as soon as the advance on its rear was discovered, the skirmish line was faced to the rear and charged the advancing force; but the enemy being superior in numbers, the line was repulsed, the regiment losing three officers and thirty-four men, prisoners, including one officer severely wounded. In the afternoon it was relieved from the front and rejoined its brigade. On the 8th the march was continued until 12 P. M., and on the 9th marched about five miles, when General Lee's army surrendered. From the 10 to the 14th the regiment, with

its brigade, was on the march to Burkeville, and reaching that point it remained until May 2d, when orders were received to proceed to Richmond, and, arriving there on the 6th, moved to within four miles of Washington, D. C., and encamped, and on the 23d participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac.

The regiment continued in camp near Washington until June 6th, when it was ordered to report to Major General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, at Louisville, Ky., and left Washington, by rail, on the 16th, arriving at Louisville on the 22d, when it crossed the river to Jeffersonville, Ind., and was assigned to provost guard duty, in that city, and continued on that duty until July 5th, when it was mustered out of service, and in command of Colonel La Pointe, reached Jackson, Mich., on the 7th, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The 7th was engaged at Ball's Bluff, Va., October 21, 1861; Yorktown, Va., April 4th to May 4th, 1862; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31 to June 1, 1862; Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862; Savage Station, June 29, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 30, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11, 12, and 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Haymarket, Va., June —, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863; Bristo Station, Va., November 27, 1863; Robertson's Tavern, Va., November 29, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 24, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 and 31 and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18 and 22, 1864; Deep Dottom, Va., July 27 and 28, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Va., August 14 and 17, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 29, 1865; Cat Tail Creek, Va., April 2, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

It had a total membership of 1,393. Its losses were: Killed in action, 6 officers, 123 men; died of wounds, 5 officers, 47 men; of disease, 3 officers, 154 men; a total of 338 officers and men.

"Rest,
Rest the patriot heart,
That never quailed with fear
In treason's fiery test."

NOTE.—When the 7th Michigan was forming at Fort Wayne, Chas. M. Walker, a young lawyer, very short in stature, rendered so by a shortness of legs, since deceased, was very anxious to enlist. One morning before the colonel reached his office, the young man seated himself at the colonel's table. The colonel entered and sat down, and the young man says: "Colonel, I want to enlist in your regiment; please give an order for an officer to muster me in." The colonel looked at him; he appeared healthy and strong, and apparently of sufficient height, as he sat at the table. The colonel saying, "certainly," wrote the order, and the young man rose to leave, but the colonel discovering that he was but little higher when on his feet than when sitting in the chair says, "Hold on! I do not know about this! But the young man hastily left, saying, "Never mind about my legs, Colonel, they are of the growing kind." He was accepted and became an efficient officer of the regiment.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"At the roused Eagle's call ye are
Leaping from slumber to the fight
For Freedom and for chartered Right!"

The next infantry regiment sent to the field was the 8th, composed of the following companies, assigned to it August 12, 1861, and were principally recruited at the points named in connection with their designations:

A, Fenton Light Guard, Flint. B, St. Johns Volunteers, St. Johns. C, Gratiot Rangers, Alma. D, Grand River Guard, Grand Rapids. E, Elder Zouaves, Lansing. F, ——, Hastings. G, Excelsior Guard, Flint. H, Greenville Guard, Greenville. I ——, Owosso. K, ——, Jackson.

The regiment was, on August 21, 1861, ordered to rendezvous at Grand Rapids, where the companies were directed to report to Colonel Wm. M. Fenton, of Flint, who had been appointed from the 7th regiment to command it. It was afterwards ordered on August 21st to Fort Wayne, arriving there on September 16th, where the organization was completed, and on the 23d was mustered into the service of the United States.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William M. Fenton, Fenton. Lieutenant Colonel, Frank Graves, Niles. Major, Amasa B. Watson, Muskegon. Surgeon, Hurlburt B. Shank, Lansing. Assistant Surgeon, Samuel R. Wooster, Grand Rapids. Adjutant, David B. Harbaugh, Detroit. Quartermaster, Asa Gregory, Flint. Chaplain, William Mahone, Detroit.

A. Captain, Samuel C. Guild, Flint. First Lieutenant, George E. Newell, Flint. Second Lieutenant, George H. Turner, Flint.

B. Captain, Gilbert E. Pratt, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William E. Lewis, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, James S. Donahue, Flint.

C. Captain, Ralph Ely, Alma. First Lieutenant, George S. Gordon, Alma. Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Holliday, Alma.

D. Captain, Benjamin B. Church, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, John C. Buchanan, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Porter, Grand Rapids.

E. Captain, Matthew Elder, Lansing. First Lieutenant, Abram Cottrell, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, —— ——, —— ——.

F. Captain, Nelson H. Walbridge, Richland. First Lieutenant, Traverse Phillips, Hastings. Second Lieutenant, Jacob Maus, Hastings.

G. Captain, Ephraim N. Lyon, Flint. First Lieutenant, Horatio Belcher, Flint. Second Lieutenant, N. Miner Pratt, Flint.

H. Captain, Alfred B. Turner, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Richard N. Doyle, Georgetown. Second Lieutenant, William A. Brown, Ann Arbor.

I. Captain, Jay L. Quackenbush, Owosso. First Lieutenant, Albert Bainbridge, Byron. Second Lieutenant, James C. Merrell, Corunna.

K. Captain George Proudfit, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Reuben S. Cheney, Moscow. Second Lieutenant, William P. Miner, Moscow.

The regiment has been designated in the reports as the "Wandering regi-

ment" of Michigan, having been as early as November, 1862, engaged with the enemy in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland, and in 1863 in Mississippi and Tennessee.

It moved from Detroit on September 27th, 1861, in command of Colonel Fenton, with an aggregate force of 915 on its rolls. Arriving at Washington on the 30th, went into camp on Meridian Hill. On October 9th it left for Annapolis, Maryland, arriving there on the morning of the 10th, where it was assigned to duty as a part of the 2d brigade, "Expeditionary Corps," under General T. W. Sherman, then under orders for Hilton Head.

On the 19th of October it embarked on the steamship Vanderbilt for that point, and arriving off Port Royal on the 7th, landed at Hilton Head on the 8th. On the 10th it went into camp with the other regiments of the brigade, and was engaged throwing up entrenchments and doing picket duty until December 6th, when it struck tents, taking up the march with its brigade, embarking on steamers at Hilton Head, arrived at Beaufort next day, and bivouacked until the 9th, then pitched tents and entered upon the duties of drill and picket. A detachment under Lieutenant Porter occupied Ladies island, while another in command of Captain Elder was stationed at Brickyard Point. The detachment at Ladies island surprised and took prisoners on December 18th. On the same day the regiment moved to a point on the shell road about six miles from Beaufort, where the first and second companies, Captains Gould and Walbridge, with Captain Elder and fifteen men, in command of Colonel Fenton, embarked in boats, and on reconnoitering the shore opposite Brickyard Point, on the Coosaw river, found the enemy in force, receiving fire from a two-gun battery, when a gun from the steamer May Flower, aground on the bar, opened on the battery, and covered the detachment so that it was enabled to withdraw with a loss of one killed.

On the 21st the regiment, with the 79th New York, formed the advanced posts in command of Colonel Fenton, and on the 22d moved to Gray's Hill Plantation and McGee's place further in advance, where they remained until the 31st, occupied in drill and picket duty. On January 1, 1862, the regiment marched from camp at Duck Creek at 3 A. M., crossing Coosaw river in flat boats, marched on the main land about two and a half miles to Port Royal Ferry. On the march engaged a masked battery with troops of the enemy, with loss of two killed, six wounded, and one missing:

Lossing says:

"General Stevens threw out the 8th Michigan as skirmishers, and the gunboats opened a brisk fire into the woods in their front. The 79th New York led. Very soon a concealed battery near the ferry was encountered. It opened on them with grape and canister, but was soon settled by a close encounter, in which the 8th Michigan bore the brunt. The 50th Pennsylvania pressed forward to the support of these and the Highlanders. But very little fighting occurred after the first onset. The Confederates, seeing the gun-boats *Seneca, Ellen, Pembino,* and *Ottawa* coming forward, abandoned the works and fled, and the Pennsylvania 'Round Heads' passed over the ferry and occupied them. The works were demolished, and the houses in the vicinity were burned."

HEADQUARTERS 8TH MICHIGAN REGIMENT,
Camp on Port Royal Island, January 3d, 1862.

ORDER NO. 41.

The Colonel commanding congratulates the regiment on their coolness and bravery in the battle of Coosaw river, on the 1st instant. The American flag was planted that day by you on the main land of South Carolina, and *you* were the only regiment directly engaged with the enemy, and have given *renown* and *honor* to the State which sent you forth to battle for a nation's rights. Emulate the daring (while you sympathize with their afflictions) of your comrades, who are suffering from wounds in their country's cause, and

the 8th Michigan may yet have an opportunity to strike a *harder* blow for the constitution and the union.

N. M. PRATT, *Adjutant.*

COLONEL WM. M. FENTON,
Commanding Regiment.

On the 2d it recrossed the river and went into camp at Gray's Hill, and on the 13th moved to Beaufort and encamped, engaged on guard and picket duty during the month. February and March were spent on guard and picket duty, and engaged on several reconnoitering parties to different points. On February 4th the regiment moved to Gray's Hill, and, relieving the 79th New York Highlanders, was employed on picket duty, remaining there until March 10th, when it returned to camp at Beaufort, and was engaged on drill and picket duty until April 9th, when it moved to Tybee Island, Ga., and on reporting to General Gillmore it was bivouacked in rear of Battery Halleck until the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and then occupied Goat Point.

In 1862 the citizens of Genesee county, through a committee composed of Hon. J. B. Walker, George T. Clark, and Chas. P. Avery, forwarded from Flint to the 8th Infantry, for its gallant services, especially at the "Battle of Coosaw," a regimental flag, rich and beautiful; the material of heavy silk, tasselled with gold. Embroidered on it were stars on the field, and "Eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry, One Country, One Destiny;" and which was afterwards adopted as the motto of the regiment. The staff was surmounted with a gilt ball, on which rested an eagle in gold, with extended wings; a silver plate on the staff, with the inscription, "Presented to the officers and soldiers of the Eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry, by their friends and neighbors of Genesee county."

The colors reached the regiment at Beaufort, South Carolina, and were presented by General Isaac I. Stevens, commanding, in a very complimentary address, to which Colonel Fenton appropriately replied. He also sent a letter of thanks through the committee at Flint to the donors throughout the county of Genesee, and issued the following order:

ORDER, No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH REG'T MICH. INFANTRY,
Beaufort, S. C., April 26th, 1862.

A beautiful stand of colors having been presented and forwarded to this regiment by citizens of Genesee county, Michigan, with a flattering testimonial contained in the note of the committee, and a copy of subscription containing names of donors, and the presentation having been made by Brigadier General Isaac I. Stevens, accompanied with eloquent remarks, and the officers of the regiment having unanimously passed resolutions of acknowledgment and so recommended, it is ordered,

1st. That the testimonial accompanying the flag, together with the resolutions as passed, be entered upon the regimental records, and that the city of Flint be hereafter recognized as the headquarters in Michigan of the 8th Regiment Michigan Infantry.

2d. That our regimental device be the motto on the flag,

"One Country—One Destiny."

3d. Side by side with that stand of colors, or in the van will be borne, while it lasts, the stars and stripes of bunting which were planted January 1st on the main shore of Coosaw river, South Carolina, and April 16th, 1862, on Wilmington Island, Georgia.

By order of Colonel Fenton.

GEORGE E. SWINSCOE,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

On the 16th of April, 1862, seven companies, about 400 strong, under command of Colonel Fenton, embarked on board the steamer Honduras for Wilmington Island, as an escort to the topographical engineers. Two companies were landed on the left of Turner's creek, the remainder on the right.

Shortly after landing on the right the enemy were unexpectedly found in force, and the affair of Wilmington followed, in which about 200 were engaged against the rebel force, consisting of the 13th Georgia, 800 strong, with Enfield rifles, in a skirmish lasting about two hours, resulting in the rout of the enemy at sunset, leaving their dead on the field, the loss of the regiment being 11 killed and 34 wounded. The object of the reconnoissance having been effected, the force about dark embarked, and on the 18th returned to Beaufort.

In this affair fell two gallant officers, Adjutant N. Minor Pratt, killed instantly, and Lieutenant Frederick M. Badger, who died of his wounds three days afterwards in hospital at Beaufort.

Colonel Fenton makes the following report:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH REG'T, MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
(ON BOARD STEAMER HONDURAS,)
Off Wilmington Island, Ga., 11 o'clock P. M., April 16, 1862.

LIEU'T W. L. BERGER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Tybee Island, Ga.:*

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the General commanding—

That in compliance with special orders No. 41, I embarked with seven companies of the 8th Michigan regiment as an escort to Lieutanant J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineer, on a reconnoissance of Wilmington Island.

Two companies under command of Captain Pratt were landed at Scriven's Plantation, with orders from Lieutenant Wilson to skirt Turner's creek on the left. The other five companies were landed at Gibson's Plantation. Two of these companies were ordered to skirt Turner's creek on the right; a third was to take the road to the right, towards the ferry at Caston's Bluff, to protect a boat party up Oatland creek, and the remainder to secure the landing.

After one company of the five was landed Lieutenant Wilson proceeded in a boat to Turner's creek.

Owing to the small number of boats and the distance from the steamer, which was grounded, some delay occurred in the disembarkation. I directed Lieutenant Colonel Graves to follow with the second company and to skirt Turner's creek, but, being misdirected, he took the road to the right towards Carson's Bluff, and on landing with the remaining companies I received information that the enemy were in force at Fleetwood Plantation, and to the left of the road. This rendered the reconnoissance of Oatland creek, with boats, useless, and I ordered the companies all in; and stationing the remaining companies to guard against an attack at our landing, sent out strong pickets on both roads.

I believe the advance of the company to the right instead of along Turner's creek saved my command, as it sooner enabled me to post the men to advantage and take a position from which the enemy's approach could be observed. The enemy proved to be the Georgia 13th, about 800 strong, armed with Enfield rifles. As they approached, about 4 o'clock P. M., with a strong body of skirmishers in the skirting of woods below the road, the companies I had stationed to the right and left of the road, in accordance with my instructions, opened fire. I immediately sounded the charge for advance of companies in the rear of the first line. The first line, mistaking the signal, fell back to the next cover. A constant and effective fire was kept up on both sides from cover of trees and bushes for an hour or more. Lieutenant Wilson, who had returned with the boat party, here proved of great service to me. He took a party, at my request, to the left, and I ordered a company to the right to flank the enemy. Both operations were successful; and in a few moments the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving several dead on the field, followed by our men with loud cheers.

It being now about sunset I recalled our troops, and giving to Lieutenant Wilson the command of pickets stationed to guard against surprise, formed the companies in line as originally posted, sent the dead and wounded in boats to the ship, and gradually and very quietly, under cover of night, withdrawing the men, sent them on board as fast as our limited transportation would allow. At the last trip of the boats I embarked, accompanied by Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Graves, and the remainder of my command (at about 10 o'clock P. M.), and immediately brought on board the two companies left at Schriven's Plantation.

After the enemy retreated we were unmolested. It is due to the officers and men of the command to say that generally they behaved with cool and intrepid courage.

Adjutant Pratt fell dead near my side gallantly fighting, musket in hand, and cheering on the men. Our loss, I regret to say, was comparatively heavy, ten killed and thirty-five wounded out of a command of three hundred men. Among the wounded is acting Lieutenant Badger, of Company C, who was in charge of the advance picket and exhibited undaunted courage. He, with one of his men, was made prisoner both escaped and were brought in when the enemy retreated.

The Captain of the Honduras is deserving of great credit for his kind attention to the wounded; indeed he afforded us every facility for the comfort of officers and men in his power.

I respectfully refer to Lieutenant Wilson's report (which I have read), and it contains some facts not embraced in this report, among others in relation the men detailed in charge of the field piece on board ship, who were vigilant and attentive.

Herewith is transmitted a list of casualties.

I am, etc.,

WM. M. FENTON,
Colonel 8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

During the remainder of April and the month of May the regiment was engaged on drill and picket duty on Port Royal Island with occasional details on reconnoitering parties.

On June 1st, at 4 A. M., the regiment embarked, by lighters, on board the gunboat Alabama, below Beaufort, and lay at Hilton Head all day and nght, steamed off Stone river, and on the 3d were transferred to the Metland, thence up Stone River, and landed at the old battery and bivouacked. On the 7th it was attached to the 1st brigade (2d division, General Stevens commanding), together with the 7th Connecticut and 28th Massachusetts, under command of Colonel Fenton, while the Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frank Graves, and on the 16th became most signally distinguished in the assault made upon the enemy's works at Secessionville, on James Island, by a command of General Hunter's forces under General Benham.

General Stevens with the 1st brigade led by Colonel Fenton and composed of the 8th Michigan, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Graves, 7th Connecticut and 28th Massachusetts, together with the 79th New York, 100th Pennsylvania, and 46th New York, composing the brigade commanded by Colonel Leisure and four detached companies of artillery. Strict orders had been issued to maintain most perfect silence in the advance which was to be made at daybreak, at which time the entire command was put in motion with instructions to rely exclusively on the bayonet and resort to firing only in case of manifest necessity. Forward the force vigorously pressed, surprising and capturing the enemy's pickets; advancing promptly and firmly in line of battle without firing a gun, and when within one hundred yards of the enemy's works it received his fire of grape and canister in advancing over a narrow strip of dry land, not over two hundred yards wide, between the marshes, the only route by which the works could be reached and that was obstructed by an *abatis* almost insuperable, while a ditch seven feet high protected their works, which had a parapet nine feet high.

Being in the direct advance, the 8th, immediately supported by the Highlanders, was completely swept by grape and canister at close range, from six guns on the works as well as by their musketry. Parties composed of officers and men from the 8th Michigan and 79th New York succeeded in gaining the parapet in face of this dreadful and destructive fire, but were shot down in the act. The assaulting force finding it impossible to carry the works, finally had to withdraw.

Colonel Fenton says of his brigade in the affair:

"The order not to fire, but use the bayonet, was obeyed, and the advance companies reached the parapet of the works at the angle on our right and front, engaging the enemy

at the point of the bayonet. During our advance the enemy opened upon our lines an exceedingly destructive fire of grape, canister, and musketry, and yet the regiment pushed on as veterans, divided only to the right and left by a sweeping torrent from the enemy's main gun in front. The enemy's fire proved so galling and destructive that our men on the parapet were obliged to retire under its cover. The field was furrowed across with cotton ridges, and many of the men lay there loading and firing as deliberately as though on their hunting grounds at home."

This most daring and dashing assault is recognized in history as a most gallant affair, but was accomplished at a great sacrifice of life, the 8th Michigan lost 13 killed, 98 wounded, 35 prisoners of war, and 36 missing, out of 534, including 12 out of 22 officers. Captains Simeon C. Guild and Benjamin B. Church here fell mortally wounded.

In an order issued immediately following the engagement General Stevens says:

"You were ordered not to fire, but to push forward and use the bayonet. You obeyed the order. You formed under a terrible fire of grape, canister, and musketry. You pushed to the ditch and *abatis* of the works from right to left. Parties from leading regiments of your two brigades, the 8th Michigan and 79th Highlanders, mounted and were shot down on the parapet, officers and men. These two regiments covered themselves with glory, and their fearful casualties show the hot work in which you were engaged."

Greeley says:

"Stevens was in position at 3.30 A. M. at our outer picket line within range of the enemy, and advanced at 4—the morning being dark and cloudy—so swiftly and noiselessly that he captured most of the rebel pickets and was within 100 yards of the main defenses, not having fired a shot, when Lamar opened on him with grape and canister, plowing bloody lines through the storming party and destroying its compactness, if not impairing the momentum of the charge. The 8th Michigan, Colonel Fenton's own, was in the direct advance, supported by the Highlanders, with the residue of both brigades ready and eager to do and dare all that men might; and if well directed valor could have carried the enemy's works by direct assault they would have done it."

On July 5th the regiment, in command of Colonel Fenton, left James Island for Hilton Head, and on the 10th left on steamer for Beaufort, and on the 13th embarked on the steamship Vanderbilt for Fortress Monroe, and landing at Newport News on the 17th encamped. On August 4th the regiment left Newport News for Aquia Creek, then to Fredericksburg, and thence to Culpepper, Racoon Ford, Kelly's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton Station, Manassas Station, Centreville, and in command of Lieutenant Colonel Graves, was in the engagement with a loss of five killed and several wounded at Bull Run on the 29th and 30th of August, being in the 1st brigade, 1st division (Stevens's), 9th corps. It was also engaged at Chantilly on September 1st, with a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded, Lieutenant W. A. Brown being among the mortally wounded, and who died the same month.

General Stevens's division, in which the regiment served, is mentioned in the Cyclopedia of 1864 as follows:

"* * * General McDowell's corps was stationed on the Warrenton turnpike, about two miles west of Fairfax. General Reno was pushed north of the turnpike at a point about two and a half miles east of Centerville, and supported by General Kearny's division of Heintzelman's corps.

"The conflict raged for an hour, when they concentrated their force on the left of General Reno's line, which was commanded by General Stevens. Their intention was to turn their left flank. General Stevens was soon killed by a bullet through his head, and his forces driven back. The Confederate force now began to advance on the main body of General Reno which was short of ammunition, when the division of General Kearny came up and took the position occupied by the troops of General Stevens." * *

Lossing says:

"Just before sunset Reno met Jackson's advance (Ewell and Hill) near Chantilly. A cold and drenching rain was falling, but it did not prevent an immediate engagement. Reno, with the remains of two divisions, was sharply attacked, when Hooker, McDowell, and Kearny came up to his assistance. The conflict was severe for a short time, when General Isaac I. Stevens, who was in command at the battle of Port Royal Ferry, now leading Reno's 2d division, ordered a charge, which he led in person, and was shot dead."

Immediately following these battles the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Graves, moved on the Maryland campaign, marching via Alexandria, Washington, Frederick City, and Middleton, Md., and became heavily engaged at South Mountain on September 14th, and on the 17th at Antietam.

The gallant conduct of Major Belcher (then a lieutenant) at the battle of South Mountain is noticed by General J. D. Cox, commanding the Kanawha division, in his report of the part taken by his division in that engagement, as follows:

"I cannot close this report without speaking of the meritorious conduct of First Lieutenant H. Belcher, of the 8th Michigan, a regiment belonging to another division. His regiment having suffered severely on the right, and being partly thrown into confusion, he rallied about one hundred men and led them up to the front. Being separated from the brigade to which he belonged, he reported to me for duty, and asked for a position where he might be of use till his proper place could be ascertained.

"He was assigned a post on the left, and subsequently, in support of the advance section of Simmon's battery, in both of which places he and his men performed their duty admirably, and after the repulse of the enemy in the evening he carried his command to their proper brigade."

On September 19th the regiment commenced to march back into Virginia again, via Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. On the 24th Colonel Fenton returned to the regiment and assumed command of the 1st brigade, while Major Ely was in command of the 8th.

The regiment left Waterford, Va., on the 2d of November, 1862, and arrived at Falmouth on the 18th, where it lay until the 12th of December, doing provost duty for its division. It crossed with the army to Fredericksburg, but sustained no loss in the battle at that place. It remained near Falmouth until the 13th of February, 1863, when it moved to Newport News, encamping there until the 19th of March. Again embarking, it proceeded via Baltimore to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Lebanon, Ky. Remaining in that State until June, it moved, in command of Colonel Frank Graves, who had been appointed to the colonelcy, to Vicksburg with the 9th corps, going into camp at Milldale, near Vicksburg, on the 17th. It was stationed at Milldale and Flowerdale Church until the 4th of July, when it moved with the army toward Jackson. It participated without serious loss in the various encounters between the 10th and 16th of that month, when the enemy evacuated Jackson. On the 23d it was again in camp at Milldale, where it remained until the 6th of August. From Milldale it proceeded to Crab Orchard, Ky., via Cairo, Cincinnati, and Nicholasville, arriving at Crab Orchard on the 27th. Marching from that point on the 10th of September, via Cumberland Gap, it arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 26th. Having remained in camp at Knoxville until the 3d of October, it was engaged on the 10th with its division at Blue Springs, with a lost of one killed. On the 14th it returned to Knoxville, from whence it marched on the 20th, arriving at Loudon, via Lenoir, on the 29th of October.

From the 1st to the 14th of November, 1863, the 8th was encamped at Lenoir Station, East Tennessee. The rebels, under General Longstreet,

having commenced their advance on Knoxville, the 8th, with other forces, were ordered on the 14th to Hough's Ferry, on the Holsten river, but during the night returned to Lenoir Station, and on the 16th commenced the retreat to Knoxville. Being rapidly followed by the enemy, a stand was made at Campbell's Station. A brisk engagement ensued, in which the loss of the regiment was 11 in wounded. The pursuit of the rebels was here checked, but during the night the retreat was continued, the regiment arriving at Knoxville on the morning of the 17th. During the retreat to Knoxville and the siege of that place, which was immediately commenced by the rebel forces, the regiment endured many hardships and privations, suffering especially from want of sufficient food and proper clothing. The 8th during the entire siege occupied the front line of works. On the 29th of November, the regiment, with its brigade (1st of 1st division), together with Roemer's battery, held College Hill, one of the defenses of Knoxville, and as Longstreet advanced to the attack on Fort Saunders, opening his batteries with a furious cannonade, he was answered from College Hill by Roemer's battery with telling effect.

The truce agreed upon by Burnside to allow the Confederates an opportunity to bury their dead, brought on to the field the ambulance train of Longstreet, which became a source of much amusement as well as a subject for much criticism to the Union soldier, appearing as it did made up of all sorts of vehicles, from a Richmond milk wagon with the sign still remaining on it, to the primitive and peculiar cart of the Virginia chivalry, with the inevitable mule and butternut-clad driver, proud of his turnout as the gayest cockney with his four-in-hand of the finest specimen of the English coach horse, dashing forward with latest pattern of the stylish family coach.

On the 5th of December, 1863, the rebels withdrew from in front of Knoxville, and the 8th engaged in the pursuit as far as Rutledge, but on the 16th returned to Blain's Cross Roads, where it encamped. Two hundred and eighty-three of the regiment having reënlisted as veteran volunteers, on the 8th of January, 1864, commenced its march across the mountains by way of Cumberland Gap, on its way to Detroit to report. On the 19th of January it arrived at Nicholasville, Kentucky, having performed a march through icy passes and rough mountain roads of nearly 200 miles in ten days. The regiment arrived at Detroit on the 25th and was furloughed for thirty days. Having received a large number of recruits it left its rendezvous at Flint on the 9th of March, for Cincinnati, whence it proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and joined its corps, which had been ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Remaining at Annapolis until April 23d, it moved via Washington to Warrenton Junction.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it commenced the campaign with the Army of the Potomac, serving in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th Army Corps (Burnsides), crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, on the 5th, and on the 6th participated in the battle of the Wilderness, losing in the action 99 killed, wounded, and missing, including among the killed Colonel Graves, its commanding officer.

"Gone in his beauty,
Gone in his truth,
Gone in his glory,
Gone in his youth."

The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, contains the following:

"At noon the contest was comparatively suspended, and General Grant concentrated

his lines, interposing the greater part of General Burnside's corps between Generals Warren and Hancock. The left was also brought forward a little toward the center from the Brock road where it had been driven. These movements had hardly been completed when the forces of Generals Longstreet and Hill renewed the attack on the left and center with great fury, and drove them back. The fight was fiercest at the junction of these two corps, and General Crawford's 3d division of the 5th corps, General Carr's 4th division of the 2d corps, and General Stevens's division of the 9th corps suffered the most heavily.

On the 8th it marched in command of Colonel Ralph Ely, who had succeeded to the command, through Chancellorsville, to Spottsylvania Court House, and on the 12th took part in an assault on the enemy's intrenchments, losing 49 officers and men, Lieutenant Edgar A. Nye among the killed.

The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, also contains the following:

"The whole line now pressed up to support the 2d corps. The 9th corps rushed in on the extreme left, converging toward the penetrated space, and joined its right to the left of the 2d corps. About 9 o'clock the enemy began to charge desperately upon the 2d and 9th corps, to recover the lost works. For three hours a bloody fight continued. At noon, however, they abandoned for a time the attempt to retake the position so obstinately held."

May 28th the regiment crossed the Pamunky and moved to Grove Church. In an attack on the enemy's lines on the 3d of June at Bethesda Church, near Cold Harbor, it lost 52 in killed, wounded, and missing, including Major W. Ely Lewis killed.

From the Annual Cyclopedia, 1864:

"On the right the 5th and 9th corps were advanced, but the conflict here was not so severe, as the force of the enemy was massed on their right. Still farther to the right the 3d division of cavalry under General Wilson was engaged with a force of the enemy under General Hampton, but without important results. The contest was continued with more or less vigor throughout the day. The enemy were found too strongly posted to carry their works, and all efforts to cross the Chickahominy at that point were repelled. The loss was nearly seven thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy lost many prisoners, but the advantages under which they fought prevented their loss from being so severe."

On the 13th it crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's Bridge, and on the 15th crossed the James river. By a forced march Petersburg was reached on the evening of the 16th. The regiment took part in the attacks on the enemy's works on the 17th and 18th, losing 49 men, Lieutenant Thomas Campbell being among the killed of the 17th.

The following extract is from the Annual Cyclopedia, 1864:

"* * * Early on Friday morning, June 17th, the assault was renewed by an order of General Burnside to General Potter's division to take the works on their front. The brigade of General Griffin, supported by that of General Curtin, dashed forward, carrying the position, and capturing six guns, sixteen officers, and four hundred men, with a loss of about five hundred men. A pause now ensued, but skirmishing was kept up by the picket lines, and there was a moderate fire of artillery. In the afternoon General Potter's division was relieved by that of General Ledlie. An advance of this latter division was ordered, under cover of artillery, upon the enemy's breastworks, from which, after a desperate contest, they were driven, and the position carried, with the capture of some prisoners. General Burnside was now about a mile and a half from the city, and threw some shells into it. Several attempts were made by the enemy to recover the intrenchments during the day, but without success. About 9 o'clock at night, however, a desperate attempt to retake them was made and succeeded." * * * * *

From this time to the 30th of July it was employed in the erection of fortifications. Being in the trenches, and almost constantly under fire, it lost a number of men, casualties occurring daily. On the 30th of July it participated in the engagement following the explosion of the mine, with one killed and twelve wounded. Having moved to the Weldon railroad, it assisted, on

the 19th of August, in the repulse of the enemy's assault on our lines on that road, but sustained a loss of 30 in killed, wounded, and missing. Major Horatio Belcher fell in this engagement. The regiment again assisted in repelling the enemy's attack on our position.

The following mention is made in the Annual Cyclopedia for 1864 of the division (Willcox's) to which the regiment belonged at the engagement on the Weldon railroad, August 19th, where the 8th lost heavily:

"* * * On August 18th the 5th corps marched to Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, and surprised a body of the enemy guarding it, and took possession of the road. On the next day an impetuous charge was made on their right by three brigades of the enemy, under General Mahone. The pickets and an advance regiment were quickly driven back to their breastworks, and the enemy rushed through a gap in the line separating the divisions of Crawford and Willcox. A desperate engagement now ensued. At the same time the left of the line was attacked by the enemy, under General Heth, and the temporary entrenchments carried. On reaching the second line the enemy was brought to a stand, and then driven back with great slaughter. At this time reinforcements had arrived, consisting of the 1st and 2d divisions of the 9th corps. The lines were thus finally rallied and the enemy driven back, retrieving in a measure the disaster at the outset. The Federal loss was estimated between 3,500 and 4,000. The enemy claim to have captured 2,700 prisoners. The Weldon railroad was thus recovered by the enemy as far as Yellow Tavern, but the position first taken by Warren was held." * * * *

On September 30th, 1864, the regiment, then in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, crossed the Weldon road and participated in the engagement of that date near Poplar Grove Church, sustaining a loss of eight wounded.

From November 1st, the 8th was engaged on trench and picket duty near Peebles's Farm until the 29th, when, with its brigade and division, it took a position in our advance lines before Petersburg, where it was employed on the defenses and on picket duty. On March 25th, 1865, in command of Major R. N. Doyle, it participated in repulsing the enemy in his assault on Fort Steadman, and on April 2d was engaged in the attack on his position at Fort Mahon, when it assisted in carrying the works at that point, and is reported to have been the first regiment to place its colors on that rebel stronghold. Here Captain Henry B. Burritt was killed.

The 8th at Fort Mahon was in the 1st brigade, 1st division (Willcox's) of the 9th corps, which is noticed in the Annual Cyclopedia for 1865 as follows:

"* * * The 9th corps advanced simultaneously with the 6th, and after the severest fighting on the field captured Fort Mahon, which covered the Jerusalem Plank Road. But the position was too important to be lost; the enemy charged in turn to retake it and were nearly successful, when by the approach of the 6th corps on the left he was once more driven back." * * * *

On the 3d of April it marched into Petersburg, being among the first to enter that city, and on the 5th was detailed to guard the South Side Railroad, where it continued until the 20th, when it marched to City Point, and on the 21st took transports for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 23d, and moved to Tannallytown on the 26th. On the 9th of May it marched into Washington, and was assigned to guard and patrol duty, and remained there until mustered out of service, July 30th. The regiment left Washington in command of Colonel Ely, for Michigan, August 1st, and on the 3d arrived at Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The 8th, during its term of service, was engaged with the enemy at Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861; Coosaw river, S. C., December 18, 1861; Port Royal Ferry, S. C., January 1, 1862; Pocotaligo, S. C., April —, 1862; Fort Pulaski, Ga., April 14, 1862; Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862; James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 29, 1862;

Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, and 14, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 22 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Fort Saunders, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, and 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24 and 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2 and 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19 to 21, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27 and 28, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Fort Mahon, Va., April 2, 1865; capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,792 officers and men, while its losses were 9 officers, 131 men killed in action; 3 officers, 64 men died of wounds; 2 officers, 195 men died of disease.

"With rolling drum and banners gay,
We sent them from our arms away;
With kisses on their lips yet warm
They met the battle's fearful storm;
It passed and left them pale and low,
With faces toward the flying foe."

NOTES.—Order referring to Corporal J. Q. Adams (mortally wounded in the battle of Port Royal Ferry, January 1st, 1862):

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE,
Beaufort, South Carolina, January 7, 1862.

Report relative to J. Q. Adams, 8th Michigan Infantry, Company A, wounded in the battle of the 1st instant, and left on the field:

Negroes Mingo and another testify: Saw him in a wagon at the railroad, wounded in the right side; was surrounded by spectators; he would give no information; he received water to drink from them; the rebels asked him if it was right to run them off their land; he said it was, and there were those behind that would revenge his fall; remaining true to his flag, and conscious till 12 o'clock at night, at which time he died.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH MICHIGAN REGIMENT,
Camp near Beaufort, South Carolina, January 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.

In consideration of the noble and patriotic action, and heroic death of John Q. Adams, Corporal of Company A, the above report will be entered upon the regimental records with this order.

By order of COLONEL WILLIAM M. FENTON,

A. MINOR PRATT, *Adjutant.*

Charles Howard Gardner was a school boy about 13 years of age, in the city of Flint when the war broke out. His father went to the field on the first call for troops in the 2d Michigan. On the second call, Charley's teacher, Captain S. C. Guild, joined the 8th Michigan. Charley, being very much attached to him, entreated to be to go with him. "I can go to the war with my drum, and take the place of a man," was the noble boy's persistent plea. "I think it my duty to go, especially as you, mother, do not greatly need me at home." The poor mother, who had already surrendered her husband, reluctantly consented, and her boy joined the 8th Michigan with Captain Guild, ordered to Port Royal. On the way, Charley met his father in Washington; saw him a little way off; forgetting that he was in the ranks, broke and ran to his father's arms. It was their last meeting on earth; the father died soon after in Alexandria. After his father's death Charley writes:

"DEAR MOTHER,—I am near broken-hearted. I try to be cheerful, but 'tis of no use. My mind constantly runs in the direction of home, a fresh gush of tears come to my eyes and I have to weep. But, mother, if this is so hard for me, what must it be for you? Don't take it too much to heart, for remember that you have me left, and I will do my best to help you. I shall send you all my money hereafter, for I really do not need money here."

And this promise he fulfilled to the letter. His captain guarded him like a father. At the terrible battle of James Island the Captain, while on the parapet of the rebel works, was struck by a shot and fell over the wall into the rebel hands, and was seen no more. Charley so bereaved, his captain and dear friend gone, in his agony of soul murmurs, "*Oh, how I pity his poor mother!*" Charley passed through many severe engagements, often escaping death as it were by a miracle. Still he kept with the regiment; was at Vicksburg, and with Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign, in the mountains, and at Knoxville. But during the siege of that place, a chance shot struck him on the shoulder and entered the lung. The surgeon wrote to his mother, "He has been in a dangerous condition, but is fast recovering." Next tidings, the regiment on the way home on veteran furlough; heard from at Louisville, at Indianapolis, at Michigan City, and last at Detroit. "He may be here to-night—he will be here to-morrow," said his devoted and loving mother. Every summons to the door was Charley. Everything was in readiness for a happy meeting; mother, sister, and brother waiting for him. The suspense is great and trying. A knock at the door! All start—all cry "'tis Charley!" All rush to the door. No! *A telegram*: "*The regiment has arrived, but Charley is dead!*"

While the 8th was stationed at Wilmington Island, S. C., Captain Ralph Ely, afterwards General Ely, was sent with a boat on a reconnoissance to the main land near Port Royal Ferry, where the river is about a mile wide. He had only four men with him, and when he landed one was left to look after the boat to keep it afloat and ready for use at a moment's notice. He pushed out into the country with his three men nearly two miles. About half a mile from where the boat was left he had to cross a stream or marsh with a deep mud bottom, on a bridge some ten rods long, which was the only crossing to return to the boat, an open cotton field intervening. After passing the bridge he took some observations with his field glass, but did not see any signs of the enemy; he then moved in the direction of a large plantation, keeping as well as he could under cover of the brush. Occasionally using his glass, the advance was continued until the plantation was reached, some two miles from the boat. Getting on the roof of one of the buildings, and looking with his glass in the direction of a point of woods about half a mile off, he discovered rebel cavalry busily saddling their horses, and became at once satisfied that his party had been observed. No time was lost in commencing a retreat to the boat, which must be reached if possible, or at least the bridge, to save being entirely cut off and captured. His retreat was through the cotton field, and the rebels being on horseback had to follow the highway, which lengthened their route to the bridge. The captain made as good time as is usually made under such circumstances, occasionally casting glances to the rear, only to see the cavalry coming at full speed, determined to reach the bridge first; but being good on foot, and spurred on in view of the immediate danger, Ely and his party reached it a short distance ahead—not more than ten rods or so in advance of the leading rebel officer, but entirely exhausted and out of breath. The boat was half a mile away, with some thirty or forty cavalry pressing closely. At the entrance to the bridge the party faced the enemy, bringing their guns to a ready; the rebels hesitated. He then directed his men to stand fast, and regaining his breath after the long chase, he ran from the bridge and through an open gate in the field, and gave the following orders as if to a large force concealed about the bridge, and in a voice so that the cavalry would hear him, and cautioning his command to keep well to the right and under cover: "*Attention battalion! Take arms! Shoulder arms! Load at will! Load! Forward, march!*" During this time nearly a whole company of cavalry had come together; he then went back where the three men were standing at the entrance to the bridge, stepped out in front, took off his cap, and dared them, in a short speech, to come on. But in place of doing that they beat a retreat, and left the captain and his three men masters of the field. A quick march was made to the boat and an embarkment made in the shortest time possible. Just as he got out of range of their carbines, the cavalry, fully a company strong, rode down to the bank of the river, evidently feeling very small at being so ingeniously outgeneraled and foiled by only five Yankees. The captain and party cheered them lustily, and bidding them good bye struck up the song of "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," and wound up with "Old John Brown."

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"On trembling Freedom's trial day,
And loud as thunders in the sky,
Went up their herald's warning cry,
'Let him who rends the Union die.'"

The 9th Infantry was organized at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, under the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, September 10th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 74.

I. The field officers are hereby appointed to the 9th Regiment Michigan Infantry, and will report for duty at this office on Monday, the 16th inst.:

William W. Duffield, Colonel. John G. Parkhurst, Lieutenant Colonel. Dorus M. Fox, Major.

II. Captains of companies having promises or encouragement of acceptance from the Commander-in-Chief in this regiment, will report to this office, on or before the 16th inst., the number of men enrolled in their respective companies, and the time that will be required to complete their enrollment to the maximum number.

As soon as companies report full, they will be immediately ordered into rendezvous at Fort Wayne.

As only a short time can be allowed in organizing the regiment, commanders of companies, in order to secure their acceptance, must be prompt in reporting and filling up their companies.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

It was mustered into the service of the United States, October 15th, 1861, with a force of 913 officers and men on its rolls, and left for the field in Kentucky on the 25th of that month, being the first regiment from Michigan to enter upon active service in the western departments of the army.

FIELD AND STAFF.

William W. Duffield, Detroit, Colonel. John G. Parkhurst, Coldwater, Lieutenant Colonel. Dorus M. Fox, Lyons, Major. ——, ——, Surgeon. Cyrus Smith, Jackson, Assistant Surgeon. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Adjutant. Charles H. Irwin, Detroit, Quartermaster. James G. Portman, Lyons, Chaplain.

A. Captain, William Wilkinson, Romeo. First Lieutenant, Albert Nye, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, Hiram Barrows, Romeo.

B. Captain, Oliver C. Rounds, Niles. First Lieutenant, Moses A. Powell, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Leonard J. Wright, Niles.

C. Captain, Charles V. Deland, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Joseph H. Iott, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, J. Curtis Purdy, Jackson.

D. Captain, John E. Smith, Lyons. First Lieutenant, Daniel C. Moore, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, James N. Wallace, Lyons.

E. Captain, Cyprian H. Millard, Linden. First Lieutenant, Moses A. Share, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Stephen S. Barrows, Detroit.

F. Captain, George K. Newcombe, Owosso. First Lieutenant, Samuel S. Bangs, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Ephraim Marble, Marshall.

G. Captain, George N. Chase, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Mortimer Mansfield, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, William A. Hull, Coldwater.

H. Captain, Andrew M. Adams, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Samuel A. Wiggins, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Charles T. Fox, Lyons.

I. Captain, William Jenney, Jr., Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, Blake W. Hornbeck, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Alanson P. Dickinson, Romeo.

K. Captain, John A. Tanner, Fowlerville. First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Conely, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Lewis V. Curry, Brighton.

Before its departure for the front, the regiment was presented at Fort Wayne by the Rev. Dr. George Duffield, in an eloquent address, breathing of true patriotism, with a splendid silk banner, and inscribed thereon in beautiful characters: "Presented on the 23d of October, 1861, by the Rev. George Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan, to the 9th Michigan Infantry, his son, Colonel W. W. Duffield, commanding." On the flag was also inscribed this motto: "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. 'In the name of God we will set up our banners.'"

The regiment was first stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., and in November, 1861, moved from there to West Point, Ky., then to the summit of Mouldrous Hill, where it was employed in the construction of extensive field works and building and repairing roads and bridges until January 4th, 1862, when companies A, B, C, D, F, and K marched to Elizabethtown, arriving there on the 6th. On the 9th Company F was sent to Nolin Bridge. On the 17th companies E and G reached Elizabethtown from West Point, leaving I at that station. The entire regiment was concentrated at Elizabethtown on March 9th. On the 11th and 12th it marched to West Point in command of Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, Colonel Duffield being in command of the 23d brigade, Army of the Cumberland. At West Point it encamped, awaiting the arrival of the brigade referred to, and to which it had been attached, and on the 19th embarked with the brigade on the steamer Jacob Strader for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 23d and encamped.

On May 3d the brigade was ordered on an expedition in pursuit of General Morgan, then raiding in Middle Tennessee and threatening the Union lines of communication, attacking trains, and committing depredations generally.

Colonel Duffield overtook Morgan's force at Lebanon, May 5th, surprising him and driving in his pickets posted within a mile of that place. Morgan had taken possession of houses on the outskirts of the town, where he was vigorously attacked, and after maintaining a heavy and well sustained fire was driven from building to building until finally he was compelled to flee, his forces scattering in a most demoralized condition.

Following is the report of Colonel Duffield covering in detail the operations of his command:

INKSTER, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN,
March 14, 1880.

GENERAL,—Agreeably to your request I enclose you herewith a copy of my report of the fight at Lebanon, May 5, 1862.

Although the 9th Michigan Infantry took no part in that battle as a regiment, yet their previous movement to Shelbyville compelled Morgan to move northward, and thus brought on the battle which resulted in the entire disorganization of his command. I remain, General, your obedient servant,

W. W DUFFIELD.

GENERAL JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General State of Michigan, Lansing.

HEADQUARTERS 23D BRIGADE, MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE,
Tuesday, May 6th, 1862.

CAPTAIN:—Agreeably to verbal instructions received from Brigadier General E. Dumont, I started in pursuit of the rebel force commanded by Colonel John H. Morgan, which attacked General Mitchell's train at Pulaski, leaving early on the morning of the 3d instant, and taking with me the 9th Michigan Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, and the 8th Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Barnes.

Upon reaching Wartrace and finding that the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Smith, had been ordered to Shelbyville, I directed Colonel Barnes to occupy that place with the 8th Kentucky Infantry, for the protection of the bridges at that point, where it still remains. The 9th Michigan Infantry moved on to Shelbyville, where it arrived at 4 P. M. The rapid movement of these two regiments effectually prevented the enemy's return southward. From information obtained through patrols thrown forward to Unionville I learned that the enemy was at that point and moving northward. I telegraphed Colonel Lester of the 3d Minnesota Infantry, to place a strong guard at the bridges near Murfreesboro, and Colonel Barnes of the 8th Kentucky Infantry to adopt a similar precaution near Wartrace, and after bivouacking for the night on the Fayetteville road near Shelbyville, proceeded to Murfreesboro at daybreak on the 4th instant, by railway, with the 9th Michigan Infantry, halting at all the cross roads and throwing out patrols in both directions.

On reaching Murfreesboro at 4.30 P. M., I learned that the enemy at noon had crossed the railway ten miles north of that place, tearing up the track and burning a quantity of cotton stored there; and that upon the arrival of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Woolford, from Nashville, Colonel Lester had despatched that force in pursuit, together with the 3d battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Givan. The 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Smith, having arrived with General Dumont and yourself from Shelbyville, and the 2d battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wyncoop, from Nashville, both these forces were dispatched for Lebanon at 2 o'clock P. M. Learning this fact I left Murfreesboro at 5 P. M., taking with me Lieutenant Colonel John G. Parkhurst, of the 9th Michigan Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General Henry M. Duffield, Assistant Quartermaster Charles H. Irwin, Lieutenant A. M. Dobbelaire, A. D. C., of my own staff, and fifteen cavalry of my own escort, and when eight miles north of Murfreesboro I met the 1st Kentucky Cavalry and 3d battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry returning, under the impression that I had been cut off at Shelbyville and needed reinforcements. I directed them to turn back with me and endeavor to overtake the force recently despatched from Murfreesboro under General Dumont, and pushed on all night for Lebanon. The forces under General Dumont having halted at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant within four miles of that place, we succeeded in overtaking them, and rested until daybreak. The column was then put in motion, proceeding at the galop, drove in the pickets and charged into the town. The enemy was completely surprised and was only aware of our presence by the fire of his pickets, posted less than a mile from the village. His main force was quartered at the college buildings on the outskirts of the town, from which he endeavored on foot to reach the livery stables in the village where his horses were stabled, to saddle up and mount, but being overtaken by the head of our column, threw himself into the houses lining the road and maintained a heavy and well sustained fire from the windows upon each side of the street. He was, however, driven from house to house until he fled from the town in the wildest confusion.

I need not inform you of the personal daring and gallantry of our troops exposed as they were to this murderous cross and flanking fire from a sheltered and concealed foe, yet still delivering their fire at the windows with great coolness and precision, falling back to load and again returning to the attack, as both General Dumont and yourself were present and can speak from personal observation. During the time occupied in forcing the street a large portion of the enemy rallied in the public square, but were repulsed by a vigorous charge and retreated toward the north and east, our troops following in close pursuit. General Dumont and yourself having followed, directing the pursuit, and being left in charge of the town, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst to search the village and collect the wounded with the members of my own staff and escort who did not join in the pursuit. While so engaged several scattering shots were fired upon us from the windows of the adjoining houses, and a sudden and most unexpected volley poured in from the windows of Odd Fellows' Hall. This attack was so unexpected that our little force fell back in great disorder, but was soon rallied in the public square. The Odd Fellows' Hall was a large two-story brick building in the center of the village, immediately opposite the stables occupied by the enemy's horses, and he had thrown himself into it, barricaded the lower windows and doors, and was firing from the second story windows. All the Kentucky and Pennsylvania troops having followed in pursuit of the enemy, and several of the escort having been wounded in the attack, our whole force left in Lebanon, including staff officers, did not exceed fifteen effective men. Having no artillery with which to shell

out the enemy, I directed our little force to advance under cover of the houses and stables on the other side of the street, to maintain a steady fire upon the windows, and when the enemy's fire had been silenced to demand an unconditional surrender, and in case of refusal to fire the building. This was done and the enemy laid down his arms and surrendered. His force consisted of fifty privates, ten non-commissioned officers, four lieutenants, one captain, and the field officer in command, Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Wood, Jr., of Adams's Cavalry, or sixty-six in all who were turned over to General Dumont on his return that afternoon.

I enclose you herewith the full list of prisoners captured, with their several names and rank, and an inventory of the captured arms, horses, and other property.

I remain, Captain, your obedient servant,

W. W. DUFFIELD,
Commanding 23d Brigade.

CAPTAIN T. P. M. BRAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant General, Nashville, Tennessee.

In June following, the regiment in command of Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, formed part of a force under General Negley, which made a demonstration on Chattanooga for the purpose of drawing off the numerous rebel commands then raiding and threatening several stations of Union troops between Nashville and that point.

On the 28th of May the command, consisting of about five thousand men, commenced the march, and on reaching Winchester, June 3d, dispersed a small force of the enemy, capturing several prisoners. On the same day he made a forced march of twenty miles over a rugged and almost impassable mountain road, capturing the enemy's pickets at Sweeden's Cove, completely surprising General Adam's command of rebel cavalry encamped at the foot of a mountain. After a hand to hand fight in a narrow lane and on broken ground the enemy was routed with a loss of twenty killed and double that number wounded. Fleeing in great confusion and disorder, throwing away their arms and equipments, leaving their ammunition and commissary wagons, they did not stop their flight until they reached Chattanooga, forty miles distant.

On June 5th Negley reached Jasper, beyond his base of supplies, when he disposed his troops to protect his flanks by placing Sill's division at Shell Mound, and a regiment at Battle Creek, then marched on Chattanooga with his main force, arriving in front of that place on June 6th. Next day a battle ensued, consisting principally of heavy cannonading, lasting an hour and a half, when the enemy were driven from their guns, leaving three badly disabled.

During the evening of the 7th the enemy threatened to cross the river opposite Chattanooga and at Shell Mound, but the disposition of the Union force prevented them from carrying their plan into effect.

On the morning of the 8th Colonel Scribner's command took position before Chattanooga and opened fire upon their works with his artillery, while the infantry advanced within six hundred yards of their sharpshooters, driving them from shelter.

Having again silenced the enemy's guns and driven him from his position and out of Chattanooga, and not having force enough to cross the river in face of a heavy fire, or to hold the place if successful, he withdrew from the attack and divided his troops. Scribner's command marched for the Sequatchie Valley, General Turchin's brigade being stationed at Battle Creek, while Negley pursued General Starns via the Almont and Thievman road, returning by way of Shelbyville and Manchester, and resumed command at Columbia.

On July 13th four companies, E, D, F, and I, of the regiment being at Tulla-

homa, in command of Major Fox, the remaining six companies in command of Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, with other troops, were attacked at Murfreesboro by a heavy rebel force commanded by General N. B. Forrest, and after a sharp struggle had to surrender, losing 13 killed and 78 wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Alpheus Chase. The wounded officers (including Colonel Duffield) and men were at once paroled, and they, together with the remaining officers, were afterwards exchanged.

This battle being prominent in the service of the regiment, the report of Colonel Duffield, and an extract from the report of Colonel Parkhurst, covering the affair, are inserted, as they give a full and detailed account of the whole engagement:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 23d, 1862.

COLONEL,—Although I had not formally assumed command of the 23d brigade, yet as Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden and the other officers of the command have been captured and forwarded to Chattanooga, permit me to submit the following report of such portion of the attack made on the 13th inst. as came under my own personal observation.

I arrived here after an absence of two months, in the afternoon of the 11th inst., coming down on the same train as Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden, the newly-appointed commander of the post, and found that several material changes had been made in the location and encampment of the 23d brigade since my departure. Instead of the whole command camping together, as it had done, it was separated into two portions several miles apart. The brigade had never been drilled as such, nor a brigade guard mounted; each regiment furnished its quota of officers and men and watched certain roads; and worse than all, the commanding officers of the respective regiments were on ill terms with each other, and this feeling on one occasion had broken out into an open personal quarrel. The result was a great lack of discipline, and a bitter feeling of jealousy between the different regiments, manifesting itself in the personal encounters of the men when they met upon the street. There was no order, no harmony. The parts of the machine did not fit well, and the commanding officer seems either not to have possessed the will or the ability to adjust them.

General Crittenden and myself, immediately after our arrival, visited the several camps discussed the impropriety of a divided command, and decided upon a concentration, but as neither of us had assumed command we deferred it until the morrow. But on the morrow the blow fell and the danger we anticipated became a reality. General Crittenden made his headquarters in town, while I preferred camping with my own men, and therefore pitched my tent with the five companies of the 9th Michigan Volunteers.

The force then at Murfreesboro was as follows: Five companies, A, C, G, H, and K, 9th Michigan Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst commanding, two hundred strong, together with the 1st squadron, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Captain Chilson, eighty-one strong, were camped three-fourths of a mile east of the town, upon the Liberty turnpike. One company, B, 9th Michigan Volunteers, Captain Rounds, forty-two strong, occupied the court-house, the other companies 9th Michigan Volunteers having been ordered to Tullahoma a month since, while nine companies of the 3d Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Lester (one company being on detached duty as train guard), four hundred and fifty strong, and Hewitt's 1st Kentucky Battery (two sections), seventy-two strong, occupied the east bank of Stone river at a distance of more than three miles from the encampment of the detachment of the 9th Michigan Volunteers. Orders were received from Nashville the evening of the 12th inst., directing the 1st squadron, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, to proceed immediately to Lebanon.

The total effective strength of the command at Murfreesboro on the morning of the 13th inst., did not therefore exceed eight hundred and fourteen men, including pickets. The attack was made at daybreak on the morning of the 13th inst., by the 2d cavalry brigade, C. S. A., Brigadier General N. B. Forrest, over three thousand strong, consisting of one Texas regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Walker, the 1st and 2d Georgia regiments, Colonels Wharton and Hood, one Alabama regiment, Colonel Saunders, and one Tennessee regiment, Colonel Lawton. The noise of so many hoofs at full speed upon the macadamized roads was so great that the alarm was given before the head of the column reached our pickets, about one mile distant, so that our men were formed and ready to receive them, although they came in at full speed. The Texan and a battalion of one of the Georgia regiments, in all over eight hundred strong, attacked the five companies of the 9th Michigan Volunteers. So fierce and impetuous was their attack that our men were forced nearly to the center of the camp, but they fell back steadily and in order, with their faces

to the foe; but upon reaching the center of camp their line was brought to a halt, and after twenty minutes of nearly hand to hand fighting the enemy broke and fled in the wildest confusion, followed in close pursuit by one company as skirmishers. A squadron of cavalry at this time launched at their heels would have utterly routed and annihilated them. Indeed, so great was their panic that their officers were unable to check the fugitives for a space of seven miles, and Colonel Lawton, commanding the Georgia regiment, was subsequently arrested by General Forrest for misconduct under the fire of the enemy. During this attack, both officers and men, with one single exception, behaved very handsomely. There was no excitement, no hurry, no confusion, everything was done calmly, quietly, and in obedience to orders, But it is with the deepest shame and mortification I am compelled to report that an officer of Michigan has been guilty of gross cowardness in the face of the enemy, who at the first alarm left his quarters, abandoned his company, and fled from his command under the enemy's fire, and I therefore enclose you herewith charges preferred against him for violation of the 52d article of war. Captain Charles V. DeLand, company C, 9th Michigan Volunteers, deserves especial notice for cool and gallant conduct throughout the action, and the fearless manner in which he led his company as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy when repulsed; also First Lieutenant Hiram Barrows, company A, same regiment, for the tenacity with which he held his ground although sorely pressed by the enemy.

The loss of the detachment of the 9th Michigan Volunteers has been very severe for the number engaged, amounting to one officer and twelve men killed, and three officers and seventy-five men wounded. The enemy's loss has been much more severe than our own, more than double of their dead were buried with ours, and their wounded are found in almost every house. Among the wounded are a colonel, a major, two adjutants, and one surgeon.

I enclose you herewith the surgeon's report of the killed and wounded of the 9th Michigan Volunteers.

Not having been present at the subsequent surrender of the detachment of the 9th Michigan Volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, I can only state the facts as reported to me, which show that this force isolated and reduced by killed and wounded to less than seventy-five men, after having held their ground from 4 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., were compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces by the entire force of the enemy. I am reliably informed that company B, 9th Michigan Volunteers, under command of First Lieutenant Wright, held the court house against an incessant attack by a greatly superior force from 4 A. M. till 7½ P. M., and did not surrender till the enemy had possession of the lower story of the building, and had started a fire with the evident intention of burning them out.

Of the surrender of the 3d Minnesota volunteers and Hewitt's 1st Kentucky Artillery, under command of Colonel Lester, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, nor have I received any information from sources sufficiently reliable to warrant my communicating to you any details. Indeed, I would much prefer not to do so. The circumstances of the case as reported bear painfully on the honor of a brother officer now a prisoner of war and who is therefore unable to defend himself.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the 3d Minnesota Volunteers, furnished me by the assistant surgeon of that regiment, amounting to two killed and eight wounded, one of whom was killed and two wounded in line, and the remainder in camp.

In the early part of this attack I received two gunshot wounds, one passing through the right testicle, the other through the left thigh. These, although very painful and bleeding, did not prevent me from remaining with my own regiment until the attack was repulsed, when, fainting from pain and loss of blood, I was carried from the field, and was therefore not a witness of what subsequently occurred.

At noon of the same day I was made prisoner by General Forrest, but in my then helpless condition was released upon my parole not to bear arms against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged.

I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DUFFIELD,

Colonel 9th Michigan Infantry, Commanding 23d Brigade.

COLONEL JAMES B. FRY, *A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.*

Colonel Parkhurst says:

In this battle (Murfreesboro) five companies (A, C, E, G, and K) of the 9th, four companies being detached and on duty at Tullahoma, and one company being also detached and on duty as provost guard of the city of Murfreesboro, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, fought a force of about three thousand cavalry, under the immediate command of the rebel General N. B. Forrest. The fight commenced at 4 o'clock in the morn-

ing by the rebel force, about 2,000 strong, charging upon the camp of the regiment, but the timely warning of the camp guard enabled me to get my men in position to receive the charge, and after a desperate contest of about thirty minutes, which terminated in a hand-to-hand fight, we repelled the charge and drove the enemy from camp. A second charge was soon made, which was less determined in its character and less successful to the enemy than the first charge. From this time until half past 12 o'clock—eight and a half hours from the first attack—the fighting was kept up in an irregular manner, sometimes by skirmish lines and sometimes by sortie of the regiment. Within one mile of my camp was the 3d Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Lester, who was also at the time in command of the post (afterwards dismissed for cowardice on this occasion), and Hewitt's Kentucky battery. During the engagement I sent three distinct messages to Colonel Lester, all of which he received, informing him of my situation and of my ability to hold it till he could come to my assistance, but Colonel Lester refused to afford me any assistance, refused to fight, and refused to allow his command to fight. Consequently at half past 12 o'clock, having lost thirteen killed and eighty-seven wounded (over one-third of my command), and being reduced to one hundred and thirty-seven men and officers, the enemy, having nothing to apprehend from the Minnesota regiment and Hewitt's battery, concentrating his whole force upon the camp, I was compelled to surrender or suffer my little force to be cut up alive. Company B, on duty as provost guard under command of Lieutenant Wright, held possession of the court-house for two hours after they were attacked, and until the enemy had fired the building, and in the meantime killed and wounded a large number of the enemy. The rebel loss in the fight was very much greater than ours, both in killed and wounded, and Colonel Wharton, of the Texas Rangers, in command of a portion of the attacking party, was reprimanded by General Forrest for his defeat in his effort to capture the camp.

I look upon this fight of the 9th Michigan Infantry as one of the most gallant of the war, and for which the regiment has never received a proper degree of credit, having in a manner received the reproach which should have attached solely to Colonel Lester, of the 3d Minnesota, whose refusal to allow his regiment and Hewitt's battery to go into the fight was the sole cause of the capture of Murfreesboro.

In November, 1862, the regiment was stationed near Nashville, and entered on the campaign of General Rosecrans, then operating against the enemy at that time near Murfreesboro, and was engaged at Lavergne on the 27th of December. Before the battle of Stone River the 9th was detailed by Major General Thomas as a special guard for his headquarters, and also for provost guard duty for the 14th corps, with its position at the headquarters of General Thomas. During the engagement of Stone River, on December 30th and 31st, 1862, and January 1st, 2d, and 3d following, the regiment, in command of Colonel Parkhurst, performed most signal service in checking the rout of a part of the right wing of the Union forces while being driven back by an overwhelming force and under a terrific fire, holding large numbers of them in check at the point of the bayonet, compelling the retreating masses to return to their duty and hold their ground.

Covering this service an extract from a report of Colonel Parkhurst is inserted:

"Before the battle (Stone river) the regiment was detailed by Major General Thomas as his select guard for himself, staff, and headquarters, and for provost duty for the 14th army corps, and its position was at the headquarters of Major General Thomas. On the morning of the 31st of December the battle was opened by the enemy attacking General Rosecrans's right, which was under the immediate command of Major General McCook, and the attack was made with such force as to put our forces on the right to rout and utterly to demoralize them, and a general stampede was the result. Teamsters, army transportation, cavalry, and infantry came rushing in confusion and terror, and it seemed that the whole army had broken and was rushing to the rear and for the Nashville Pike. My regiment being in the rear of the center of the line of battle and at the bridge over Overall's Creek on the Nashville Pike, and believing that the fate of the army depended upon checking the stampede and stopping the fleeing and frightened troops, I at once put the regiment in line of battle extending either side of the pike, with fixed bayonets, with flankers extending on either flank, and with orders to stop everything but wounded men. I had barely time to form when our cavalry rushed upon my line with great force and like

men making a desperate charge, and it was with the utmost difficulty that we were enabled to check the first charge made upon our line, but by a free use of the sabre and the bayonet we were enabled to hold the first rush of cavalry; then came infantry, then artillery, then more cavalry, but by this time I had succeeded in organizing the fleeing cavalry and forming them in line on our flanks, and in placing several pieces of fleeing artillery in position.

"I had now a force of about two thousand cavalry and about three thousand infantry, and eleven pieces of artillery in position, and all organized from the stampeded and demoralized troops of our army. At this juncture the rebel cavalry following our routed army made a charge upon my advanced lines, which was handsomely repulsed by the cavalry I had organized from the troops which but a few minutes previous had given way in despair and were fleeing for dear life. After the repulse of the rebel cavalry our cavalry pursued the enemy till he had reached the woods to the right of the Pike; and soon after this a brigade under command of Colonel Walker, of the 31st Ohio, came to my aid from Stewart's creek, and immediately set to work organizing the stragglers and sending them under a guard, from the 9th Michigan, to their commands as fast as their location was discovered. For this service the 9th Michigan Infantry received a very flattering mention by Major General Thomas in his report of the battle of Stone river, but which did not appear in the partisan record as made up for 'The Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.' I feel, and have no hesitancy in saying, that had not the 9th Michigan Infantry by their determined courage checked the stampede of the right wing of General Rosecrans's army on the morning of the 31st of December, the demoralization would have extended to the whole army, the battle of Stone river would have resulted in the defeat of the Federal arms, and General Rosecrans would have been compelled to fall back upon Nashville."

At the battle of Chickamauga on September 19th and 20th, 1863, the regiment was engaged on provost duty, rendering most valuable service. It was also present at the battle of Mission Ridge on November 25th following.

Extract from General Thomas's report of battle of Chickamauga:

"Colonel J. G. Parkhurst, commanding 9th Michigan Volunteers, and Provost Marshal of the 14th army corps, at the head of his regiment, did most valuable service on the 20th in arresting stragglers and in reorganizing the troops who had been driven from the field."

Colonel Parkhurst being detached as Provost Marshal General, Army of the Cumberland, with Lieutenant H. M. Duffield as A. A. Adjutant General, the 9th, in command of Colonel Wilkinson, was from the 1st of November, 1863, to the early part of December, employed on provost duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee, being attached to the headquarters of the 14th army corps. In December, the regiment, to the number of 306, reënlisted as a veteran organization. On its arrival at Coldwater, in this State, on the 5th of January, 1864, the regiment was furloughed for thirty days. It reassembled at the same place, where it received recruits. Leaving Coldwater on the 20th of February, with about 500 men, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and was attached to the headquarters of the department of the Cumberland. On the 3d of May the 9th marched from Chattanooga, with the headquarters of the army of the Cumberland, and participated, with that army, in the campaign in Georgia, being present at the actions of Rocky Face, Georgia, May 8th, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 14th; Dallas, Georgia, May 27th; Kenesaw, Georgia, June 25th; Chattahoochee river, Georgia, July 5th to 6th; siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22d to August 25th; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1st. It entered Atlanta on its evacuation by the rebel army, and was engaged in provost duty until that city was evacuated by our forces. The regiment then returned to Chattanooga. On November 1st, 1864, it was at Marietta, Georgia, *en route* from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee, by rail, having left the former place the day previous. On the 6th it reached Chattanooga, where it remained in camp,

Lieutenant Chas F. Fox was killed in a skirmish at Twyree Springs, September 2d, 1862.

doing guard duty at the headquarters of the army of the Cumberland, also picket duty for that post, until the 27th of March, 1865, when General Thomas having removed his headquarters to Nashville, it was ordered to that point, and on the 29th arrived there by rail, and was assigned to duty, guarding the military prison, and also at General Thomas's headquarters. The regiment continued at Nashville, performing the same general service until September 15th, when it was mustered out, and the day following, in command of Colonel Wilkinson, left for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 19th, and on the 26th and 27th was paid off and disbanded.

The 9th, during a large portion of its service, was the trusted body guard of General Thomas, and provost guard of the Army of the Cumberland, receiving his entire confidence for courage and fidelity in the discharge of duty. Compliments coming from such a source gives the regiment an endorsement scarcely equaled by that of any other regiment in the service.

The regiment participated in engagements at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., December 27, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 29 to 31, 1862, January 1 and 2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Rocky Face, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June, 25, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 5 and 6, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.

The records show a membership of 2,272 officers and men during its entire service.

It suffered severely from sickness in the early part of its service, and lost in all 292, of which 2 officers and 11 men were killed in action, 7 men by wounds, 4 officers and 268 men by disease.

"On mountain sides
In ocean's tides,
Our slumbering heroes calmly wait,
Till years are run,
Time's work all done,
One Mighty Hand shall swing death's gate,
And bear them up beyond the sun."

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

When rebels seek our subjugation?
Perish the thought! our blades are drawn,
Thick as the summer blades of corn,
Swift to defend our bleeding nation."

The raising of the 10th Infantry was commenced by the appointment of the field officers, November 20th, 1861, when recruiting for it was at once begun, but the formation of the regiment was not completed until February 3d, 1862, when the following companies were assigned, and which constituted the composition of the regiment as it went to the field:

A, Byron Guard, Byron. B, Saginaw Rangers, Saginaw. C, Orion Union Guard, Orion. D, Sanilac Pioneers, Sanilac. E, Scarrett Guard, Port Huron. F, Holt Guard, Almont. G, Lum Guard, Memphis. H, McClellan Guard, Pontiac. I, Genesee Rangers, Flint. K, Dickerson Guard, Hillsdale.

The rendezvous of the regiment was located at Flint, Colonel E. H. Thomson receiving from the Governor the appointment of commandant of camp, a civil office authorized by the War Department.

While in camp at Flint, Colonel Thomson, in one of his eminently patriotic speeches, presented, on behalf of the citizens of Flint, a very elegant flag, made of the best roll silk, on which was inscribed the name of the regiment, and the word "*Tuebor;*" on a silver band on the staff the words, "Presented to the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry by the citizens of Flint." A response in good spirit and taste, by Colonel C. M. Lum, commanding the regiment, with a prayer by the Rev. J. S. Boyden. Judge Avery, of Flint, and Professor Siddons followed with brief and appropriate speeches.

A second flag—the gift of Colonel Lum—was given to the regiment immediately preceding the Atlanta campaign, which was carried through that campaign and the Sherman march to the sea.

The 10th was mustered into the service as a regiment on February 6th, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles M. Lum, Colonel, Detroit. Christopher J. Dickerson, Lieutenant Colonel, Hillsdale. James J. Scarrett, Major, Port Huron. James C. Willson, Surgeon, Flint. Franklin B. Galbraith, Assistant Surgeon, Lexington. Sylvester D. Cowles, Adjutant, Pontiac. Edwin A. Skinner, Quartermaster, Detroit. Jesse S. Boyden, Chaplain, Flint.

A. Captain, Henry S. Burnett, Goodrich. First Lieutenant, Robert F. Gulick, Corruna. Second Lieutenant, Bradford Cook, Howell.

B. Captain, Charles H. Richman, Saginaw City. First Lieutenant, Harvey Lyon, Midland City. Second Lieutenant, George Turner, Midland.

C. Captain, Myron Bunnell, Goodrich. First Lieutenant, Benjamin B. Redfield, Orion. Second Lieutenant, Alva A. Collins, Orion.

D. Captain, Israel Huckins, Lexington. First Lieutenant, Hannibal H. Nims, Lexington. Second Lieutenant, George W. Jenks, Lexington.

E. Captain, William Hartsuff, Port Huron. First Lieutenant, Daniel Leach, China. Second Lieutenant, Ed. F. Bunce, Port Huron.

F. Captain, Walter P. Beach, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, Noah H. Hart, Lapeer. Second Lieutenant, Calvin M. Hall, Almont.

G. Captain, Lafayette L. Deming, Jackson. First Lieutenant, William H. Dunphy, Memphis. Second Lieutenant, Hiram B. Pierson, Jackson.

H. Captain, John Piersons, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, Sylvan Ter Bush, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Nathan Levy, Rochester, N. Y.

I. Captain, Russell M. Barker, Flint. First Lieutenant, Platt S. Titus, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John Algoe, Flint.

K. Captain, Ethel Judd, North Adams. First Lieutenant, John T. Storer, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, ———, ———.

Owing to an unaccountable delay in the payment of the regiment, it did not leave the State until the 22d of April, when, with a force of 997 officers and men on its rolls, it went to the field in command of Colonel Lum, and on reaching Pittsburg Landing, Mississippi, reported to General Halleck on April 28th, when it was assigned to the 2d brigade of General Pope's division, right wing, army of the Mississippi, then stationed at Farmington, in front of Corinth.

From May 8th following, until the 26th it was engaged in making reconnoissances and in skirmishing with the enemy, then holding a position at Corinth. On the 26th a successful effort was made to dislodge a rebel line of sharpshooters in front of the picket line of the 10th. Here the first loss to the regiment occurred, in the death of its Adjutant, Sylvester D. Cowles, who was killed by the enemy's sharpshooters.

On the 28th the 10th moved to a point in the advance on Corinth, and there throwing up earthworks, aided in maintaining the siege until the 30th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had removed all their supplies, blown up their magazine, and evacuated their position.

June 1st it marched to Boonville, and on making a reconnoissance on the 3d found the enemy strongly entrenched. After numerous marches and skirmishes the regiment went into camp near Corinth on June 15th, where it remained until July 20th, when it was ordered to Tuscumbia, Alabama, reaching there on the 25th, where the headquarters of the regiment were established. From this point four companies in command of Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson were sent to Town Creek Bridge, one company to Florence on provost duty, and another to Little Bear Creek, while the other four companies remained at Tuscumbia on provost duty under Major Scarritt, Colonel Lum being in command of the brigade since the 2d of May.

On September 3d the regiment, under orders, commenced a march for Nashville, meeting with slight opposition by guerillas near Athens, Pulaski, and Columbia, whose attacks were mainly upon the train and guard. On the 11th it bivouacked within two miles of Nashville, having lost but one man during the march. Here the regiment remained until the 15th on picket duty, when it went into camp in the city under command of General Negley. Before reaching Nashville the division to which the 10th was attached had been transferred to the newly formed army of the Cumberland, Major General Rosecrans commanding, and the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, Brigadier General J. M. Palmer commanding division.

At Nashville the duties were heavy, fortifying, picketing, reconnoitering, foraging and guarding trains, while rations were extremely short until about

November 7th, when a portion of Rosecrans's army opened communication from Louisville to Mitchellville, thirty-five miles from Nashville, to which place the brigade train, guarded by the 10th, was sent for rations, returning on the 10th to Nashville.

December 31st as guard to an ammunition train for the army at Stone River, it accomplished a march of fifty-four miles in thirty-six hours. The entire regiment was not engaged in any one action during the year, though several detachments, while guarding trains, had severe encounters with the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas, and had been partially engaged with the rebels at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Booneville, Miss., June 1, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1862, and at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 29, 31, 1862, Jan. 2, 3, 1863, where the regiment was held in reserve.

On the 3d of January, 1863, Companies "A" and "D," while guarding a supply train on the Murfreesboro road, were attacked by a large force of guerrillas and repulsed them, killing fifteen and taking as many more prisoners, without loss to themselves. On the 25th a squad of men, guarding a construction train, were captured by 200 rebel cavalry, Twenty-seven men of the 10th being on duty near, went forward on double quick, routed the rebels, killing and wounding a large number, captured a lot of guns, horses, etc., and saved the train which had been set on fire. April 10th, a detail of 46 men, in command of Lieutenant Frank M. Vanderburgh, guarding a railroad train, were attacked by three or four hundred guerrillas. Overpowered by numbers they were compelled to give up the train; but, repulsing the enemy's pursuit and falling back a short distance, they were reinforced by 15 men from a neighboring stockade, returned and saved a portion of the train, which had been set on fire. The loss in this affair was 8 killed and 12 wounded, including among the mortally wounded Lieutenant Vanderburgh, who died of his wounds at Antioch Station, Tenn., on the 16th of April immediately following.

Following are extracts from a report of Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson covering the affair:

"On the 10th instant 40 privates, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 2 commissioned officers were detailed from this regiment to guard a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad from this city to Murfreesboro and return. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the train while on its return trip, four miles this side of Lavergne, was attacked by guerrillas numbering from three to four hundred, who were secreted in a dense grove of cedars completely covering them from view. Simultaneously with the attack the train was thrown from the track in consequence of two of the rails being slightly displaced. The guards were stationed upon the top of passenger cars and one platform car, and were under the command of Lieutenant Frank W. Vanderburgh. They suffered severely from the first volley fired by the rebels, a number being killed and wounded. After having discharged their pieces at the guerrillas they jumped from the cars upon the ground on the opposite side from the point of attack. Protecting themselves as well as possible by the cars, they held the train for some minutes, continually firing at the enemy.

"Being overpowered by greatly superior numbers, they were compelled to give up the train, and falling back a short distance made a stand behind a fence where they repulsed a party of rebels who were pursuing them. Here Lieutenant Vanderburgh, who had previously received two wounds, was again shot and completely disabled.

"The command of the party now devolved upon Lieutenant Walter H. Nichols, who seeing there was no possibility of saving the train, retreated with his men in good order to the first stockade this side of Lavergne. Here he was reinforced by about 15 men who were stationed at the stockade. He then marched his men back to the point where the train had been thrown from the track. The rebels had captured the mail and express matter on board, and had set fire to the train together with the engine and tender. The fire, however, had done very little damage to the engine, and it was saved.

"Lieutenant Nichols gathered up the wounded, who were taken to some houses near by and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

"A surgeon connected with the army, whose name I have been unable to learn, was on the train at the time of the attack, and rendered very efficient service in providing for the wounded.

"Six rebels were found dead upon the field. and a number are known to have been wounded.

"Considering all the circumstances attending the foregoing attack upon said train and the large number killed and wounded, no less than eighteen out of forty-six, officers and men inclusive, the conclusion is irresistible that both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery."

During August and September of that year, the regiment marched from Murfreesboro to Columbia, thence via Athens and Huntsville to Stevenson, having traveled from August 19th to September 7th a distance of 226 miles. Subsequently, during September, the regiment moved to Bridgeport, Ala. October 1st it left Bridgeport and marched to Anderson's Cross Roads. Marching again on the 18th, via Dallas and Washington, Tennessee, the regiment arrived at Smith's Ferry, East Tennessee, October 26th, and was at that point November 1st.

The regiment, then in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 14th corps, crossed the Tennessee river four miles above Chattanooga, on the 21st of November, and participated in the capture of Chickamauga Station, on the 26th. Its loss in the action was one wounded. On the 27th the regiment marched to near Grayville, Ga., but on the 29th changed the direction of its march toward Knoxville, Tenn. It continued to move toward Knoxville for some days, when receiving orders to return again to the Tennessee river, it started for Columbus on the 7th of December, arriving there on the 9th. The regiment remained at Columbus until the 15th, proceeding from thence to Chattanooga, which it reached on the 19th. The men, since the movement across the Tennessee on the 21st of November, having suffered much from want of clothing and rations, and during a portion of the time subsisted on parched corn.

It had been engaged during the the year at Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863; Antioch, Tenn., April 10th; Mission Ridge, Georgia, Nov. 24; Chickamauga, Tenn., Nov. 26, and on the 27th Nov. at Ringgold, Tenn.

This regiment was afforded a strong test of patriotism not made the privilege of any other from Michigan. Having re-enlisted as veterans at Rossville, Ga., on the 6th of February, 1864, on the 23d of the same month an order from brigade headquarters reached Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson, then in command, Colonel Lum being president of an examining board for officers of colored troops, for the regiment to prepare for a movement which was about to be made by the 14th army corps, in command of General Jefferson C. Davis, in the direction of Dalton, Ga.

Notwithstanding the men of the 10th were daily expecting the veteran furlough to enable them to return to their homes in Michigan, they cheerfully obeyed the order, and on that day commenced their march at 8 A. M. with sixty rounds of ammunition each and three days' rations. Reaching the vicinity of Dalton, it participated in the battle of Buzzard's Roost, near that place, on the 25th of February, losing 16 killed, 36 wounded, and 14 missing. Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson, commanding the regiment, was among its wounded, and was taken prisoner. This most severe and unexpected loss to this gallant regiment was much regretted in Michigan, and the sympathies of the people went out in honest and heartfelt expressions to those who had been so suddenly bereaved while so fondly hoping for a happy meeting.

Colonel Dickerson says in his report:

"In the morning of the 23d of February, 1864, while we were encamped near Rossville, Ga., I received orders from brigade headquarters to prepare for an immediate movement, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the men, and three days' rations.

"I was somewhat surprised at this order, as the regiment had been reënlisted as veteran volunteers, and assurances had been given that the leave of absence to go home should be granted the previous Monday.

"There was no alternative but to obey the order, and with other portions of the army at 8 A. M. we commenced marching. After marching as far as Ringgold, 14 miles, we bivouacked and remained until daylight the following morning. The 24th we moved through Hooker's Gap, in Whiteoak Ridge, and came up with the main force, which had moved out on the 22d one and a half miles north of Tunnell Hill. There our brigade formed in line of battle on the extreme left of the army, and to the left of the road leading to Tunnell Hill. The enemy lay encamped in considerable force about one mile south of Tunnell Hill. Our brigade moved through the woods on the left of the village in such a manner as to strike the enemy upon his right flank, while the main force moved up directly in front and opened an artillery fire upon the enemy's entrenched camp. As we came out of the woods in sight of the rebel camp, we saw their rear guard moving as rapidly as possible towards Dalton. A cavalry force came up immediately and commenced pursuit, while we formed in column by companies and followed after. About 4 P. M. we came in sight of Buzzard's Roost, where the rebels had taken up a very strong position, their right resting on the Rocky Faced Ridge, and their line extending across the railroad, which at this place passes through Kenyon's Gap, and their left resting upon a spur of the mountains, on the west side of the railroad. Their lines thus formed were somewhat irregular, but nearly in the shape of a horse-shoe, and completely commanded the pass in the mountains and all the approaches to it.

"Here we formed in line of battle; the enemy opened upon us an artillery fire, and one of our batteries responded, while our line of skirmishers kept up a brisk fire with small arms. We remained in this position until it became dark, when we fell back a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

"From Rocky Faced Ridge, on the east and left of our position, a number of spurs of the mountain put out, running westerly toward the railroad, which are from 25 to 100 feet in height.

"On the morning of the 25th I received orders to take a position on the left of the 60th Illinois, on the top of one of these spurs, and to conform all my movements to that regiment. After occupying this position for a short time we moved forward and took a position on the top of another spur, from which we could distinctly see the enemy in their fortified position. A brisk fire was being constantly kept up between our line of skirmishers and that of the enemy. About 3 P. M. the division to which the 10th was attached commenced a forward movement. As soon as the movement was fairly commenced the enemy opened a most galling infantry fire upon us from the top of Rocky Face and in our front, while two or more batteries of artillery on our right and in front threw shot and shell, raking the ravines and sweeping the tops of the spurs. The soldiers of the 10th advanced coolly and steadily over the spurs and through the ravines until our colors were flying defiantly almost in the face of the enemy. Halting just under the crest of one of these spurs of the mountain, I ordered the men to lie down, fire and load at will. The fire of the enemy was most galling and murderous. In consequence of his elevated position upon our right and left our lying down afforded very little protection. Under this deadly enfilading fire the regiment lay for nearly thirty minutes. I was expecting our main line to advance to our support. Receiving no orders, and seeing no troops advancing, I deemed it absolutely necessary to give the order to retreat. After falling back a short distance we came to a deep gully which had been formed by the action of the water. I gave the order to halt and dress on the center. The 60th Illinois had already fallen back and now lay in the gully upon our right. I heard Colonel Anderson, commanding that regiment, calling for me. He was on the opposite side of the gully from me, and in order to understand him I sprang across the gully near him. Neither of us having received any orders, we agreed to continue the retreat. I gave the command, forward! and the men leaping out of the gulley started on the double-quick to the rear, but in perfect order. I was within a few feet of them on the side toward the enemy. As they left the ravine I jumped across it, about which time a shell exploding a short distance from me threw a quantity of earth into my back with such force that it knocked me down upon my face, and I found myself gasping for breath. Partially recovering from this shock I sprang to my feet and commenced running toward the regiment, but had gone only a short distance when I was struck in the right heel by a musket ball. I again fell to the ground, either from exhaustion or the injuries I had received, I hardly know which. A moment's delay was fatal. The enemy came rushing upon me, and I found myself a prisoner in his hands.

"During all the time I was with the regiment in this contest, both officers and men con-

ducted themselves with great coolness and courage. Every order was obeyed promptly, and there was no indication of confusion or demoralization.

"The 10th lost in this engagement twenty-two killed, and fifty-six wounded. Eight of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, and seven that received no wounds.

"Sergeant Charles P. Stewart, and privates John H. Hope, Joseph Wolfe, and one or two others, who were reported as wounded or missing were killed. Fourteen including myself were taken to Andersonville, eleven of whom died in that prison."

The following extract from a letter of General Jefferson C. Davis, who commanded the 14th corps, shows the estimation in which the regiment was held by him:

"Colonel Dickerson served under my command as Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Michigan in several of the engagements and campaigns around Chattanooga. He commanded the well disciplined and always good fighting regiment, the 10th Michigan, on several important occasions. At an engagement between the troops under my command and the rebel forces at Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, in February, 1864, this regiment and its commander, Colonel Dickerson, took a leading position in one of the severest little fights of the war. Colonel Dickerson, on this occasion, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. His courage and that of his regiment were very conspicuous."

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes:

"With their furloughs in their pockets, and preparations made to visit their dear ones at home, from whom they had been parted so long, the bugles on the 25th of the month just passed found the 10th responsive, with flags unfurled, and on the march for the battle field. Under Morgan at Buzzard's Roost they fought with the 60th Illinois beneath the the shadows of towering Rocky Face, carrying their colors to the enemy's very works through a murderous fire of infantry and artillery, losing twenty-five killed and wounded, among whom is Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson, then in command of the regiment. His bravery remembered, his name and virtues will form a brilliant episode in its interesting biography.

Another correspondent writes as follows:

"The 10th Michigan and an Illinois regiment gallantly advanced over two sharp ridges, and when at the southern base of the second, and preparing to ascend the third, they were checked by a raking enfilading fire of canister shot from the right and left, which tore relentlessly and fatally along the entire line, and, added to the terrible musketry fire from the ridge, now covered with a swarming host, was fearfully destructive of human life. The 10th was terribly cut up, having lost about sixty men in a very few minutes. Lieutenant Colonel Dickerson, who commanded, is wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, as are many more of the regiment, who will, however, be exchanged in a couple of days. Colonel Bourke, of the 10th Ohio, having gone out with a flag of truce and some rebel wounded for that purpose. The object of the reconnoissance having been attained, our troops returned to Ringgold."

The regiment returned to Michigan in command of Colonel Lum, on its veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving at Detroit March 11th, 1864, three hundred and ninety-five having re-enlisted, at the expiration of which time it reassembled at Flint, whence, on the 20th of April, it again left for the front. The regiment arrived at Chattanooga May 11th, and on the following day left there to participate in the Georgia campaign. It arrived at Resaca on the 15th. Marching on the 16th for Rome, it arrived in front of that place on the 17th, and on the 18th participated in its capture. On the 28th it took position in front of the rebel lines at Dallas. June 1st the regiment moved to the left toward Lost Mountain, and after several changes of position reached the base of Kenesaw Mountain on the 19th. On the 27th of June it acted in the reserve of a column that charged the rebel lines with loss, including among the killed Captain Bradford Cook. In that affair it was serving in the 14th corps, 1st brigade, of General Davis's division, which is noticed in the Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, as follows:

"For the second and more important attack, portions of General Newton's division of the 4th corps, and of General Davis's of the 14th corps, were selected. At a given signal the troops rushed forward with buoyant courage, charged up the face of the mountain amidst a murderous fire from a powerful battery on the summit and through two lines of *abatis*, carried a line of rifle-pits beyond, and reached the works. The colors of several regiments were planted before the latter, and some of the men succeeded in mounting the ramparts, but the deaths of Generals Wagner and Harker, and the wounding of General McCook, the destructive fire of both musketry and artillery, and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire, rendered it necessary to recall the men. General Newton's troops returned to their original line, while General Davis's 2d brigade threw up works between those they had carried and the main line of the enemy, and there remained."

Its casualties during the month of June were two killed and died of wounds, and twelve wounded. On the 3d of July the regiment marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated the position at Kenesaw Mountain and on the 17th crossed the Chattahoochee river. On the 19th it advanced to near Durant's Mill, on Peach Tree creek, where it took part in the actions of that date, and of the day following. Here Lieutenant Richard Teal was killed, and Lieutenant Willing and 17 men wounded. On the 21st it participated in a reconnoissance toward Atlanta, and on the 22d had position in front of that place, on the right of our lines. With the exception of the reconnoissance to Sandtown, on the 28th, the regiment remained in front of Atlanta during the remainder of July. Its casualties during the month were four killed and eighteen wounded. While on a reconnoissance on the 29th, it encountered the enemy and captured a number of guns, horses, etc. Being cut off by the rebels, it was obliged to return by a circuitous route, in which it succeeded without loss.

It was engaged at Sandtown Road August 14th, at Red Oak Turnout on the 27th, and at Rough and Ready on the 30th. On the 30th the regiment, then commanded by Major H. S. Burnett, Colonel Lum being in command of brigade, participated in the movement toward Jonesboro, and on September 1st took part in the battle at that place. In the afternoon the regiment moved up as support to a charging column which became broken, when it quickly marched forward, taking its place in line, charging and taking the enemy's works and capturing 400 prisoners and a stand of colors. Its loss in the engagement was 30 killed and 47 wounded; among the former was Major Burnett and Lieutenant John Knox, and Captain H. H. Nimms, mortally wounded.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writing from the field at the time says of the brigade commanded by Colonel Lum at Jonesboro:

"The brigade commanded formerly by General Morgan, composed of Michigan, Illinois, and New York troops, covered itself with glory, but lost many superior officers and gallant privates. Among the regiments are the 10th and the 14th Michigan, 16th and 60th Illinois, and 17th New York, all of which are veteran regiments, who never gave an inch under the rain of grape, canister, and shrapnel from a battery at close quarters in their front, a part of which they assisted in capturing when they stormed the works and bayoneted quite a number of General Pat Claiborne's division when they refused to surrender. The charge of the 10th Michigan and 17th New York was particularly gallant, the former losing Major Burnett, the latter the fearless Colonel Grower, who was down early in the fight, wounded mortally, from which he died. It was to Captain Dunphy of the 10th Michigan and the men of this brigade that Colonel Lee of the 2d Kentucky (rebel) and the commanding officer of fifty men, and the regimental colors of the 6th Kentucky, surrendered their command with a very bad grace indeed. The brigade carried three lines of works on their front."

On the 8th the regiment, in command of Captain Wm. H. Dunphy, Colonel Lum being in command of the brigade, reached Atlanta and went into camp

near that place. On the 28th it moved by rail via Chattanooga, Stevenson, Huntsville, Athens, and Florence, Ala., skirmishing with the enemy at the latter place, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Returning to Athens on the 12th, it proceeded thence to Chattanooga, where it remained from the 13th to the 18th.

On October 31st, the 10th, again in command of Colonel Lum, was at Rome, Ga., and belonged to the 1st brigade, 2d division, 14th corps. The regiment broke camp Nov. 1st, and marched via Kingston and Cartersville to Atlanta, arriving at that place on the 16th, having destroyed railroads and bridges the entire distance. Moving with General Sherman's army on the Savannah campaign, on the 26th the regiment had a slight skirmish with the enemy at Sandersville, and without loss drove him from the field, and on the 31st three companies while on picket at Louisville were attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry, and after a heavy fight the enemy was repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Arriving in front of Savannah, Dec. 11th, the regiment threw up works for protection against the incessant fire of the enemy, and upon the evacuation of that place on the 21st it was ordered into the city and remaining there until January 20th, 1865, it moved with the army in the direction of Sister's Ferry, where it arrived on the 28th, then crossing the Savannah river February 6th the march through the Carolinas was commenced on the 8th. The regiment became engaged with the enemy March 11th at Fayetteville, and on the 12th it crossed Cape Fear river, skirmishing with the enemy at Averysboro, and on the 16th was again engaged at the same place, losing three men killed and several wounded. Moving in advance of its corps on the 18th, six companies being deployed as skirmishers, the enemy was reached about noon and a severe skirmish ensued, when the regiment was ordered to take position at the junction of the Smithfield and Goldsboro roads. During the night it was attacked, but succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding its position until relieved by the 20th corps at noon on the 19th, when it was ordered and moved rapidly forward in the direction of Bentonville, accomplishing a distance of five miles in less than an hour, when works of defense in two lines were hastily thrown up of dead timber. The first line was occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Grummond, commanding the 14th Michigan and 17th New York, the second line by the 10th Michigan, 16th and 60th Illinois under Colonel Lum, the 60th thrown out as pickets and skirmishers. About 4 P. M. the skirmishers were driven in by a heavy mass of the enemy advancing steadily, firing occasional shots. He was allowed to approach within a short distance of the works when a well directed and heavy fire was opened on him, checking his advance, and before he could recover from its effect Grummond with his command leaped the works and charged with the bayonet, being immediately supported by Lum's command. But a few minutes had elapsed when the enemy were discovered coming in on the left, having broken through the lines of the 1st division and coming in in such masses to the rear that the Michigan lines were forced to shift position and occupy the reverse side of the works. Rapid firing was again opened on the enemy, but finding that ammunition was nearly exhausted and the situation becoming desperate and critical, the only hope of success was a charge with the bayonet, which was accomplished in the most gallant manner, and the enemy was completely routed and driven from the field, followed by almost the last round of cartridges of the 10th.

The loss of the regiment was 14 wounded, two mortally, and two captured,

while the rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded, both by shot and bayonet, together with large numbers of prisoners, arms, and several stands of colors.

On the 20th the regiment skirmished with the enemy during the entire day and night, and the 21st marched towards Raleigh. Reaching Goldsboro on the 23d, it moved in the direction of Richmond April 13th, arriving at that point May 7th.

A correspondent writes:

"From the battle lines of Sherman's Army as they confront the enemy in the defenses of Savannah do we send kind greetings to our friends at home.

"We have had a long and toilsome march to reach this point, but our ardor is not one whit abated, nor our willingness to do and suffer in the cause of the Union any the less. Our triumphant march through the heart of the Confederacy has revealed the truth of the assertion that the last man is now in the Confederate army which they can get. What few old men and boys were remaining at home fled before us, and not even a small force could be collected to attempt a check to our progress until Wheeler and his cavalry met us at Sandersville, and tried to stop us, but his force was as chaff before the whirlwind. Nothing checked us until we arrived at this point, four miles from Savannah. And now if our friends will take their charts and follow me they may know where we have been wandering since we 'weighed anchor,' and, destroying our own 'cracker line,' launched out on one of the most bold and daring expeditions ever undertaken, and which has been attended with the most signal success.

"It will be remembered that our corps (14th) had just completed a very tedious and most laborious campaign in northern Alabama, and were returning towards Lafayette, Rome, and Kingston, when we received orders at Kingston, November 8th, that they were to take part in the great raid which we have just completed. From Kingston we marched to Cartersville and rested a few days, and on the morning of the 13th marched towards Atlanta, which we reached at noon on the 16th, having totally destroyed all the railroads from Cartersville, by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails. Our method of destroying railroads may be briefly told by saying: we first wrench the rails from the ties, then piling the ties together add as many fence rails or boards as are necessary to make them burn well, and placing the rails on the pile in such a way that they will soon become red-hot, we finish the work by twisting and bending them so that they can never be used again. But I digress. We found Atlanta in flames in many places when we arrived, and in less than twelve hours it was a mass of smouldering ruins. Our clothing came near being consumed before we could take it from the storehouses, where it had been waiting our arrival, and a portion of our rations were consumed, so that we had only about seven days' rations of bread in our train to start with. At noon of the 16th we marched from Atlanta and followed along the line of the Augusta railroad, passing through Decatur, Lithonia, and Covington, destroying the railroad. From this point we marched to Milledgeville, passing within four miles of Eatonton. Arrived at Milledgeville November 24th, and found the 20th army corps had reached there a day or two previous. We crossed the Oconee river here and marched towards Sandersville, which we reached simultaneously with the 20th army corps on the morning of November 26th. It was here that we first encountered Wheeler's cavalry; but the rebels never left a town quicker than they and most of the inhabitants fled, leaving all their property to the mercy of 'Yankee raiders.' The town was pretty thoroughly cleaned out, and our haversacks thereby well stocked. It was but a few minutes after our arrival before some of the public buildings took fire, *and our troops did not seem to make any efforts to extinguish the flames.* From Sandersville our line of march was directly towards Augusta, until we crossed the Ogeechee at Tenn's Bridge, when we moved to Louisville. We were hindered from entering the town some three hours by the rebels having burned the bridge across Rocky Comfort creek. This town shared a severe fate from plundering and fire. From Louisville our course was nearly E. S. E. to within three miles of Millen, on the Georgia Central railroad, although we made some crooked marching to get there,—for what reason I cannot say, unless to deceive Wheeler as to our real destination. We then crossed the Augusta and Savannah railroad at Station No. 1, north of Millen. This railroad, I understand, was burned as far north as Waynesboro. The depot at Station No. 1, as well as the railroad, was burning as we passed. Our course was then quite direct toward the Savannah river until we struck what is known as the 'Old River Road,' passing between Jacksonboro and Sylvania. This road we had been informed by the darkies was obstructed by the felling of timber in all the swamps, and the destroying of bridges across the creeks. We found this to be true, but our marches were so regulated that we reached the principal swamps at night, and our pioneer force cut the timber out and constructed bridges during the night, so that the next morning we were ready to move on. The

largest of the streams had to be 'pontooned,' but Sherman had his pontoons and pontooners along, as well as all other needful parts of his army, and a few hours sufficed to bridge any stream. At Ebenezer creek the rebels tried to frighten us by shelling us from the river, on which they had some young gunboats, but did not hurt us or hinder our progress at all. They repeated the experiment at other points, but without success, although we were a great share of the time within less than artillery shot of the river after we struck the river road, which we followed until we came to where the rebs had said 'no farther,' which is four miles from the city. After reaching this point, or nearly to it, we left the river road and moved to the right, recrossing the Charleston and Savannah railroad (which, by the way, we struck and crossed some five miles farther out), and the Georgia Central railroad, and drew up in line of battle before Savannah, between the Georgia Central railroad and the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf railroad, some four miles from town. Fourteen miles out from the city we found a battery planted, which annoyed and hindered us some, but as we halted at night in front of it, and the 20th army corps was somewhere on the right, they seemed to think it best not to let daylight find them there, and next morning all was clear. The works were well constructed and were extended completely about the battery, so as to be capable of defense from all sides, and were pierced for six guns.

"We reached this point (Savannah) December 11th, at a little past noon, since which time we have had but one-third rations of anything save meat, but we have had a good supply of beef and have nearly lived on it. This is quite a contrast to our living on the raid, for although we drew only three days' rations on the whole trip, we were ordered to forage for subsistence and found a plentiful supply of all that was needful to feed us well. In fact we would like to 'raid it' all the time as far as living is concerned, could we pass through as rich a country as central and southern Georgia. Nor were eatables all that we found in this rich part of the Confederacy. Millions of dollars worth of cotton 'fell victim' to Yankee fire brands, and a large number of mills, cotton gins, presses, and other manufacturing establishments were burned. Hundreds of mules and horses were taken from the rich planters, which were all they had to till their lands with.

"The people were many of them very much frightened, and had buried fine clothes, silver plate, money, and other treasures, but it was a miracle if anything escaped our Yankee inquisitiveness. Quantities of flour and meal were found hidden miles from main roads in deep swamps, but it was but a small part of our living which came from flour and meal. Sweet potatoes, which we found by hundreds of bushels close beside the road, and fresh pork and poultry, of which there was an abundance, formed the greater share of it. Most of the way we found plenty of water, but after striking the river road most of the water was only such as we found in the cypress swamps and had a strong, unpleasant taste and a deep, dark color, and in some instances was almost black. The streams, too, were of the same quality, but it did not appear to have a bad effect upon our health. The health of the regiment is fine, and has been all the way, and as our 'cracker line' is now open we shall soon have plenty of rations. Our confidence in General Sherman is unbounded, and we wait only to receive his orders and we are sure what we undertake will succeed. Our loss has been slight in this move; a few men picked off while foraging. We have not a list prepared now of losses, but will send one with our next. The whole distance marched since leaving Atlanta is 280 miles (in 23 days); we lay still but three days (I speak now of the march of our regiment alone; other parts of the corps may have halted more or less than ourselves). We received a mail on the 17th, and it was hailed with joy, for it brought us not only news from home but the first news we had received from election. Little Mac stock is repudiated and his party representatives are 'mum,' but all the 'Johnnies' we meet hurrah for Little Mac. I came near forgetting to mention a little brush we had with Wheeler's cavalry at Louisville. We lay still two days here, and the rebels bothered foraging parties very much by attacking them at every point and capturing what they could. November 30th a detail was on picket from our regiment, and in the afternoon our foragers came rushing in with the rebel cavalry charging after them. Such a panic was there among the foragers, and so heedless were the rebels that they did not see our pickets until close upon them, and the pickets dare not fire until the rebels were close by for fear of wounding our own men. As soon as the rebs came close enough a well delivered fire unhorsed several of them and sent them rolling on the ground, and the rest retreated as fast as they could. Two privates and one lieutenant were killed, and one private mortally wounded. The worst of the charge came against Company E, who halted them as described above. None of our men were harmed on the line; some foragers were captured and killed outside. After the repulse of the rebs, Captain Dunphy, who was in charge of the picket line, took twenty men and pressed the rebs so hard that they had to abandon some government wagons which they had captured.

On the 10th May, 1865, the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel

Dunphy, who had been commissioned to rank from February 24th, marched towards Washington, D. C., and reaching there participated in the grand review of General Sherman's army on the 24th, and on the 13th of June, in command of Colonel Dunphy, who had been promoted to the colonelcy to rank from June 7th, moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service July 19th and ordered to Jackson Mich., arriving there on the 22d. On the 1st of August it was paid off and disbanded.

The 10th during service had been engaged at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Boonville, Miss., June 1, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 29 and 31, 1862, and January 2 and 3, 1863; Lavergne, Tenn., January 25, 1863; Antioch, Tenn., April 10, 1863; Mission Ridge, Ga., November 24, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., November 26, 1863; Ringgold, Tenn., November 27, 1863; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., February 25, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Rome, Ga., May 18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19, 1864; Durrant's Mill, Ga., July 20 and 21, 1864; Sandtown Road, Ga., August 14, 1864; Red Oak Turnout, Ga., August 27, 1864; Rough and Ready, Ga., August 30, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Florence, Ala., October 6, 1864; Louisville, Ga. November 30, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 11 to 21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Smithfield Roads, N. C., March 18, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 20, 1865.

The regiment had carried on its rolls 1,788 officers and men during its term of service, and its losses were in all 299, being four officers 55 men killed in action, three officers 26 men died of wounds, two officers and 209 men died of disease.

"Period of honor as of woes,
What bright careers 'twas thine to close."

NOTE.—A captain of this regiment not brooking the secrecy usually attending military operations in the field, and being strongly imbued with the inquisitiveness so peculiar to the genuine Yankee, resigned his commission in 1862 and returned to the State disgusted with the service because he could not be informed from headquarters as to the intent of all reconnoissances and movements of his regiment.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"For God and our country we'll fight till we die!
Here's welcome to wounding and combat and scars,
And the glory of death for the stripes and stars!"

The raising of the 11th Regiment was given by the Secretary of War to Colonel William J. May, of White Pigeon, but met with some just opposition at the time from the Governor, who did not approve of the interference of the War Department with that which he considered was made solely the duty of the Governors of the States, and which that department before long recognized and decided that the whole matter of raising regiments was vested in the Governor.

The opposition referred to was withdrawn by the Governor after a short delay, and Colonel May was permitted to complete the organization.

The following companies composed the regiment, and they were mostly recruited at the places named or in their vicinity:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William J. May, White Pigeon. Lieutenant Colonel, William L. Stoughton, Sturgis. Major, Benjamin F. Doughty, Sturgis. Surgeon, William N. Elliott, White Pigeon. Assistant Surgeon, Justin C. Elliott, White Pigeon. Adjutant, Samuel Chadwick, Three Rivers. Quartermaster, Addison T. Drake, Sturgis. Chaplain, Holmes A. Pattison, Colon.

A. Captain, David Oaks, Jr., Centreville. First Lieutenant, Christopher Haight, Leonidas. Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Fisher, Mendon.

B. Captain, Melvin Mudge, Quincy. First Lieutenant, Jerome Bowen, Quincy. Second Lieutenant, Miles Warren, Quincy.

C. Captain, Calvin Hood, Sturgis. First Lieutenant, Matthias M. Faulkner, Sturgis. Second Lieutenant, Loren H. Howard, Lagrange, Ind.

D. Captain, Benjamin G. Bennett, Burr Oak. First Lieutenant, John R. Keeler, Burr Oak. Second Lieutenant, Theodore P. Kesler, Bronson.

E. Captain, Henry N. Spencer, Three Rivers. First Lieutenant, Thomas Flynn, Three Rivers. Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Newberry, Three Rivers.

F. Captain, Sylvester B. Smith, Morenci. First Lieutenant, Joseph Wilson, Hudson. Second Lieutenant, Abraham Harper, Hudson.

G. Captain, Charles Moase, Bronson. First Lieutenant, Thomas H. Briggs, Schoolcraft. Second Lieutenant, Silas G. Comstock, Three Rivers.

H. Captain, John L. Hackstaff, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Mills, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Leonidas E. Mills, Coldwater.

I. Captain, Nelson Chamberlain, Loudon. First Lieutenant, Lewis E. Childs, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Riesdorf, Monroe.

K. Captain, William W. Phillips, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Keegan, Deerfield. Second Lieutenant, Ephriam L. French, Adrian.

The regiment was rendezvoused at White Pigeon, the companies being mus-

tered into the U. S. service at various dates, while its formation was completed on September 24th, 1862, having 1,004 officers and men on the rolls.

The citizens of St. Joseph county, in December, while the regiment was in camp at White Pigeon, gave it a handsome flag. A patriotic address was made by Mrs. J. W. Frey, of Three Rivers, with appropriate speeches by the Hon. J. E. Johnson and J. W. Frey, Esq., while replies were made a fitting manner by Colonels W. L. Stoughton and W. J. May; also by Messrs. Samuel Chadwick and B. G. Bennet.

It left White Pigeon for the field in the western army December 9th, in command of Colonel May, and was stationed during that winter at Bardstown, Ky., where it suffered severely from disease.

From Louisville Journal of December 12, 1861:

"The 11th Michigan Infantry, twelve hundred strong, commanded by Colonel Wm. J. May, arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., and were at once dispatched to Bardstown, Ky. They are a fine body of men, and will doubtless do good service in the Union cause. Michigan has done nobly thus far, and the 11th is considered as good if not better than any regiment yet sent to the war from that State."

In the spring of 1862 the regiment was stationed, guarding at intervals the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and while John Morgan was invading Kentucky in July following, it was sent in command of Colonel Stoughton to intercept him if possible. He reached Cave City and made a forced march to Glasgow to attack him, but he had left five hours before the regiment arrived, and his command being well mounted on stolen horses escaped.

The chase of Morgan through the State of Kentucky was continued, the infantry pressing him closely from point to point, but did not succeed in bringing him to give battle.

On August 13th the regiment, together with the 69th Ohio Infantry, and 4th Indiana Battery, were attacked by Morgan's guerrillas near Gallatin, Tenn., when a short but spirited contest ensued, lasting about one hour, resulting in the repulse of the enemy with a loss of about 40 killed and wounded, and without loss by the Union troops.

The regiment being ordered to Nashville was assigned to Negley's division, and was stationed there prior to the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, which brought on the battle of Stone River. While at Nashville, Colonel Stoughton, with a section of artillery and three regiments, including the 11th Michigan, was sent on a foraging expedition and reconnoissance down the Cumberland. On the march he was attacked by guerrillas near Fort Riley on October 5th, but put them to instant flight. Farther on the march he found the road between the bluffs and the river cut away and obstructed with trees felled across the small bridle path left, so as to prevent the passage of wagons. He removed the obstructions and bridged the road so that his wagons could pass. Soon after the head of the train was again attacked by guerrillas, but he repulsed them, driving them across the river, and the object of the expedition was accomplished.

On his return he was attacked and a brisk engagement ensued, which resulted in repulsing and driving the enemy with a loss of sixteen killed and wounded.

The regiment was stationed at or near Nashville during the time of what is known as the Buell and Bragg race to Louisville, and performed much hard service, as well as being placed in a most hazardous position.

From the annals of the Cumberland:

"The occupation of Nashville during the two months when the city was isolated and cut

off from communication with the north constitutes a feature in this war as novel as it is interesting. In the space to which we are confined it is hardly possible to present as graphically as we desire the strange and novel picture. Assuming command on the 6th of September, with two small divisions as a garrison, General Negley found himself shut up with but five days' provisions in a city weakly fortified and strongly menaced, with a hostile people within his besieged lines to rule and to watch. With the aid of Captain Morton, Chief Engineer, he pushed forward to early completion the forts which subsequently became known as 'Forts Negley,' 'Andrew Johnson,' 'Confiscation,' and 'Casino,' and established a complete and thorough picket line, strengthened by rifle-pits and heavy *abatis*, soon making it one of the best fortified in the country. At the same time he reorganized the 8th division, composed of fractions of brigades and regiments left by reason of non-organization to add to the garison at Nashville. He also formed a regiment out of the convalescents of various regiments left by Buell's army in the rear. He made new laws for the regulation and control of the hostile citizens within his lines, and soon began at Nashville the process of government which had produced such happy results at Columbia. Perhaps in no city in the south had our army met with so bitter a reception as at Nashville. The intense hatred of the secesslonists at Nashville for the Union troops, displayed itself in the most contemptuous expressions. As an instance, we transcribe the following inscription, written in a female hand on the window shutter of a house in Nashville then used by us as a hospital:

"'I hope that every officer who enters this house may depart this life in double-quick time; that they may suffer the tortures of ten thousand deaths before they die; and paralyzed be the hand that would alleviate their sufferings, and may the tongue of him who would speak words of comfort cleave to the roof of his mouth. And as for the Yankee women who are hungry for the spoils, may—but cursed are they already. God bless the Southern cause; curse the Northern and all that fight for it.'"

The 11th was stationed at or near Nashville during November and December, and until the army under General Rosecrans moved forward late in the latter month.

On the 31st of December and 2d of January following the regiment, then in command of Colonel Stoughton, and serving in the 2d brigade, 2d division (Negley's), 14th (Thomas's) corps, was warmly engaged at Stone river, losing thirty-two killed, seventy-nine wounded, and twenty-nine missing, including among the killed Lieutenants Thomas Flynn and Joseph Wilson.

From Colonel Stoughton's report:

"On the morning of the 31st December heavy firing was heard on our right and front, and apparently rapidly approaching the position occupied by the 2d brigade. The regiment was immediately formed and marched to the brow of the hill near brigade headquarters. The skirmishing soon after indicated the the approach of the enemy to the right of this position, and my regiment was formed in line of battle under cover of a ledge of rocks about one hundred yards in this direction. The skirmishing continued with much spirit for nearly an hour, when a heavy roar of musketry and artillery announced that the principal attack of the enemy was being made on our left and rear. I immediately gave orders to change front on first company, which was promptly executed under a heavy fire, and the regiment advanced in line of battle to the crest of the hill, from which Shultz's battery had just been driven, and poured a well directed and effective fire into the advancing columns of the enemy. The firing continued with spirit and energy until orders came to retire. The fire of the enemy was apparently concentrated upon this point, and was terrific,—men and officers fell on every side. The regiment fell back about eighty yards, was again formed and delivered its fire upon the enemy as he advanced over the hill, and then retired to the cover of the cedar woods in our rear. Here some confusion was at first manifested; a large number of regiments had fallen back to this place for shelter and the enemy's infantry and artillery opened upon us from all sides except to the left, towards the Murfreesboro pike. Order was, however, promptly restored by our division and brigade commanders, and my regiment, with the others, moved slowly to the rear, keeping up a steady fire upon the enemy. When near the cleared fields to the right of the Murfreesboro pike, the regiment was rallied and held the ground for twenty or thirty minutes; it was then marched about half way across the open field, when orders came to charge back into the cedars. My regiment promptly obeyed my orders, rallied on the colors and charged back into the woods with great gallantry, checking the enemy by the sudden and impetuous attack. After delivering one volley orders came to retire and the regiment fell back in good order to the left of the Murfreesboro pike. Here closed the active operations of the day.

"On the 2d of January we were again called into action. In the afternoon of that day we were posted as a reserve in an open field in the rear of our batters, on the right of the left wing of our army. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the enemy made a heavy attack with artillery and infantry in our front. My command was kept lying upon the ground, protected by a slight hill, for about half an hour. At the expiration of this time the enemy had driven back our forces on the opposite side of the river, one regiment crossing in great disorder, and rushing through our ranks. As soon as the enemy came within range my regiment, with the others of this brigade, rose up, delivered its fire, and charged across the river. In passing the river my line of battle was necessarily broken, and I led the regiment forward to a fence on a rise of ground and re-formed the line. Here the firing continued for some time, until the enemy was driven from his cover and retreated through the woods. My regiment was then promptly advanced to the edge of the woods, and continued to fire upon him as he fled in disorder across the open field in front to his line of intrenchments. At this time the ammunition was nearly exhausted, and my regiment, with the others in advance, formed in line of battle, threw out skirmishers, and held our position until recalled across the river. The 11th was among the first that crossed Stone river and assisted in capturing four pieces of artillery abandoned by the enemy in his flight. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops under my command. They fought with the coolness and bravery of veterans, and obeyed my commands under the hottest fire with the precision of the parade ground. The officers of the regiment behaved with great gallantry and firmness. Where all nobly discharged their duty, it would, perhaps, be unjust to discriminate. Lieutenants Joseph Wilson and Thos. Flynn were killed while gallantly leading their companies. Major Smith and Lieutenants Hall, Briggs, and Howard were wounded,—the two former severely,—and Lieutenant Hall is a prisoner."

Greeley says:

"Nearly half the ground held by our army at daylight had been won by the triumphant enemy, who had now several batteries in position playing upon our centre, where Negley's division of Thomas's corps was desperately engaged, with its ammunition nearly exhausted, its artillery horses disabled, and a rebel column pushing in between it and what was left of McCook's corps, with intent to surround and capture it. This compelled Negley to recoil."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the battlefield of Stone river January 8th, 1863, says of Negley's division while meeting the onset of the rebels after General McCook had been forced back:

"Pushing out to the cedar forest where Negley's gallant division was struggling against great odds, trusty Sheridan was met bringing out his tried division in superb order. Negley was still fighting desperately against odds. Johnson, too, appeared soon after, but his command was temporarily shattered. During all this period Negley's two gallant brigades, under valiant old Stanley, of the 18th Ohio, and brave John F. Miller, were holding their line against fearful odds. When the right broke Negley had pushed ahead of the left of the right wing and was driving the enemy. The 78th Pennsylvania, 37th Indiana, 21st, 74th, 18th, and 69th Ohio, the famous 19th Illinois, and 11th Michigan, with Knell's, Marshall's, Shultz's, and Bush's batteries, sustained one of the fiercest assaults of the day, and the enemy was dreadfully punished. Still they came on like famished wolves in columns of divisions, sweeping over skirmishers, disregarding them utterly. The 19th Illinois, under the gallant Young Scott, and the 11th Michigan, led by the brave Stoughton, charged in advance and drove back a division. * * * Negley formed his brigades in echelon, and seeing the critical nature of his position he was obliged to order a retrogade movement. But even after that the 19th Illinois and 11th Michigan made another dash to the front, driving the enemy again, then wheeling abruptly pushed steadily out of the cedars." * * * * * * *

Soon after the battle of Stone River the regiment was detached to act as provost guard at Murfreesboro, and it remained on that duty until the advance on Tullahoma in June.

While the 11th was on this duty (Colonel Stoughton being provost marshal of the place) Vallandigham arrived on his way from Ohio by order of the Government, to be sent within the rebel lines. The colonel detailed Company E, in command of Captain Chas. W. Newberry of that regiment to escort

him from the train to the headquarters of Provost Marshal General Wiles, guarding him until two o'clock in the morning, when he was conveyed in an ambulance about four miles south of Murfreesboro, on the Shelbyville pike, by Assistant Provost Marshal General, Captain Doolittle, under an escort of two companies of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Kelly, to the rebel lines, and under a flag of truce at 9 A. M., was delivered to a picket of the 51st Alabama, Colonel Webb commanding.

After the regiment was mustered out, and when passing through Sidney, Ohio, on its way to Michigan in September, 1864, and while waiting for a train, another train arrived bringing Vallandigham, who was to address a political meeting at that place during the afternoon. When he arrived at the depot he accidentally passed the regiment while it was in line with bayonets fixed, ready to stack arms, a most formidable sight, but not a very pleasant one to Vallandigham. He was at once recognized by the soldiers and saluted with terrible groans and hisses which a regiment of soldiers can so forcibly administer. The driver of the carriage gave his horses the whip, putting them to their utmost speed toward the nearest hotel, chased by a large number of the regiment. Vallandigham hurriedly entered the hotel and probably made his escape through the back entrance, as the soldiers ransacked the building from cellar to garret without finding him.

At the depot a crowd of copperheads were found firing a salute in his honor when they were beset by the soldiers, their gun tumbled down a steep embankment, breaking the carriage to pieces; then the gun was put on their train and brought to Michigan, where it is said still to remain.

On the 1st of July, 1863, the regiment was engaged in a sharp skirmish at Elk river, with a loss of one officer taken prisoner. After the conclusion of this movement of the army the 11th went into camp at Decherd, Tenn., where it remained until the advance into Georgia on the 1st of September. The march over the mountains was accomplished under great difficulties and at a test of great endurance on the part of the troops. On the 11th of September the regiment then serving in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 14th corps, was engaged in the affair at Davis's Cross Roads, assisting in covering the retreat of Negley's and Baird's divisions from Dug Gap. On the 19th and 20th of September the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Mudge, was in the fiercest of the fight at Chickamauga, and suffered a loss of six killed, 46 wounded, and 23 missing, Captain Chas. W. Newberry being among the killed.

The report of Adjutant L. T. Squire says:

"At the battle of Chickamauga we were hotly engaged on the 19th and 20th September. On the latter day the brigade, under command of Colonel Stoughton, of the 11th Michigan, held one of the most important hills on Mission Ridge, covering the approach to Rossville, against largely superior forces of the enemy until 8 o'clock at night, and was the last to leave the field."

Colonel Stoughton says:

"At the battle of Chickamauga September 20, the 11th Michigan was in my brigade and participated in the hottest of the fight under General Thomas, holding a dangerous and exposed position until after dark, and was one of the last if not the very last regiment that left the field."

Lossing says of the fighting late on the 20th:

"There was now a lull of half an hour. It was the deep calm before the bursting of the tempest. A greater portion of the Confederate army was swarming around the foot of the ridge, on which stood Thomas with the remnants of seven divisions of the army of the

Cumberland. Longstreet was then in immediate command of his own veterans, for Hood had lost a leg during the morning; and to human vision there seemed no ray of hope for the Nationals. But Thomas stood like a rock, and assault after assault was repulsed, until the sun went down, when by order of General Rosecrans, sent by General Garfield, his chief-of-staff (who reached the ridge at 4 o'clock), he commenced the withdrawal of his troops to Rossville. His ammunition was nearly exhausted. His men had not more than three rounds apiece when Steedman arrived and furnished them with a small supply, and this was consumed in the succeeding struggle."

"A new Thermopylæ we found
On Chickamauga's bloody ground;
And in that rugged mountain pass
He stood, our True Leonidas,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'"

Colonel Stoughton further says:

"I commanded the 2d brigade of the 2d division, 14th army corps, the only brigade of Negley's division actively engaged.

"On the night of the 20th of September I fell back with the army to Rossville, leaving the field of Chickamauga after dark. The next morning, September 21st, I took up a position in front of Rossville, covering the approach to the battle field, and held the position during the day. The night of the 21st our whole army retired to Chattanooga, and I was ordered to send back my artillery and three regiments of my brigade, and to remain in charge of the picket line and cover the movement. I had my artillery drawn off by hand and muffled the sound by putting leaves and small bushes under the wheels. I remained with the 69th Ohio, 15th Kentucky, 37th Indiana, and 11th Michigan regiments till ten minutes past 4 o'clock next morning, when I successfully withdrew my pickets and made a forced march to Chattanooga without the loss of a man. When I withdrew my line I could hear the enemy moving. I received my final orders from General George H. Thomas, and knew that he regarded it as a dangerous and important duty, and he afterwards complimented me personally on my success."

As a part of the 2d brigade, commanded by Colonel Stoughton, and in the 1st division (Johnson's) of Palmer's 14th corps, the regiment was present during the siege at Chattanooga.

At the battle of Mission Ridge on November 25th, 1863, the 11th was in the same brigade and participated in the main and victorious charge, with a loss of six killed and thirty-three wounded. The brigade was then composed of the 19th Illinois, 18th and 69th Ohio, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th regulars, and 11th Michigan.

General Thomas's army was formed in front of Mission Ridge, a semi-circular range of steep and difficult hills, south of Chattanooga, upon which the rebels had erected formidable works. The 11th was formed in the left center of Stoughton's brigade, facing the enemy. Whether the formidable heights were to be charged was unknown to the men, and probably to the officers.

The forenoon wore away in suspense. At length a aid-de-camp dashed up, and, saluting Colonel Stoughton, said, "The general commanding sends his compliments and directs you to charge the hill." The movement was immediately commenced. The brigade marched obliquely to the left until it closed well on the right of Sheridan's division. By this time it had gained the open field in front of the heights. General Stoughton's order, "Forward, double-quick!" was distinctly heard, and repeated throughout the brigade. The next instant came the final order, "March!" and the whole command dashed forward over an open plain of half a mile, under a terrific fire of shot, shell, and canister from the enemy's batteries.

The enemy's skirmishers at the bottom of the hill were trodden under foot,

and the men went straight for the enemy's works, regardless of bullet, shot, and shell.

Slowly but surely the close ranks pushed up the steep ascent, until the first line of works midway to the crest was gained. The firing on both sides simultaneously ceased for a few moments. Then the line moved steadily and irresistibly onward and upward. When near the top the enemy seemed struck with astonishment, and retreated in the wildest disorder.

Half way up the steep and rugged ascent the gallant Major Bennett, of the 11th, fell while leading his regiment, Captain P. H. Keegan assuming command. The enemy's fire on this part of the advance was heavy and rapid. Twice the colors of the 11th went down, but were still borne bravely aloft and onward. Three color-bearers of the 19th Illinois were shot down, but the colors moved on, borne to the crest by a captain, 24 bullet-holes in his clothing attesting the terrible leaden storm. Six times the colors of the 1st Ohio, serving in another brigade, were shot down, but they also moved on and upwards.

Colonel Stoughton says of Quartermaster Sergeant Jas. W. King, of the 11th: "Taking a voluntary part in the battle, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and received a severe wound." It has been very satisfactorily established that Sergeant King was among the first to reach the summit.

Among the wounded of the 11th were Captain Keegan, slightly; Captain Bissell and Lieutenant Rossiter, severely.

The 11th was undoubtedly one of the first to reach the enemy's works on the extreme crest, while it has always been persistently claimed by officers and men to have been *the* first. Although General Thomas says in his report that the hill was carried *simultaneously* at six different points, yet it seems to be unquestionably established in the histories that Palmer's corps made the first break in the rebel works on the crest, Johnson's division of that corps forming the apex in the advance, portions of which, leaping over the embankment, captured guns and prisoners.

"Just as the sun, weary of the scene, was sinking out of sight, the advance surged over the crest with magnificent bursts all along the line, exactly as you have seen the crested waves leap up at the breakwater. In a minute those flags fluttered along the fringe, where fifty rebel guns were kenneled. *What* colors were the first on the mountain battlement one dare not try to say; bright honor itself might be proud to *bear*, nay, to follow the hindmost. Foot by foot they had fought up the steep, slippery with much blood; let them go to glory together."

From the report of Colonel Stoughton:

"The regiment was posted on the left of the division, and in the decisive charge was one of the first to reach the enemy's works."

Greeley says:

"General Grant had been awaiting advices of Hooker's successful advance on the right before giving Thomas the signal to advance. Unaware of the long detention of Hooker in bridging Lookout creek, he had expected such advices before noon, and was still impatiently awaiting them, when seeing that Bragg was weakening his center to support his right, and judging that Hooker must by this time be at or near Rossville, he gave Thomas, at 2 P. M., the order to advance and attack. At once Baird's, Wood's, Sheridan's, and Johnson's divisions went forward, with double lines of skirmishers in front, followed, at easy supporting distance, by the entire force, right into the enemy's rifle-pits at the base of the ridge, driving out the occupants, and hardly stopping to reform their lines before they charged right up the steep and difficult ascent, slowly, of course, but steadily, and in order, following so close to the retreating foe as to embarrass, doubtless, his gunners firing from the crest of the ridge."

General Thomas further says:

"Generals Wood and Baird being obstinately resisted by reënforcements from the enemy's extreme right, continued fighting until darkness set in, but steadily driving the enemy before them. In moving upon Rossville, General Hooker encountered Stewart's division and other troops. Finding his left flank threatened, Stewart attempted to escape by retreating towards Greysville, but some of his force finding their retreat threatened in that quarter retired in disorder toward their right, along the crest of the ridge, where they were met by another portion of General Hooker's command, and were driven by these troops in the face of Johnson's division of Palmer's corps, by whom they were nearly all made prisoners."

Says General Grant in his official report:

"These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive, stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery, and musketry from still well-filled rifle-pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces."

Moving in pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Mission Ridge the 11th, in command of command of Captain P. H. Keegan, still serving in Stoughton's brigade of Palmer's corps, assisted in capturing Ferguson's battery. The brigade, soon after dark on the evening of the 25th of November, crossed Pea Vine creek on a hastily constructed bridge, and immediately pushed forward to attack the retreating enemy, while two other brigades were in *echelon* to cover the movement. The brigade was formed in double lines, and pushed through a thick chaparral toward the main road, surprising and capturing a rebel picket post, and on learning that the battery was passing, Stoughton immediately attacked and captured it, guns, caissons, horses, and most of the men. The command bivouacked on the field, and next morning the captured battery and prisoners were sent to Chattanooga in charge of the 11th Michigan, while the rest of the brigade under Colonel Stoughton continued the march to Ringgold. On the return of Palmer's corps to Chattanooga the 11th was placed on outpost duty at Rossville, where it remained until the 15th of March, when it proceeded to Greysville, and again joined the 2d brigade of Johnson's division, 4th corps, from which it had been detached, and on the 7th of May entered upon the Georgia campaign under Sherman, and was engaged with the enemy at Buzzard's Roost on the 10th. On the 14th it participated in the engagement at Resaca, and on the 27th at New Hope church, where it remained eight days, holding an exposed position, and almost constantly under fire. During the month its loss was four killed and eight wounded.

The enemy having evacuated his works at New Hope Church, on the 5th of June, and retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment assisted in the pursuit to that point. It was here frequently engaged in skirmishing, and under a heavy artillery fire, its loss in the month of June being two killed and five wounded. The enemy left their position at Kenesaw Mountain on the 2d of July, and on the 3d the regiment moved in pursuit. An incident occurred during this pursuit which has been kindly furnished by James W. King, now of the Lansing Republican, then quartermaster sergeant of the 11th, who was present at the time of its occurrence, which serves to show the practical and positive character of that grand hero General George H. Thomas. King says: "Johnson's division of the 14th corps, then in command of Gen-

eral John H. King, U. S. A., a native of Michigan, was moving along the main road, and about four miles south of Marietta, Colonel Stoughton being in command of the leading brigade. General King and staff were about twenty rods in advance of Colonel Stoughton and staff, while the 11th Michigan and the rest of the division were pressing rapidly forward. A small force of rebel cavalry made its appearance some distance in front, fired a harmless volley, then faced about and quickly disappeared from view. As Stoughton came up General King said, 'I thought other troops were in advance of us.' About this time General Thomas and staff appeared upon the scene. The division commander quickly explained the situation to his chief. 'You are in the advance,' said Thomas, and in his deliberate way added, 'Throw out two or three companies of the 11th Michigan as skirmishers, and continue to push right along as you have been doing. Hooker is on the left and Schofield is on the right. Keep things steadily moving and if the rebels cause you too much trouble order up some of the artillery and *scrawl* the canister to them.'"

The pursuit was briskly kept up for two miles further when the enemy was found strongly intrenched. Sharp skirmishing ensued during the afternoon, and on the 4th the 11th participated in the successful charge on the first line of the enemy's works, losing in the affair three killed and 10 wounded, Colonel Stoughton and Lieutenant Myron A. Benedict, of Company A, being among the severely wounded, the former losing a leg and the latter an arm.

General Sherman in his Memoirs describes these stirring events as follows:

"Ordering every part of the army to pursue vigorously on the morning of July 3d, I rode into Marietta just quitted by the rebel rear guard, and was terribly angry at the cautious pursuit by Garrard's cavalry, and even by the head of our infantry columns, but Johnstone had in the advance cleared and multiplied his roads, whereas ours had to cross at right angles from the direction of Powder Springs towards Marietta, producing delay and confusion. By night Thomas's head of column ran up against a strong rear guard entrenched at Smyrna camp ground, six miles below Marietta, and there on the next day we celebrated our 4th of July by a noisy but not a desperate battle, designed chiefly to hold the enemy there until Generals McPherson and Schofield could get well into position below him near the Chattahoochee crossing. It was here that General Noyes, late governor of Ohio, lost his leg. I came very near being shot myself while reconnoitering in the second story of a house on our picket line, which was struck several times by cannon shots and perfectly riddled by musket balls."

Crossing the Chattahoochee river on the 17th July, the regiment engaged in the battle at Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, where it sustained a loss of two killed and nine wounded. It was also present at the battle of the 7th of August, and participated in a charge on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, taking possession of one line of defense. The casualties in the regiment in this action were Lieutenant Edward U. Catlin and 15 killed, with 15 wounded.

The period for which the regiment enlisted having expired, it was ordered to Chattanooga on the 27th of August. The rebel General Wheeler being then engaged in making a raid into Tennessee, the regiment, then in command of Lieutenant Colonel Mudge, immediately after its arrival at Chattanooga on the 30th, was ordered to join the column in pursuit, and marched to Murfreesboro, and thence to Huntsville, Ala., but without meeting the enemy it returned to Chattanooga on the 13th of September. Leaving here two commissioned officers and 150 men—veterans and recruits whose terms had not expired—the regiment started for Michigan on the 18th, arriving at Sturgis on the 25th. On the 30th of September it was mustered out of service.

The regiment took part in engagements at Gallatin, Tenn., August 13, 1862; Fort Riley, Tenn., September 1, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December

29–31, 1862; January 2, 3, 1863; Elk River, Tenn., July 1, 1863; Davis Cross Roads, Tenn., September 11, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Graysville, Ga., November 26, 1863; Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 10, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 22–27, 1864; Rough's Station, Ga., July 3, 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 27, 1864.

The entire enrollment of this regiment was 1,329, while its losses were 286; having four officers, 45 men killed in action, one officer, 36 men died of wounds, and one officer and 198 men of disease.

"And ne'er beside their noble grave
May Columbia pass and fail to crave
A blessing on the fallen brave."

ELEVENTH INFANTRY (REORGANIZED).

On the 3d of September, 1864, general orders were issued from the Adjutant General's office, by direction of the Governor, authorizing the reorganization of the 11th Regiment, under the superintendence of Colonel W. L. Stoughton, who was appointed commandant of camp; but nothing had been accomplished in that direction until about the middle of February following, when its headquarters were established at Jackson, and active measures commenced for its recruitment, which resulted in the rapid completion of the regiment. On the 4th of March four companies left the State for Nashville, Tenn., and on the 16th, the entire organization having been effected, the other six companies, with the field and staff, in command of Colonel Patrick H. Keegan, left Jackson on the 18th for the same point. About the 1st of April the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga to report to General Steedman, then commanding that district, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2d separate division, Army of the Cumberland. It remained at Chattanooga about three weeks, when it was sent to East Tennessee and placed on duty guarding the Chattanooga and Knoxville railroad, four companies being stationed along the line of that road, about 15 to 20 miles apart, and the other six companies at Cleveland. These companies continued on duty at those points for two months, when the regiment was ordered to report to General Steedman, at Knoxville, and there remained, doing guard duty, until August 3d, when it received orders to proceed to Nashville, and was there mustered out of service on the 16th of September, and, in command of Colonel Keegan, arrived on the 23d at Jackson, Mich., where it was paid off and disbanded. The regiment had borne on its rolls 1,140 officers and men, and its loss was 81, died of disease.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

We're fighting for the Union,
We're fighting for the trust,
We're fighting for the happy land
Where sleeps our fathers' dust."

Niles was selected as the place of rendezvous for the 12th Regiment, and its organization under the direction of Colonel Francis Quinn was commenced in September, 1861.

The regiment was made up of the following companies, recruited mainly in the vicinities named as the places of organization:

A, Cassopolis. B, Benton. C, Buchanan. D, Albion. E, Niles. F, Niles. G, Lansing. H, Lawton. I, Berrien. K, Niles.

The 12th completed its organization and was mustered into service on March 5, 1862, with a strength of 1,000 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Francis Quinn, Niles. Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Graves, Adrian. Major, George Kimmel, Niles. Surgeon, George L. Brunschweiler, Eagle Harbor. Assistant Surgeon, Robert C. Kedzie, Lansing. Adjutant, Charles L. Bissell, Chicago, Illinois. Quartermaster, Fitz H. Stevens, Niles. Chaplain, Andrew J. Eldred, Niles.

A. Captain, Joseph Harper, Cassopolis. First Lieutenant, Charles A. Van Riper, Cassopolis. Second Lieutenant, David M. McLelland, Dowagiac.

B. Captain, Thomas Wallace, St. Joseph. First Lieutenant, Lewis W. Pearl, Benton. Second Lieutenant, Robert B. King, St. Joseph.

C. Captain, John M. Albert, Buchanan. First Lieutenant, William F. Molsberry, Buchanan. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin E. Binns, Buchanan.

D. Captain, Phineas Graves, Albion. First Lieutenant, Joseph McCloy, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, George H. Graves, Albion.

E. Captain, Henry Gephart, Niles. First Lieutenant, Thomas C. Bradley, Three Oaks. Second Lieutenant, Byron B. Rockwell, Niles.

F. Captain, Russell M. Weston, Niles. First Lieutenant, David Reeve, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Samuel E. Graves, Adrian.

G. Captain, Isaac M. Cravath, Lansing. First Lieutenant, George H. Gassimere, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, Alexander G. Davis, Dearborn.

H. Captain, Gilbert D. Johnson, Lawton. First Lieutenant, Charles E. Harvey, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Jonathan L. Chase, Lawton.

I. Captain, Darius Brown, Berrien. First Lieutenant, John Graham, Berrien. Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Howe, Berrien.

K. Captain, William H. S. Banks, Porter. First Lieutenant, Andrew P. Collins, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Daniel D. Flanigan, Niles.

On the ever memorable day, the 22d of February, 1862, the ladies of Niles gave to the regiment a valuable silk banner. It was presented on their behalf by Miss Mary Penrose, and a response made by the Colonel of the regiment, Francis Quinn.

The regiment moved from Niles on the 18th of March, 1862, taking the route to St. Louis, Mo.; thence it was hurried forward by steamer via the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers, reaching Pittsburg Landing in time to take part in the important action fought at that place on the 6th and 7th of April. On its arrival there it was assigned to Colonel Peabody's brigade of General Prentiss's division, Army of the Tennessee, and was one of the first regiments attacked by the enemy, suffering a severe loss, among the wounded being Lieutenant Alexander G. Davis, who died of his wounds at Cincinnati on April 21st following.

The battle of Shiloh being an important event in the history of the 12th, the following extract from a report of Colonel Graves is inserted.

"On Friday before the battle of Shiloh a reconnoissance was made from the division of General Sherman (I think from Sherman's) which was met by the enemy and severely repulsed. The following day, Saturday, General Prentiss's division was reviewed by General Prentiss. After the review Major Powell, of the 25th Missouri, came to me (I was division officer of the day), and said he saw 'Butternuts' looking through the underbrush at the parade, about a dozen. I had been out that morning about ten miles in our front and saw no cavalry videttes, or infantry pickets, except our respective brigade guards, perhaps fifty rods in advance of our color line, and hence, taking into consideration the repulse of General Sherman's reconnoissance the day before, thought Major Powell's report might be correct, and, as you may imagine, after my experience at Bull Run, I felt ill at ease. Upon the representation of Major Powell and myself, General Prentiss ordered out one company of the 12th Michigan as an advance picket; this about dusk. About 8.30 o'clock Captain Johnson reported from the front that he could see long lines of camp fires, hear bugle sounds and drums, which I reported to General Prentiss, and he remarked that the company would be taken if left there, that it was merely a reconnoissance of the enemy in force, and ordered the company in, which was obeyed. Previous to this I had informed General Prentiss of the indefensible condition of our front.

"About 10 o'clock I went with Captain Johnson to the tent or headquarters of General Prentiss, and the Captain told him what he saw. The General remarked that we need not be all alarmed, that everything was all right.

"To me it did not appear 'all right.' Major Powell, myself, and several other officers went then to the headquarters of Colonel Peabody, of the 25th Missouri, commanding our brigade, and related to him what had transpired. We remained there until about midnight, when Colonel Peabody ordered out two companies from the 12th Michigan and two companies from the 25th Missouri, under command of Major Powell, upon his own responsibility. About 3 o'clock in the morning the advance of the enemy came up with this body of men, who fought them till daylight, gradually falling back till they came up with the 12th and 25th regiments, which had advanced about fifty rods in front of their color line. There the regiments met the enemy and fought till overpowered, when we fell back to our color line and re-formed, when the same thing was repeated, and we fell back to a third position, which was retained until Prentiss's division was surrounded and a large portion of it captured.

"General Prentiss was so loth to believe that the enemy was in force that our division was not organized for defense, not even brigades, but each regiment acted upon its own hook, so far as I was able to observe.

"The point I wish to make is this: That had it not been for these four companies which were sent out by Colonel Peabody, our whole division would have been taken in their tents, and the day would have been lost without doubt, in my own mind. I shall always think that Colonel Peabody saved the battle of Shiloh, and that the two companies of the 12th Michigan and the two companies of the 25th Missouri were the instruments in his hands.

"I do not claim that the whole regiment 'covered itself with glory,' nor could it be expected from a regiment that had been in the field but two weeks, and fully one-half unfit for duty by disease, besides not being properly organized with the whole command for defense. We were as a regiment engaged both days of the fight, which cannot be said of many of the regiments, not only of Prentiss, but other divisions of the whole command. My recollection is, that we lost 226 in killed, wounded, and missing.

"The second morning of the battle I found myself in command of what there was left of the regiment, many having been scattered during the series of retreats the previous day, but our division as an organization was broken entirely,—Colonel Peabody killed,—

and I advanced from the landing and asked permission to join my regiment (about 200 all told), of Colonel Tuttle's brigade. I joined the right of Colonel Crocker's regiment, where we remained, often warmly engaged, till the enemy retreated."

Pollard says of the commencement of the fight at Shiloh:

"In the early dawn of Sunday, the 6th of April, the magnificent array was moving forward for deadly conflict, passing easily through the thin ranks of tall forest trees which afforded open views on every side. But the enemy scarcely gave time to discuss the question of attack, for soon after dawn he commenced a rapid musketry fire on the Confederate pickets."

A writer says of the scene at Pittsburg Landing on the night of General Buell's advance to the re-enforcement of General Grant:

"Through the night the shells from the gunboats crashed along the rebel lines. So destructive was the fire that Beauregard was obliged to fall back from the position he had won by such sacrifice of human life. There was activity at the landing. The steamers went to Savannah, took on board McCook's and Crittenden's divisions of Buell's army and transported them to Pittsburg. Few words were spoken as they marched up the hill in the darkness, with the thousands of wounded on either hand, but there were many silent thanksgivings that they had come. The wearied soldiers lay down in battle line to broken sleep, with their loaded guns beside them. The sentinels stood like statues of death, watching and waiting for the morning.

"The battle cloud hung like a pall above the forest, the gloom and darkness deepened, the stars, which had looked calmly down from the depths of heaven, withdrew from the scene,—a horrible scene, for the exploding shells had set the forest on fire. The flames consumed the withered leaves and twigs of the thickets and crept up to the helpless wounded, to friend and foe alike. There was no hand but God's to save them. He heard their cries and groans. The rain came, extinguishing the flames; it drenched the men in arms awaiting for daybreak to come to renew the strife, but there were hundreds of wounded parched with fever, restless with pain, who thanked God for the rain."

During April and May following the regiment remained at Pittsburg Landing, and in June and July it was at Jackson, Tenn. In August it was stationed at Bolivar, Tenn. The 12th, in command of Colonel Graves, was on picket duty near the field of action at Iuka on September 2d, and was in the battle of Metamora, on the Hatchie river, October 5th, with loss, and was complimented in the report of General Hurlburt, commanding, for efficiency and bravery in the action. The loss of the regiment since it entered the service was 26 killed in action, 92 wounded, 21 died of wounds, and 106 died of disease.

Moving from Bolivar, Tenn., on the 4th of November, 1862, this regiment was occupied until May 31st, 1863, in guarding the Mississippi Central railroad, from Hickory Valley to near Bolivar,, with its headquarters at Middleburg, Tenn. On the 24th of December, 115 men of the 12th being in a block house in Middleburg, under command of the colonel, a large force of Van Dorn's rebel cavalry, said to number 3,000, surrounded them and demanded their surrender. This being refused, a severe engagement ensued, and after ineffectual efforts for more than two hours to carry the defenses, the enemy withdrew, leaving nine killed and eleven wounded on the field. Fifteen rebel prisoners, among them ten officers, were captured. The 12th lost six wounded, only one of them severely, and thirteen prisoners, most of whom were captured while on picket on the railroad. In general orders published from the headquarters of General Grant, the 12th and other regiments that had successfully defended their posts on the railroad were declared to be "deserving of the thanks of the army, which was in a measure dependent on the road they so nobly defended for supplies."

From a correspondent at the time:

"On the morning of December 24th, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Dwight May, of the 12th Michigan Infantry, left Middleburg, for Bolivar, Tenn., some seven miles distant, to attend a military commission convened by order of General Grant. When about two miles from Middleburg he saw horsemen approaching; as they neared he saw that they had on the blue overcoat of our army, and from the peculiar gait of their horses, and the frequent backward movement of the legs of their riders, and their numbers, he halted, took out his field glass, and was about adjusting it when the advance guard fired at him and put their horses to their utmost speed. They were only about 25 rods apart. Colonel May immediately changed his base and started for camp, and having the better horse soon left his pursuers. They exhausted considerable ammunition, and hallooed lustily for him to halt. Not regarding their request, he soon after reached camp and reported to Colonel Graves the state of affairs. It was soon discovered that Van Dorn's army, numbering from five to seven thousand of cavalry and mounted infantry, were near and disposed to make us trouble. The camp was speedily put in fighting order. Water, ammunition, and such things as would be needed were hurried into our rude fortifications. The quartermaster sent his teams and such stores as could be thrown on the wagons out of the way. In a very short time the enemy had made his dispositions, and approaching with a flag of truce boldly demanded the unconditional surrender of the post. Colonel Graves did not propose to surrender without a fight; he was put there to defend the place, not to surrender it. Very soon after the enemy appeared in line of battle as infantry, expecting an easy victory. With only 115 Austrian muskets, the Michigan boys in blue opened on the enemy from their rude fortifications. For nearly two hours and a half the air was filled with bullets. The enemy advanced, and was as often repulsed. At last, finding that the place was too hot for them, and fearing the result of a charge, he gathered up his dead and wounded and left.

"Over 4,000 rounds were fired at the enemy by the detachment of the 12th. Several came in and surrendered themselves as prisoners, and we used up in killed and wounded, according to the best reports we could get from the enemy and their friends, nearly three times our own number.

"Our losses were slight, a few wounded, none severely, and a few men on out-post duty were captured.

"During the fight the enemy tried several times to draw us out of our fortifications, which consisted of a small log house formerly used for a grocery, a cotton platform, the plank taken from the top and put around the sides, and the loft of a brick store.

"Every officer and man fought with a will, and with their gallant colonel preferred to die rather than surrender. The detachment consisted of portions of companies D, E, G, and K. The headquarters of the regiment was at Middleburg, the balance of the regiment was then at Bolivar and at the 'Trestle,' on the railroad towards Grand Junction."

Colonel Graves, commanding, says in a report:

"The advance of General Van Dorn's command soon made its appearance, and a flag of truce was sent in by a lieutenant colonel of staff which I met. The officer asked, 'Who is in command?' I answered, 'I am;' whereupon he surveyed me from head to foot (I had been playing ball that morning, pants in boots, having on a jacket without straps), with a disdainful air and said: 'General Van Dorn demands a surrender of you and the whole damned thing immediately; we don't want to bother with you.' It was my intention to have asked if he had artillery, but his important demeanor did not set very well as may be imagined, and I upon the spur of the moment replied, 'Give my compliments to the General and say to him I have no doubt he can whip us, but while he is getting a meal we will try and get a mouthful.' He then remarked, 'That is what you say, is it?' To which I made answer, 'That is what I say, is it,' and he wheeled, put spurs to his horse, and I double-quicked to my command, which was located in a depot platform with planks doubled and port-holes cut, and a block or rather log house having port-holes. The enemy advanced until I fired a musket (which was the signal when my men were to fire), when the enemy broke up in confusion and sought log buildings and ditches, where they fought us for two hours and twenty-five minutes, and finally left us 'monarchs of all we surveyed' in one sense.

"The whole force of General Van Dorn was between five and six thousand, about one-half of which fought us, the balance holding the horses. They lost (as near as I can recollect) 135 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among the latter three officers wounded, one mortally. There were six of my men wounded through the port-holes, one killed, and 13 taken prisoners, mostly on picket along the railroad. Over 4,000 rounds were fired by the men of the 12th during the action."

This engagement, so remarkable for disparity in numbers, yet the defense

having been so gallant and successful that the regiment was highly complimented for bravery by General Grant, in the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF BOLIVAR,
Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

The following general order from the headquarters of the department of the Tennessee is promulgated, to be read on dress parade at the head of each regiment and detachment in this command.

The General commanding availing himself of the appropriate occasion, made immediate report of the circumstances attending the gallant and successful defense of Middleburg, and gratefully commended Colonel W. H. Graves, and his heroic little band of the 12th Michigan to the notice of the General commanding the district and department.

It is gratifying to find their conduct appreciated in terms of fitting praise. Incidents like these referred to by the department commander serve to develop the sterling qualities of officers and soldiers more strikingly than great battles.

Passing by in melancholy silence, the painful contrast which the subjoined order discloses, the General commanding the post of Bolivar has again to thank the defenders of Middleburg that a most determined and apparently overpowering effort of the enemy was defeated by their valor and fortitude.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Mississippi, January 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. The Major General commanding the department takes just pride and satisfaction in congratulating the small garrisons of the posts of Coldwater, Davis's Mills, and Middleburg, for the heroic defence of their positions on the 20th, 21st, and 24th ultimo, and the successful repulse of an enemy many times their number.

The 90th Illinois at Coldwater (its first engagement), the detachment of the veteran 25th Indiana, and two companies of the 5th Ohio cavalry at Davis's Mills, and the detachment of the gallant 12th Michigan at Middleburg, are deserving of the thanks of the army, which was in a measure dependent upon the road they so nobly defended, for supplies, and they will receive the meed of praise ever awarded by a grateful public to those who bravely and successfully do their duty.

These regiments are entitled to inscribe upon their banners respectively Coldwater, Davis's Mills, and Middleburg, with the names of other battle fields made victorious by their valor and discipline.

It is gratifying to know that at every point where our troops made a stand during the late raid of the enemy's cavalry, success followed, and the enemy was made to suffer a loss in killed and wounded greater than the entire garrisons of the places attacked; especially was this the case at Davis's Mills and Middleburg. The only success gained by Van Dorn was at Holly Springs, where the whole garrison was left, by their commander, in ignorance of the approach of danger.

II. Colonel R. C. Murphy, of the 8th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry volunteers, having, while in command of the post of Holly Springs, Mississippi, neglected and failed to exercise the usual and ordinary precautions to guard and protect the same, having after repeated and timely warning of the approach of an enemy failed to make any preparations for resistance or defense, or show any disposition to do so, and having with a force amply sufficient to have repulsed the enemy, and protect the public stores intrusted to his care, disgracefully permitted him to capture the post and destroy the stores, and the movement of troops in the face of the enemy rendering it impracticable to convene a court martial for his trial, is therefore dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the 20th day of December, 1862, the date of his cowardly and disgraceful conduct.

By order of

MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

By command of

BRIGADIER GENERAL M. BRAYMAN.

JOHN PEETS, *Acting Asst. Adj't General.*

Embarking at Memphis on transports, the regiment arrived at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, on the 3d of June, 1863. Disembarking at Sartalia, on the Yazoo river, the regiment marched to Mechanicsburg, skirmishing on

the march with the rebel cavalry. From thence it proceeded to Hayne's Bluff, by an exhausting march, during which a number of men fell under the oppressive heat.

The 12th remained at Hayne's and Snyder's Bluffs until the fall of Vicksburg. On the 28th of July it embarked for Helena, Arkansas, in command of Lieutenant Colonel May, Colonel Graves being in command of the brigade. It encamped near Helena until the 13th of August, when it marched with the army from that point, and on the 11th of September went into camp near Little Rock, having composed part of General Steele's command while investing that place.

On the 26th and 27th of October the regiment moved to Benton, Arkansas.

During the year it lost three died of wounds and twenty-eight of disease.

On November 1st, the regiment marched from Benton to Little Rock, Arkansas, where 334 reënlisted as veterans. It remained there until the 14th of January, 1864, when it started for Michigan, and arriving at Niles February 1st, was furloughed for thirty days. The regiment reassembled at Niles on the 6th of March, and having received a large number of recruits, left on the 21st for Little Rock, where it arrived on the 1st of April. On the 26th the regiment marched towards Pine Bluffs, arriving there on the 28th, a march of forty-eight miles in two days. On the evening of the 29th it marched twelve miles, through mud knee deep, as guard for the wagon train of the army under General Steele. On the 30th it returned to Pine Bluffs, and proceeded by steamer on the following day to Little Rock. May 17th the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel May, Colonel Graves being in command of the brigade, moved to Brownsville, and from that place marched, by way of Austin, Peach Orchard Gap, and Big Caldron creek, to Springfield, arriving at the latter point on the 25th, having accomplished the march from Brownsville, a distance of 77 miles, in five days. Returning to Little Rock on the 31st, it there encamped until the 22d of June, when the regiment removed its camp to the north side of the Arkansas river. On the 25th it proceeded by rail to Duvall's Bluff, and from thence by steamer to Clarendon, on the White river. It engaged the enemy under the rebel General Shelby, on the 26th, pursuing him on this and the following days as far as the Cotton Plant pike, from whence it returned to the White river on the 29th, and proceeded the same night by steamer to Duvall's Bluff, where it lay until the 30th of August. The regiment, then commanded by Major Phineas Graves, moved up the White river on that day, but was ordered to return to the Bluffs, arriving there on the 2d of September. Proceeding again up the river on the 3d, the regiment, on the 4th, was fired into by guerrillas from the banks of the river, at Gregory's Landing, sustaining a loss of one killed and five wounded. It immediately disembarked, but the guerrillas had dispersed. During the night the regiment bivouacked, and on the following day moved up the river to near Austin, disembarked, and took possession of that place without opposition. On the 7th the regiment again arrived at Duvall's Bluff, where it was stationed on the 30th of October, in command of Lieutenant Colonel May. The details for picket and guard duty while the regiment was stationed at this post were very heavy, the men being on duty nearly every day.

During the year it had traveled over 3,000 miles, and lost four men died of wounds and 109 by disease.

From November 1st, 1864, until June 6th, 1865, the 12th was engaged in guarding railroads and on picket, provost guard, and fatigue duties, with

occasional scouting by detachments. On June 6th the regiment moved by rail to Little Rock, where it remained until the 13th, when it marched to Washington, in that State, arriving there on the 21st. Colonel Graves having resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel May being placed in command of the post, Major Graves assumed command of the regiment. Companies A, B, C, and F were detached on the 8th of July and moved to Camden, about sixty miles from Washington, arriving there on the 22d; on the 19th Company E was detached and marched to Arkadelphia, arriving at that place on the 22d, and on the 21st Company D was detached and proceeded to Paraclifta, distant 45 miles, reaching that point on the 23d; Company F was detached from Camden September 30th, and moved to Champagnole, on the Ouachita river; and on the 26th Companies H and K left Washington for Camden, and the regimental headquarters were removed to the same point on the 1st of November. In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel May had been promoted to the colonelcy and Major Graves to the lieutenant colonelcy, May being in command of Ouachita river district, while Graves was in command of the regiment. The duties of the detachments referred to were guarding public property and stores, and at times scouting in the surrounding country. They continued at these points until January 28th, 1866, when they were ordered to assemble at Camden, the headquarters of the regiment, for muster out of service, which was accomplished on the 15th of February. The regiment, in command of Colonel May, then proceeded by steam transports down the Ouachita and Red rivers, and thence via the Mississippi river to Cairo, where it took rail for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 27th. On the 6th of March it was paid off and discharged.

The 12th was engaged with the enemy at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862; Metamora, Tenn., October 5, 1862; Middleburg, Tenn., December 24, 1862; Mechanicsville, Miss., June 4, 1863; seige of Vicksburg, Miss., June and July, 1863; siege of Little Rock, Ark., August and September, 1863; Clarendon, Ark., June 26, 1864; Gregory's Landing, September 4, 1864.

The membership of the 12th was 2,325, while its losses were 432, of which one officer, 23 men died of wounds, 28 men killed in action, three officers and 377 men died of disease.

"Men whose glossy hair
Grew gray on the edge of the grave,
Who lie so humbly there,
Because you were grand and brave."

NOTE.—Corporal William H. Burgess, company F, 12th Michigan Infantry, while on an expedition up Cache Bayou, made a capital shot which ought to be placed on record.

When about seventy-five miles from the mouth of Cache river in Arkansas, the boat in command of Lieutenant W. M. T. Bartholomew was hailed by a man from the shore. His orders were to detain every citizen he met until the expedition was over. Lieutenant Whitten, second in command, ordered the boat to stop and take the stranger on board, and as the boat was swinging toward the shore the man started back up the bank and mounted his horse. He was ordered to halt, but instead of doing so put spurs to his horse and was off like the wind. The men were ordered to fire, and did so without effect, when Corporal Burgess, who had reserved his fire, drew up his musket, took quick aim, and fired. The man who was at least distant forty rods, was seen to reel and pitch heavily to the ground. The ball struck him squarely in the back, coming out just below the heart. The man had every appearance of being a scout, and that shot probably saved the detatchment from capture, for had he escaped to his band they could at almost any point have felled trees across the bayou and blocked the boat. The stream was so narrow in many places that there was not room sufficient for the boat to turn around. The expedition executed its mission and returned in safety.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Onward, onward, then, to battle!
For bright freedom points the way;
Though the grape-shot thickly settle,
Onward, onward, to the fray."

Colonel Charles E. Stuart, formerly U. S. senator from Michigan, was authorized to organize the 13th Regiment, with its rendezvous at Kalamazoo. The following constituted the field and staff, as mustered into service January 17th, 1862:

Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, Colonel. Orlando H. Moore, Schoolcraft (Captain U. S. army), Lieutenant Colonel. Frederick W. Worden, Grand Rapids, Major. Alexander Ewing, Dexter, Surgeon. Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo, Assistant Surgeon. John B. Culver, Paw Paw, Adjutant. George F. Kidder, Kalamazoo, Quartermaster.

The regiment was made up of the following companies, and was recruited in the western portion of the State:

A. Captain, Bernard Vosburg, Galesburg. First Lieutenant, Ezekiel B. VanVleet, Ridgeway. Second Lieutenant, Abram Pelham, Galesburg.

B. Captain, George B. Force, Gun Plain. First Lieutenant, William B. McLaughlin, Sturgis. Second Lieutenant, Jacob G. Fry, Ganges.

C. Captain, Theodoric R. Palmer, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Samuel Tower, Oakfield. Second Lieutenant, Silas E. Yerkes, Lowell.

D. Captain, Loren Chadwick, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Henry C. Hall, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Jerome S. Bigelow, Battle Creek.

E. Captain, Clement C. Webb, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Asahel G. Hopkins, Comstock. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Broadwell, Comstock.

F. Captain, Van Rensselaer W. Sunderlin, Pewamo. First Lieutenant, Joshua Slayton, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, James R. Slayton, Jackson.

G. Captain, Arad C. Balch, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, James E. White, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, John E. Woodruff, Jackson.

H. Captain, Ezra Carpenter, Portage. First Lieutenant, Horace Phelps, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Daniel Jones, Kalamazoo.

I. Captain, Henry C. Stoughton, Otsego. First Lieutenant, Willard G. Eaton, Otsego. Second Lieutenant, Peter VanArsdale, Saugatuck.

K. Captain, DeWitt C. Fitch, Mattawan. First Lieutenant, Joseph Barton, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Harrison Balfour, Mattawan.

While the 13th was being recruited at Kalamazoo, the citizens, desirous of providing it with a set of colors, ordered them from New York through the Hon. G. H. Gale, but before their arrival the regiment had left for the front in Kentucky. When they were received they were at once sent forward and presented "*sans ceremonie*," at Nashville, Tennessee, on dress parade, February 12th, 1862. They were of elegant silk and fine workmanship, with the inscription in gold letters, "Presented by the citizens of Kalamazoo

to the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry." When the regiment returned to Kalamazoo on veteran furlough in February, 1864, the flags were formally returned to the donors in an appropriate and earnest address by Surgeon Foster Pratt, and were received on behalf of the village authorities by the Hon. H. G. Wells. They have since been delivered in the care of the State for deposit with the other war flags in the State Capitol.

These flags were with the regiment in its severest battles.—baptized with fire at Perryville, and in blood at Stone river, glorified at Mission Ridge, and riddled at Chickamauga, where three color-bearers fell, and over fifty per cent of the regiment.

The regiment was mustered into service on January 17th, with an aggregate of 925 strong, and it left its rendezvous on the 12th of February in command of Colonel M. Shoemaker, of Jackson, who had been commissioned Colonel in place of Colonel Stuart, resigned, and took its route through Kentucky and Tennessee, via Bowling Green, to Nashville.

The 13th formed part of General Wood's division of General Buell's army, and was on the forced march from Nashville to reinforce General Grant at Shiloh. It reached the battlefield at Pittsburg Landing near the close of the second day's fight, and until the evacuation of Corinth was engaged in picket and other duty with the forces that captured that post.

It is a most noticeable fact that Michigan troops even under the most unpropitious circumstances never failed during the entire period of the war to maintain a most creditable position. The conduct of the 13th Michigan while with Buell's army in Northern Alabama in 1862, and on his *celebrated* race with Bragg from that section of the country to Louisville, Ky., is cited as an instance among the many, and may well be claimed as an affair in which that regiment while covering the retreat of that portion of Buell's army falling back along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, behaved in splendid style, repulsing the attacks of overwhelming numbers at Stevenson and Anderson's station, and although entirely isolated and exposed to the pursuing enemy for a portion of that harrassing march, accomplished it in a most creditable manner.

On the 2d of June, 1862, and soon after the occupation of Corinth by General Halleck, the 13th, in command of Colonel Shoemaker, commenced the march from Corinth with General Buell's army eastward along the Memphis & Charleston railroad for the purpose of repairing that road, encamping at various points along the line. On the 18th of July the brigade to which the 13th belonged arrived at Stevenson, Ala., where it remained until the 21st of August, and had built a fort there and several stockades on the line of the road, and performed duty guarding the railroad. At that date the post of Stevenson, which was the depot of supplies and for convalescents of Buell's army was placed under the command of Colonel Shoemaker, with the 13th Michigan, two companies of the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Huntoon, and two companies of Indiana infantry, with Captain Simonson's Indiana Battery, comprised the garrison, the other regiments of the brigade having been ordered away. In the meantime General Buell had moved his headquarters from Huntsville to Dechard, leaving Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Huntsville in his rear, and making them the outposts of his army. On the 23d of August Colonel Shoemaker was telegraphed from General Buell's headquarters at Dechard to be in readiness to evacuate at a moment's warning. On the next day he was directed from the

same source to hold his post as long as possible. On the 25th Bridgeport was ordered abandoned and the force, consisting of a section of artillery, was guarded by a company of Colonel Shoemaker's command to Stevenson. On the same day the position was ordered strengthened by the employment of negro labor and put in condition for an obstinate defense. On the 26th the enemy made their appearance in the vicinity of Stevenson and a company of rebel cavalry fired on two men of the garrison within two miles of the town. On the 27th Colonel Shoemaker was telegraphed, "A brigade cannot dislodge you; hold the place, the property must be got away;" and again on the 29th, "Take in your guards between Bridgeport and Stevenson and prepare to defend the latter." He was telegraphed again on the 30th, "In case the trains should not get in from Huntsville you will hold your position until night and then march with your whole force, and if opposed force your way through."

On Sunday morning, the 31st, all convalescents, baggage, and stores were loaded on the cars and started for Nashville. About 8 A. M. of the same day, and before the arrival of any trains from Huntsville, intelligence was brought to the fort by scouts that the enemy were making a demonstration on the Bolivar and Bridgeport road. Two companies of infantry and a section of artillery were sent out to reconnoiter and feel of the enemy. When about half a mile from the fort a force of rebel cavalry were seen in a piece of woods in advance, directly in the road. The artillery opened on them at once, when they scattered, pursued by skirmishers through the woods until they came upon a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, when fire was opened on them by the artillery. Another company of infantry was sent out with orders to hold the position as long as possible, as the enemy, if they advanced by this road, would come directly upon the depot and prevent the transfer of trains expected from Huntsville from the Charleston and Memphis to the Nashville road. After a lively cannonade of an hour or more the enemy abandoned the road and swung around to the south, the force that had been sent out returning to the fort. The enemy soon after came in sight of the fort and opened on it with artillery about 10 A. M., and continued the fire until about 3 P. M., their shot passing over the fort and into the town, causing no loss to the garrison. The enemy's fire was replied to with spirit by the force in the fort, and with considerable effect on the rebels, holding as they did a more exposed position.

Soon after 3 P. M. the trains came in from Huntsville, and with them the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Chapin commanding. Colonel Shoemaker then telegraphed to headquarters at Dechard that he could hold the place if desirable, and received in reply an order from General Smith, in command, to withdraw in good order without delay, when the movement was immediately commenced, the trains dispatched for Nashville with all the stores, baggage, convalescents, and men unable for a hard march. The artillery was discharged at the enemy one gun at a time, and then immediately taken from its position and placed on the train, and in that manner the fire was kept up until the last piece was removed. The march commenced at about 5 P. M., the 10th Wisconsin taking the advance and the 13th Michigan bringing up the rear. Soon after the rebel cavalry followed. Company B of the 13th were ambushed and awaited the approach of the cavalry, numbering about 200, when a volley from Company B brought eleven rebs from their saddles; the rest fled in confusion back to Stevenson. The command marched all night,

arriving at Anderson Station at 3 A. M., and bivouacked. About 2 o'clock P. M. the same day the march was resumed, reaching Tantallan Station, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, when the command again bivouacked on the morning of September 2d. The march commenced across the mountains with six pieces of artillery over a road so bad that it had not been traveled by wagons in eight years. On arriving at Cowan, at the foot of the mountains, the 10th Wisconsin and artillery were out of sight. Colonel Shoemaker sent forward instructions for them to halt until he could close up with the 13th Michigan, and received back information that General Smith had left Dechard and given orders for them to march forward without delay, day and night, until they joined him, and that they should not wait for Colonel Shoemaker and balance of the command.

After a short halt at Dechard Colonel Shoemaker continued his march and pressed forward as rapidly as possible, arriving at Tullahoma about midnight of September 2d, where he joined General Smith with his division, having marched thirty-six miles during the day and part of the night. General Smith said to Colonel Shoemaker when he reported to him that he had given him and his command up as captured, expressing himself as highly pleased with his judicious management, courage, and successful movements under most trying circumstances. Next morning General Smith with his whole command commenced the movement on Nashville, and by forced marches reached it on Saturday morning, September 6th, at 2 A. M. Colonel Shoemaker and his command had been continuously on the march day and night with but one or two short intervals from August 28th to September 6th, and during the time very short of provisions.

The regiment joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army through Kentucky and Tennessee in October following, and in the early part of November was stationed near Silver Springs, Tennessee, forming part of the army under General Rosecrans.

On the 10th of November this regiment marched from Silver Springs, Tennessee, and formed part of the force that drove the enemy from Lebanon. Proceeding to Nashville, it was then engaged in guarding forage trains and on picket duty from the 25th of November to the 26th of December, when it marched with the army under General Rosecrans on Murfreesboro, and belonged to the 3d brigade, 1st division (Wood's), Thomas's corps. It was deployed as skirmishers, on the 29th, in the advance, and suffered some loss. It participated in the bloody engagements at Stone river on the 30th and 31st of December, and 1st, 2d, and 3d of January, the regiment going into action with 224 muskets, and losing out of this number 25 killed or died of wounds, 62 wounded, including Captain Clement C. Webb mortally, and 8 missing. On the 31st of December it recaptured, by a bayonet charge, two guns which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The 13th formed a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, left wing in command of Major General Thomas Crittenden. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Charles G. Harker, 65th Ohio, composed of the 51st Indiana, Colonel A. S. Straight; 73d Indiana, Colonel C. Hathaway; 64th Ohio, Colonel I. Ferguson; 65th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Young; together with the 6th Ohio battery, Captain Cullen S. Bradley.

On the 26th of December, 1862, the army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, broke camp near Nashville, moving towards Murfreesboro. The advance guard of the division to which the 13th belonged commenced skirmishing with

the enemy's outposts in the afternoon, resisting the advance. That night the division encamped near Lavergne, and on the 27th commenced the march, the 13th in line of battle and being constantly engaged with the enemy, but steadily advancing, pushing back his pickets, who were disputing every inch of ground with infantry and a battery which took advantage of every favorable position while falling back. This continued during the entire day. The regiment encamped at Stewart's creek during the night of the 27th, and remained in camp next day (Sunday). On Monday morning, the 29th, the march was resumed to Stone river, under a continuous fire. About sunset of that day the regiment crossed the river, being in advance and on the left of the brigade. On entering the river, the enemy, occupying the opposite bank, opened fire with infantry, throwing a perfect shower of bullets, but with little effect, and soon commenced falling back, and the march forward was continued. After advancing some distance the brigade was directed to lie down and await orders, and lay in this position until between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., when the enemy opened fire, pouring in volley after volley, killing and wounding some of the 13th. About 11 o'clock that night the brigade recrossed the river and bivouacked in an open field, on rising ground near the river. On the 30th skirmishing continued, the enemy again occupying the bank of the river from which they had been driven the night previous. The brigade did not change its position during that day. On the morning of the 31st it again crossed the river, on the right of the army. Heavy canonading and musketry had been heard from early dawn, indicating that a desperate battle was being fought, and information had been passed along the line that it was resulting in disaster to the right wing, which was being driven back in much confusion and with great loss.

In the meantime Rosecrans had formed a new line of battle, with the center and left wing on which the right wing fell back. Soon the confederates concentrated an attack on the new line, and the fighting became of a most sanguinary character.

The brigade was detached from Wood's division and ordered to the extreme right of the army, to meet and if possible repulse the enemy, who were making an advance which if successful threatened to be attended with most disastrous results. In executing this movement it was necessary to traverse nearly the entire field of battle. Notwithstanding the utter disorder and demoralization prevailing in this portion of the army, the brigade steadily pursued the way through this mass of defeat and confusion and formed in line of battle in the immediate front of the enemy and soon became hotly engaged; the battery supporting the 13th opened a rapid fire, but was soon ordered to fall back in consequence of the other regiments of the brigade passing to the rear, but soon again made a stand, opening its guns on the enemy then advancing rapidly in force. The other regiments of the brigade having been driven back by a largely superior force, left the 13th Michigan alone with the battery to contend against two brigades which had just defeated four of the other regiments, any one of which outnumbered the 13th. Colonel Harker, commanding the brigade, had fallen back with the retreating regiments, leaving Colonel Shoemaker in sole command. The confederates advanced on a run, cheering and firing, the battery throwing case and canister into their ranks with telling effect, but was unable to check the advance, and after losing several men and eight horses, and fearing a capture of his battery, Colonel Bradley fell back with a loss of two guns, one of which he spiked before leaving. The 13th

now alone confronted the enemy, who were then within musket range. Colonel Shoemaker had determined not to retreat without fighting, knowing that his regiment could be depended upon when the enemy came within short range and where every shot would tell, he opened fire upon them with most deadly effect, every shot telling to advantage. The advance of the enemy being at once checked, they retreated and took shelter behind a fence, lining it thickly with a large force, delivering a continuous line of fire into the 13th. Their fire was returned with so great precision and effect that they were held for a short time, but their line overlapping, the fire of the regiment did not cover, consequently that portion of the enemy's line not covered continued the advance, threatening to turn Shoemaker's right flank, when he retired in good order through a cedar thicket and took a new position. While in the act of forming his regiment he was joined by Colonel Harker, who, on expressing a desire that the position should be held until he could send reënforcements, left for that purpose. The enemy in front seeming disposed to advance, Colonel Shoemaker determined on attacking, and at once ordered a charge with a view to regaining his lost ground. His officers and men seemed confident of success and went in with a yell; as they emerged from the thicket they poured a volley into the Confederate ranks, evidently taking them by surprise. Confused by the bold advance and stunned by a severe fire delivered almost in their very faces, they scattered and fled without resistance, many throwing down their arms and others hiding among the rocks or behind trees, firing scattering shots. The 13th, taking advantage of this confusion, pursued and drove them some distance and into the woods beyond. In this affair the regiment recaptured the two pieces taken from Captain Bradley's battery, and took 68 prisoners.

The fierceness of this combat, close proximity of the opposing forces, and the deadliness of fire is shown in the killed and wounded of the 13th, which was over one-third of its entire strength, and this in a fire which did not exceed 30 minutes, the exact loss of the regiment being 35 per cent.

In Captain Bradley's report, made after the battle, in mentioning his movements on the 31st he says:

"I retired my battery and took a position five hundred yards in rear, and again opened upon the enemy with case and canister, who were advancing in force. After an engagement of five minutes I was compelled to retire my battery and abandon two pieces of artillery, one of which I had spiked (since removed), and sustaining a loss of one man killed, two wounded, and one missing; also, eight horses killed and three wounded. About this time Colonel Shoemaker charged the enemy with the 13th Michigan, driving them off the field and recovering the guns, and for which Colonel Shoemaker should receive full credit."

Colonel Culver, then major of the regiment, says:

"At the battle of Stone River the 13th supported the 6th Ohio Independent Battery; and early on the morning of the memorable 31st of December, 1862, our brigade was detailed by verbal orders of General Rosecrans and directed to go to the support of General R. W. Johnson, of McCook's corps, who was on the extreme right of the line, and was being forced back by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The order was promptly executed, and while getting into position we were attacked by the advancing columns of the rebel General Hanson's division, which we stubbornly resisted for fifteen or twenty minutes, when three of the regiments of the brigade retired in disorder, leaving the 13th to protect the battery. Our position was in a cotton field, without protection. We fell back about 300 yards to the edge of a cedar thicket, formed on the left of the battery, and delivered such a destructive fire that an entire brigade of the enemy were held in check for over thirty minutes; but we were again compelled to retire, losing *one-third* of the entire regiment, dead or wounded, together with two guns from the battery. We reformed again about 150 yards to the rear of the second position, and being opportunely

supported by the gallant 51st Illinois Infantry we made a dashing charge with the bayonet, broke and routed the rebel line, recaptured the two guns, took 150 prisoners, and defeated the purposes of the enemy on this part of the field, namely, getting possession of the Murfreesboro pike. On this field the 13th lost Captain Clement C. Webb."

Colonel Shoemaker, in his report of the part taken by his regiment in that great struggle, says:

"My report of the 5th having been made in great haste, was necessarily very brief, and for the better understanding of the movements of this regiment during the several days of battle, commencing on the 29th and ending on the 3d instant, submit the following: In the evening of the 29th, when ordered to cross the river, we were on the left, the 51st Indiana in the center, and the 73d Indiana on the right. My regiment commenced crossing as soon as our skirmishers were fairly on the other side. The skirmishers were Company A, commanded by Lieutenant Vanarsdale, and Company F, commanded by Lieutenant James R. Slayton. They drove the enemy rapidly, the regiment following quite closely upon them. When in line in the corn-field, after receiving the third volley from the enemy, we were ordered to fix bayonets and prepare to receive a charge of cavalry. As my regiment was somewhat in advance of the 51st Indiana, and my right covering their left, I moved my regiment to the left and rear, so as to connect with the 51st Indiana, but still leaving my left somewhat in advance, and in such a position as would have enabled us to enfilade any force which might charge the center. Our position was now a very strong one, being in the edge of the woods. Here we remained until ordered to recross the river. On the 31st, being in reserve, when our brigade was placed in position on the extreme right of the army, we occupied an open field in the rear of where the 64th and 65th Regiments of Ohio Volunteers and 73d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers were engaged with the enemy. When the battery retired we were ordered to fall back to the position we held when the enemy advanced upon us. When they opened fire upon us the other regiments of the brigade had passed by on our right to the rear, and we did not see them again until after the close of the engagement. My regiment was in line during the engagement, and delivered their fire with such precision and rapidity that the whole force of the enemy was brought to a stand at the fence in our front, and held there for at least twenty minutes, when their left, which extended considerably beyond our right, having advanced so as to make it apparent that they would soon turn my right flank, I gave the order to retire, but again formed the regiment within twelve or fifteen rods of the first line, when the enemy broke and retreated precipitately when charged by me.

"The 51st Indiana advanced only to within three rods of our first line, and then threw forward skirmishers. My regiment charged past the first line and to the right, down to near the fence, and full thirty rods in advance of our first position, overtaking and driving the enemy from the place where the guns were recaptured, which was to the right and in front of our first line of battle, to the houses in our front, and into the cornfield on a line with the houses. The artillery ceased firing a short time before we opened upon the enemy, and fell back out of sight, with all but the guns captured. The enemy broke up the guns of the dead on the first line of battle while they occupied it. A lieutenant whom we captured informed me that our fire was very destructive, and that their loss in wounded must largely exceed ours. On the 1st instant my regiment was exposed to a scattering fire all day, but was not actually engaged. At night we were ordered to the extreme front to protect the 6th Ohio battery, and lay on our arms all night. On the 2d inst., while supporting our battery, my regiment was exposed to a terrible fire from the artillery of the enemy, the number of guns playing upon us at one time being, as stated by Captain Bradley, eighteen. Though necessarily inactive, my regiment steadily maintained its position for over an hour, when one of our batteries commenced playing upon us from the rear. I then withdrew my regiment a few rods to the left to a less exposed situation. In the afternoon we crossed Stone river with our division, and remained there doing duty both Friday and Saturday night. On Sunday morning we recrossed the river and bivouacked near the hospitals."

Colonel Harker, commanding the brigade in which the 13th was serving, in his report says of the regiment at Stone river:

"The 13th Michigan, from their position, fired upon the enemy with telling effect, and having caused his ranks to waver, followed up the advantage with a charge, supported by the 51st Illinois, which had come to our relief. They completely routed the enemy. The 13th Michigan retook the two pieces of artillery abandoned by our battery, and captured 58 prisoners. For this act of gallantry Colonel Shoemaker and his gallant regiment are deserving of much praise."

Greeley, in "The American Conflict," says of the battle of Stone River:

"Bradley's 6th Ohio battery at one time lost two of its guns, but they were subsequently recaptured by the 13th Michigan." There was connected with the recapture of these guns an incident worth recording of Julius Lillie, orderly sergeant of company E. Harker's brigade, except the 13th Michigan, had been driven off the field with heavy loss; Bradley's 6th Ohio battery, attached to this brigade, retreated with a loss of two guns. The 13th Michigan, left alone, had nobly maintained their position until they had lost over one-third of their number and were about being surrounded. Colonel Shoemaker then ordered them to retire, but after moving them a few rods through quite a dense undergrowth, he re-formed them and ordered them to charge the advancing enemy, which they did, every man shouting and yelling like so many born devils. The rebels, ten times their number, not being able to see their strength for the intervening thicket, and supposing they had fallen into an ambuscade, broke and fled. The 13th pursued them entirely off the ground, over an open space into the woods fully half a mile from the place of the fright. The rebels fired as they retreated, but were so closely pursued they had no opportunity to form, and the 13th took over fifty prisoners besides recapturing the two guns belonging to Bradley's battery. As the regiment, every man on the full run, approached the guns, several men sprang forward to be the first to reach them, but Sergeant Julius Lillie outstripped all competitors, and as he reached them slapped his hand on one of the guns. At that moment a shot from one of the retreating rebels struck him in the right side, and, probably from the position in which he was standing, passing along without cutting the inner coating of his intestines, came out about eight inches from its entrance, causing, of course, an ugly wound. This was on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st day of December, and although the regiment was under fire every hour of daylight from this time until Saturday night, and slept every night on their arms on the battlefield, yet Lillie refused to leave his command and go the hospital, but remained with his regiment during the whole period, and would only allow himself to be relieved from duty after the enemy had evacuated Murfreesboro and victory was assured to our forces."

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union says:

"The smoke and excitement of the late bloody but victorious battle at Stone River has passed away, and most of the regiments that distinguished themselves have received their meed of praise from the press, but there is one regiment which deserves more than a passing notice. We refer to the 13th Michigan Infantry, belonging to Colonel Harker's brigade, Wood's division.

"Colonel Harker was ordered with his brigade from the left wing to support the right, and arrived in time to render efficient aid in checking the further progress of the rebel horde that had been so suddenly precipitated against McCook.

"This brigade was at once brought into action, the 13th Michigan being one of the regiments held in reserve. The overwhelming force of the enemy brought against the advance line drove them steadily back, when two guns belonging to the 6th Ohio battery were captured by the enemy. But they did not hold them long, as the 13th, which occupied a little cedar grove, was speedily formed and rushed upon the enemy yelling like hyenas, charged them, drove them from their position, retook the lost pieces of artillery and over one hundred prisoners.

"In the gallant charge the regiment lost about one-third of their active members engaged, but drove back a force outnumbering them at least ten to one.

"Great praise is justly due to this regiment for their unparalleled gallantry, both of officers and men, who are said to have fought like heroes during the day, and when night came and the roll was called, every man was 'accounted for.' They were either dead, wounded, or in the ranks. There were no stragglers from that regiment.

"The commander of that regiment, Colonel Shoemaker, is highly spoken of, not alone for bravery in leading his men to this gallant charge, but for the judgment and ability he displayed in the management of his men during the entire battle.

"Truly, the State of Michigan has reason to be proud of the troops she has sent out to defend the government and the Union."

The 13th was prominent among the brave regiments that breasted that fearful current of disaster on December 31st, which was sweeping away the Federal right. Its gallant services cannot be over-estimated. Fighting desperately, it aided much in turning the tide of affairs in favor of the Union army. When the roll of the regiment was called at the close of this sanguinary strife, none were missing except the dead and wounded.

The regiment had lost during the year 1862, fifty-one died in action or of wounds, sixty-six by disease, and had met the enemy at the following points: Shiloh, Tenn., April 7; Farmington, Miss., May 9; Owl Creek, Miss., May 17; Corinth, Miss., May 27; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31. Stevenson, Ala., August 31; Munfordsville, Ky., September 14; Perryville, Ky., October 8; Danville, Ky., October 17; Gallatin, Tenn., December 5; Mill Creek, Tenn., December 15; Lavergne, Tenn., December 27; Stewart's creek, Tenn., December 29; Stone river, Tenn., December 29, 31, and January 2, 3, 1863.

After the occupation of Murfreesboro the regiment was engaged in building fortifications at that place, and in scouting until the 24th of June, when in command of Colonel J. B. Culver, it advanced with the army on Tallahoma, being in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, and after the evacuation of that place by the enemy under Bragg, followed in pursuit as far as Pelham, at the base of the Cumberland mountains, whence it returned to Hillsboro, Tennessee, and went into camp at that place. It left Hillsboro on the 16th of August, when the army advanced into Georgia. On the 20th the regiment, with its division, arrived in the valley of the Sequacheo, after a march of sixty miles over the Cumberland mountains. Two days had been occupied in reaching the summit of the mountains, which here rise to the height of 3,000 feet, the roads being so steep and difficult that the guns, baggage, and ammunition trains had to be hauled up by hand. The division, having crossed the Tennessee at Shell Mound, moved on Chattanooga, and on the morning of the 8th of September that town was taken, the 13th being among the first to enter the city. It participated in the engagements of the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga, where going into the action with 217 officers and men, it lost in killed 14, wounded 68 (of whom 11 died), and 25 missing—total loss 107. Among the killed were Captains Daniel B. Hosmer, Clark D. Fox, and Lieutenant Charles D. Hall.

Colonel Culver in his report says:

"On the afternoon of the 18th the regiment was ordered to deploy as skirmishers along the Chickamauga to the right of Lee and Gordon's Mills, where we were warmly engaged by the enemy's skirmishers who were supported by a section of artillery. We held this position until about 12 M., when we were recalled to join our brigade and division that had been moved about one mile to the left of Lee and Gordon's Mills. We executed the movement on the double-quick, with the thermometer 90° above. The battle was raging furiously on our front and flank; we formed our lines under the enemy's fire, and were immediately ordered to charge the exultant rebels who were forcing back a part of the brigade. The charge was executed in a handsome manner, and checked their advance, but at a fearful sacrifice of life, and notwithstanding the enemy made several determined efforts to dislodge us, we held the position until night."

During the month of October, 1863, the regiment was on duty in the trenches before Chattanooga. It had lost during the year 51 died in action or of wounds, 66 died of disease, and had met the enemy at Eagleville, Tenn., January 20; Pelham, Tenn., July 2; Lookout Valley, Tenn., September 7; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 10; Chickamauga, Tenn., September 12, 18, and 19; Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 26.

On the 5th of November, the regiment, with the 21st and 22d Michigan Infantry, and the 18th Ohio Infantry, was organized into a Brigade of Engineers, and assigned to duty at Chattanooga, being attached to the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. The regiment participated, on the 22d, 24th, and 25th, in the battle of Chattanooga (or Mission Ridge). During the months of December and January, 1864, it was stationed on the Chickamauga,

engaged in picket duty and cutting logs for building warehouses at Chattanooga. Having reënlisted 173 on the 17th January, it became a veteran regiment, and received orders on the 5th of February to proceed to Michigan, and on the 12th arrived at Kalamazoo. Its members here received a furlough for thirty days, at the expiration of which the regiment again went into rendezvous, and on the 26th took its departure for the field, having received, while in the State, over 400 recruits. It arrived at Chattanooga on the 20th of April, and during the following months of May, June, July, August, and until the 25th of September, it was stationed on Lookout Mountain, engaged in the construction of military hospitals. On the latter date the regiment was relieved from duty as engineers, and was assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, but before joining its brigade, participated in the pursuit of the rebels under Forrest and Roddy, in North Alabama. Returning to Chattanooga on the 17th of October, it remained there a few days, and thence proceeded to join its brigade, which it reached at Rome, Ga., on 1st of November, 1864, and on the 3d was at Tilton, when, in command of Major W. G. Eaton, it received orders to proceed to Rome, where it remained until the 7th, when it joined the army of General Sherman at Kingston, and was assigned to 2d brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, and formed a part of the general army that "marched down to the sea." The regiment, with its brigade, reached Savannah on the 16th of December, and was on duty in the trenches before that city until the 21st, when the enemy evacuated the place. On January 17th, 1865, the regiment moved forward with the army on the march through the Carolinas, and was engaged at Catawba River, S. C., February 28th, and at Averysboro, N. C., March 16th, and again at Bentonville on the 19th, where it fought the enemy the entire day, sustaining a loss of one hundred and ten killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed was its commanding officer, Colonel W. G. Eaton, who had been commissioned Colonel to rank from February 23d.

After the death of Colonel Eaton Colonel Culver was recommissioned and assumed command of the regiment retaining it until its muster out.

Pending the negotiations attending the surrender of Johnson's army the regiment was stationed on the Cape Fear river, twenty-six miles south of Raleigh, and on the 30th of April it started with the army homeward, reaching Richmond on the 7th of May, and Washington on the 19th, and on the 24th participated in the grand review of General Sherman's Army at the National Capital. The regiment remained in camp near Washington until the 9th of June, when, in command of Colonel Culver, it proceeded via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 15th. It was mustered out of service on the 25th of July, and on the 27th arrived at Jackson, Michigan, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The engagements of the 13th were at Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Owl Creek, Miss., May 17, 1862; Corinth, Miss., May 27, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Stevenson, Ala., August 31, 1862; Munfordsville, Ky., September 14, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Danville, Ky., October 17, 1862; Gallatin, Tenn., December 5, 1862; Mill Creek, Tenn., December 15, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., December 27, 1862; Stewart's Creek, Tenn., December 29, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 29, 31, 1862, January 2, 3, 1863; Eagleville, Tenn., January 20, 1863; Pelham, Tenn., July 2, 1863; Lookout Valley, Tenn., September 7, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 10, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 12, 18, 19, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863;

Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 26, 1863; Florence, Ala., October 8, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 17, 18, 20, 21, 1864; Catawba River, S. C., February 28, 1865; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

The regiment had borne on its rolls 2,084, and had lost 390, being made up as follows: Killed in action, 3 officers and 40 men; 1 officer and 30 men died of wounds, and 2 officers and 314 men of disease.

"Oft may the tear the green sod steep,
And sacred be the heroes' sleep,
Till time shall cease to run."

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"We will rally for our country,
And for human freedom, too;
And bravely meet the traitors,
'Neath the old Red, White, and Blue."

The 14th Regiment was organized and rendezvoused at Ypsilanti, under the direction of Colonel Robert P. Sinclair, of Grand Rapids.

The muster in of the regiment was accomplished on the 13th of February, 1862, having on its rolls 925 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Robert P. Sinclair, Colonel, Grand Rapids. Robert W. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Pontiac. M. W. Quackenbush, Major, Owosso. Edward Batwell, Surgeon, Detroit. Frederick W. Sparling, Assistant Surgeon, Detroit. David B. Harbaugh, Adjutant, Detroit. William M. Ferry, Jr., Quartermaster, Grand Haven. Thomas B. Dooley, Chaplain, Corunna.

A. Captain, Morgan L. Gage, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Joseph Schefnicker, Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, John C. Lind, East Saginaw.

B. Captain, Thomas C. Fitzgibbon, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Patrick Walsh, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Nicholas Devereaux, Marshall.

C. Captain, James Mackey, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Arthur E. Magill, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, John Van Stan, Detroit.

D. Captain, James J. Jeffries, Lansing. First Lieutenant, Gillman J. McClintock, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, Cyrus F. Jackson, Owosso.

E. Captain, Alpheus M. Beebe, Lansing. First Lieutenant, C. C. Goodale, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, Daniel Wait, Owosso.

F. Captain, Edward S. Nixon, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Casper Ernst, Nunica. Second Lieutenant, Calvin C. Porter, Grand Rapids.

G. Captain, John L. Donnelly, Monroe. First Lieutenant, John T. Donahugh, ———. Second Lieutenant, Charles R. Bush, Lansing.

H. Captain, Richard Beahan, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, Thomas Higgins, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Campbell Montgomery, Detroit.

I. Captain, Frank Powell, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, John P. Foster, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Alfred A. Parker, Pontiac.

K. Captain, John Kelley, St. Johns. First Lieutenant, Charles B. Rose, Westphalia. Second Lieutenant, Tobias J. Sherlock, Detroit.

The ladies of Ypsilanti gave a flag to the regiment a short time before it left the State. On one side a figure of Justice, by its side an eagle holding in its beak an American flag, the folds of which were gracefully thrown around the figure. On a scroll is written in gold letters, "We came not to war on opinions, but to suppress treason."

The affair occurred at a review of the regiment by Governor Blair and staff. Professor J. M. B. Sill, on behalf of the ladies, in a characteristic speech, delivered the flag, to which Colonel Robert P. Sinclair made an appropriate

reply. In 1864 it was returned to the ladies by a committee of officers selected by the regiment for that purpose.

The 14th, in command of Colonel Sinclair, moved from Ypsilanti on the 17th of April following, having been detained in the State on account of delay by the U. S. in payment of the regiment.

It was ordered to the Western Army, and took up its line of march via St. Louis, joining the army at Pittsburg Landing soon after the engagement at that point.

It was in General Pope's army in the advance on Corinth, Miss., and during part of April and the entire month of May participated in the siege of that place, and on May 9th was engaged with the enemy at Farmington.

CAMP FARMINGTON, MISS., }
May 11th, 1862. }

Colonel R. P. Sinclair:

I deem it no breach of military etiquette or discipline, that I call to your notice a brave and gallant officer of your command. My excuse therefore is, that having fought on the 9th of May detached from his command, with the eye of no superior officer of your command upon him to give him credit due his courage and ability. I refer to captain Thomas C. Fitzgibbon, Company B, 14th Michigan Infantry. Near the close of the fight on the 9th inst., in an hour of severe trial, he fought his way to our lines and reported to me for orders. He had his company perfectly under control, cool and in good order, showing them brave men relying with confidence on a brave officer. Approaching us he said he "*wished to fight as long as any man fought,*" asking to be assigned to position. His courage and self-control in that trying scene I refer to was splendid and won my heart.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Col. commanding 26th Ills. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FARMINGTON, MISS., }
May 16th, 1862. }

Colonel Loomis, of the 26th Illinois regiment, having reported to me the gallant conduct of Captain Thomas C. Fitzgibbon in the battle of the 9th instant and deeming it my duty to reward courage and bravery on the battle-field, it is ordered that the subjoined letter be published to the regiment as a tribute to the bravery, courage, and ability of Captain Fitzgibbon, company B, and placed upon the records.

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR,
Col. commanding 14th Mich. Inf.

After the evacuation of Corinth the regiment moved with Buell's army along the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was afterwards stationed at Tuscumbia, Ala., and on the 1st of September joined in the famous race of Buell and Bragg for Louisville, Ky. The regiment was however halted at Nashville to aid in holding that important point.

In October it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2d division (Jeff C. Davis's), 14th corps, in which it served during the entire war.

On the 1st of November following it participated in an engagement with the enemy at Lavergne, capturing a fort, routing the 32d Alabama Infantry, and taking a hundred prisoners. During the same month Nashville was threatened and the regiment was ordered outside the town where it had a severe but successful engagement with infantry and cavalry, and on December 8th met the enemy at Brentwood, having a severe engagement.

The regiment, then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Quackenbush, Colonel Sinclair and Lieutenant Colonel Davis both having resigned on account of ill-health, was stationed at Stone River, Tenn., in November and part of December. On January, 3, 1863, it participated in the battle at that place, having marched through mud and in rain from Nashville, 30 miles, the night previous.

It was stationed at Franklin, Tennessee, from the 8th to the 14th of March, 1863, commanded by Colonel Henry R. Misner, Captain U. S. Army, who had been commissioned as Colonel, having relieved the cavalry force there. With its division it moved to Brentwood on the 8th of April, and held the line between Nashville and Franklin. Returning to its old camp at Nashville on the 3d of July, it was ordered to relieve the force at Franklin.

On the 27th of that month Company C of the regiment, in command of Captain James Mackey, with some other troops, being in pursuit of the notorious guerrilla band under Dick McCann, surprised and captured him, together with a portion of his force, at Weam's Springs.

From the Nashville Union:

"On Tuesday night last, pursuant to orders from Colonel Mizner, a company of mounted infantry of the 14th Michigan, under command of Captain James E. Mackey, met an equal force of cavalry belonging to the 1st Missouri regiment, under command of Captain Clifford, at Hillsboro, and proceeded together to Weam's sulphur springs, thirty-five miles from this post. Information communicated to Colonel Mizner, and by him sent to headquarters at Nashville, left little doubt as to the certainty of McCann's whereabouts. Captain Mackey's mounted infantry were in the advance, and at early morn on Wednesday trailing the guerrillas. Arriving at Weam's residence, a plan of attack was arranged, when it was determined that a dash should be made upon the premises and 'Spring House,' a ball-room close by. McCann's men were laying siege to a hearty breakfast; their horses were in the stables; they themselves were unconscious of the presence of an enemy, when the mounted infantry and cavalry approached. The advance guard dashed fiercely up the hill, shouting frantically, and received the first fire from four of Dick's men, who were on the lookout in the road in front of the house. The Federals returned the fire, wounding the whole four, and giving chase to the remainder, who in their efforts to reach the stable, were now cut off by Captain Clifford's force, which had then come up. McCann himself, seeing his moment of preparation for a fight had passed, resolved to escape, and ordered his men to 'scatter through the woods,' when a soldier of Mackey's command, Sam Dunning, ordered him to halt and surrender, which he did reluctantly, remarking to Martin W. Culp, the cavalryman to whom Dunning had given him in charge, 'I could have shot you if I had thought fit, but I would be committing murder.' Fifteen of his men, among whom was a brother of his, were captured also, the remainder escaping through the dense forest. On approaching Captain Mackey, McCann endeavored to conceal his rank—a star on his left breast—and on being asked who he was, gave his name as Johnson. The captain saw immediately that in his prisoner he recognized the oft-described features of Dick McCann, and said: 'You can come no games on me; you are Dick McCann.' He replied, 'Yes sir; I am Major J. R. McCann, and I am your prisoner.' He and his men were lodged in jail in this town on Wednesday night, and were sent under guard to Nashville Thursday afternoon."

On the 6th of September the regiment was ordered to be mounted, and eight companies were sent to Columbia, provided with Spencer rifles, revolvers, and a complete outfit of cavalry equipments, together with a section of light artillery. After being mounted, and up to November, this regiment captured 12 rebel officers, 285 enlisted men, and 85 guerrillas—among the latter some of the most notorious in that section.

During 1863, and up to November, besides Stone river, it met the enemy at Weam's Springs, Tennessee, July 27th, and at Lawrenceburg on the 4th of November, and had lost three died in action or of wounds, forty-four of disease, while ten had been reported as missing in action.

Of the affair at Lawrenceburg a dispatch dated Nashville, November 4th, says:

"Major Fitzgibbon of the 14th Michigan Cavalry (mounted infantry) with 120 men, met at Lawrenceburg, thirty-five miles beyond Columbia, the combined forces of Cook, Kirk, Williams, and Scott's rebel cavalry, numbering 400 men, yesterday. After four desperate charges, resulting in a loss to the rebels of eight killed, seven wounded, and twenty-four prisoners, they retreated. None killed on the Federal side, and but three wounded. Major Fitzgibbon had a horse killed under him. Among the rebel prisoners are one Captain and two Lieutenants."

Another report says a forage train of General Bragg was captured, together with the guard, and sent to camp.

On the 1st of November, 1863, the regiment was employed in garrison for the posts at Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., and in guarding the railway between those towns. It constructed, during this and the following month, at Columbia, fortifications and a pontoon and railway bridge. A large number of rebel officers and soldiers were captured by the regiment, and the country for miles around was freed from lawless bands of guerrillas which had infested it. Numbers of the inhabitants were induced to take the oath of allegiance. Union meetings were held, and a loyal press inaugurated, while the regiment was stationed at Franklin and Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 38.

The General commanding compliments the officers and men of the 14th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers.

The late brilliant scouts through Lawrence, Giles, and Maury have done credit to our arms, and taught the people of that section that our flag is carried by men who mean that it shall be respected.

The General commanding feels assured that every portion of this command will emulate the energy, zeal, and gallantry of this regiment.

By order of
R. S. GRANGER, *Brigadier General.*

W. NEVIN, *Captain and Asst. Adj't General.*

On the 4th of January, 1864, the 14th became a veteran regiment, 414 having reënlisted, and on the 21st of February, companies C, F, G, I, and K, started for Michigan, where they received the usual veteran furlough, at the expiration of which they again proceeded to the front, and relieved the remaining companies of the regiment, who started for Michigan on the 21st of March. On their arrival in the State they were also furloughed for thirty days, and then returning, reached Nashville on the 16th of May.

At Columbia, on the eve of the 14th returning to the State on their veteran furlough, the citizens held a public meeting, at which complimentary resolutions were passed thanking Colonel Mizner and his officers and soldiers for their valuable services in that section of the State, and also for their uniform good conduct and courtesy to the citizens while stationed there.

Much dissatisfaction prevailed in the regiment after its return to the field from "veteran furlough," owing to the fact that it had been equipped and serving as "mounted infantry" for some time prior to its reënlistment, and that it should continue as a mounted force was held out as an inducement to veteranize and which was considered as a condition of reënlistment, as appears from the following correspondence with General Thomas, but which on returning to the field was totally ignored. But notwithstanding this breach of contract the regiment served faithfully and gallantly until the close of the war.

CAMP FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA.,
June 20th, 1864.

GENERAL,—At the solicitation of the officers and men of my command, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following facts: The 14th Michigan Infantry was detached from its brigade and ordered to Franklin, Tenn., then an outpost, in July, 1863. Having no cavalry at my disposal, and the character of my duties requiring continual scouting throughout the surrounding country, I was ordered by Major General Gordon Granger to mount my regiment from the enemy's country, which I did completely, cap-

turing some seven hundred horses, supplying my ambulances with horses without drawing one from the Government. I likewise secured many of the mules for my train, besides sending a large number of horses and mules to the quartermasters at Nashville. I was furnished by General Granger with complete cavalry equipments and revolvers, and in part with Spencer rifles. On the 5th of September following I was furnished with a section of artillery and ordered to extend my command to Columbia, twenty-three miles farther south, on the Alabama railway, there being none but Confederate troops between Columbia and Tennessee river. I improvised a battery organization from my regiment, supplied it with horses from the country, threw up an earthwork on an eminence in the skirt of the town, and with my regiment of five hundred men, and eighty detached men of other regiments manning the guns at Forts Granger and Franklin, held secure both posts and the line between until March last, supplying all troops passing through Columbia, gathering every pound of beef and forage from the country, constructing the pontoon and railway bridge near Columbia, scouring the country forty miles distant, ridding it of guerrillas who had threatened the destruction of the important railway bridges under my jurisdiction, and capturing two Confederate colonels, three lieutenant colonels, three majors, seven captains, seventeen lieutenants, three hundred soldiers, seven conscript officers, one hundred guerrillas, and causing more than five hundred citizens to take the oath of allegiance, with securities amounting in the aggregate to more than fifteen million dollars, resulting in enthusiastic Union meetings at both posts, the restoring of municipal law, and the establishment of a loyal press by the citizens. My duties during this period were certainly anything but "fancy" or "sinecure." On the 4th of January last I presented to my command the subject of reënlistment as "veterans" in all its details, and met with a general favorable response, provided the regiment remained mounted, but a positive universal refusal if they were to be dismounted. I could only say in reply that I would endeavor to keep them mounted. At this time not a man had been sworn, or had signed an enlistment paper. My regiment had been repeatedly complimented in general orders for its discipline, efficiency, and bravery, and I knew its course had been highly satisfactory to Major General Thomas. I therefore telegraphed to headquarters Department of the Cumberland, asking whether my regiment was to be dismounted, that I might act advisedly, and not mislead recruits. It had been ordered that my regiment should be furloughed by detachment, from the fact that I could not be relieved, and holding ten posts but half my regiment could be spared at a time. I received the following reply:

Chattanooga, January 10th, 1864.

To Colonel H. R. Mizner:

You will be permitted to accompany first detachment of your regiment to Michigan, leaving command at post as you proposed. It is not intended to dismount your regiment.

W. D. WHIPPLE, *A. A. G.*

I immediately communicated this telegram to my officers and men, who appeared perfectly satisfied; and during the month of February four-fifths of those eligible were mustered into service as veterans, some of the enlistment papers, however, bearing date January 4th for uniformity, and in ratification of expressions on that day. On the 21st of February I proceeded to Michigan with half my regiment, put out my posters for mounted infantry, and obtained all my recruits for mounted service, securing a number of men who had already intended joining cavalry regiments. During March, and while in Michigan, the order of Lieutenant General Grant was promulgated dismounting mounted infantry, though some exceptions were made by him. I had no opportunity of conferring with General Grant before he went to Virginia, and Major General Thomas, regarding the order as imperative, could not help me, though it was his desire to do so is shown by the following, addressed to Major Fitzgibbon, in command during my absence:

Chattanooga, March 14th, 1864.

To Major T. C. Fitzgibbon, 14th Michigan Infantry:

If General Grant will send official notice to these headquarters that an exception may be made regarding his orders, your regiment will be left in the saddle.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, *Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.*

My regiment is now on foot. A number have deserted, and an intense dissatisfaction is daily manifest. Some of the men, not mustered for various causes, now refuse to be mustered. My men decline receiving any further installment of bounty, and desire to return the installment already received. They claim that they have been deceived into the service, and asked to be remounted or released from their enlistment.

The 14th Michigan Infantry was an independent organization under the authority of the War Department, and the original enlistment of most of the men expire during September, October, November, and December next.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Col. 14th Mich. Inf'try.

On the 21st of May the regiment failing in being remounted was ordered to proceed to Bridgeport, and thence moved by forced marches to Dallas, Ga., where, joining the army under General Sherman, on the 4th of June, the regiment participated in all the active movements of the campaign until the fall of Atlanta. It was engaged at Kenesaw mountain on the 15th of June, and on the 5th and 6th of July it charged and drove the rebels from their rifle pits at the Chattahoochee river, capturing a number of prisoners. Its casualties in the latter engagement were nine killed and 35 wounded. On the 7th of August the regiment assisted in taking two lines of rebel works, and driving the enemy from the field, killing and wounding a number, and taking 92 prisoners, suffering a loss of 8 killed and 27 wounded. In this affair Lieutenant Joseph Kirk was mortally wounded and died next day.

From a correspondent covering operations of the regiment in front of Atlanta:

"Five companies—C, under Lieutenant Finn; E, Captain Ernst; F, Captain Nixon; G, Lieutenant Witherspoon; H, Captain Higgins—were sent on the skirmish line under Major Fitzgibbon. The night was intensely dark and rainy, requiring the men to be very vigilant against the night attack and 'surprises' which 'fighting Hood' endeavors to take profitable advantage of. As was anticipated, the attack or feint was made at midnight, and to thwart its designs the Major ordered that not a single shot be returned, thus leaving the enemy ignorant of our whereabouts, dreading which and not knowing our strength, they abandoned their purpose on our front, but by their shouting and firing succeeded in stampeding a Tennessee (Federal) regiment, that connected on our right, thus exposing our whole line and army. The Major promptly remedied the flagrant and cowardly act by throwing out Captains Nixon's and Ernst's companies as flankers, and sending word back to the commander of the Tennesseeans that if he opened fire on *his* men he would turn and annihilate every ——. He informed Colonel Mizner of the situation. The Colonel sent him companies K and B, under Captain Harbaugh and Lieutenant Davis, which were held in reserve. Light skirmishing was maintained throughout the day (following), when an order from the General commanding came, directing that the skirmish line should advance and push the enemy. Immediately with the order came Colonel Mizner with the remaining companies, and picking up the reserves came on the skirmish line, directed the Major what to do, and telling him he would support him. The five skirmish companies were then deployed, Witherspoon on the left and Ernst on the right, and while the advancing line was breathlessly awaiting the word forward, the melancholy sight was seen of giving away long treasured relics of friends and loved ones at home, watches, rings, likenesses, and other valuables, to those detailed to guard camp. The command 'forward' given, the whole line moved cautiously, stealthily toward the rebel line (the men stooping as does an experienced hunter when stealing on his game), from which was poured a chopping fire. 'Charge! double quick!' gave us possession of the works, five men of the 6th Florida, and the bleeding carcass of their commander's horse. Perfecting his alignments and swinging his right, our commander, finding his left hotly pressed, sent a messenger to Lieutenant Witherspoon to ask if he needed help or could hold his line, when that gallant and impetuous young officer responded in a manner not consonant with the teachings of those who scrupulously adhere to the 'thirty-nine articles,' 'Tell the Major,' said the Lieutenant, 'that I can hold my ground against the fires of hell or Hood.' The Colonel was now at our heels with his reserves well in hand, and taking a view of the second line of the enemy asked the Major if he thought he could take them. 'If you order me, Colonel, I will try,' was the thoughtful answer. Forward again we go, and receive the full fire of the 66th Georgia, as also that of three pieces of artillery. The struggle for the second was more obstinate and determined than the first rebel line, but after a desperate encounter of twenty minutes, Captain Higgins fiercely assaulted and penetrated their center and was quickly followed by Finn and Witherspoon on the right and left, who not only crumbled their flanks but killed and captured thirty-seven of the enemy, among the killed and wounded two officers, one of whom, a Lieutenant Ross, was one of the handsomest-looking young men I ever beheld. Nature, it would seem, had cast him in a mold of model manly beauty, and passing over his bleeding body I could but mourn the dire necessity that compelled our murderous meeting. In his breast-pocket he carried the likeness of a graceful-looking, handsome girl, to whom he said he was engaged to be married. He gave her likeness, his letters, and money to Adjutant Foote, who was directed by the Major to see the noble youth carefully sent to the rear. The rebel captain died instantly, being shot through the eye by one of company C.

"The major, perceiving that the enemy were panic stricken, determined to take advantage of their fear, and pushed them closely to third line. Finding that our Tennesseeans had broken on his right (we were on the right flank of the army, and our object was to turn the rebel left flank and wheel to the rear of Atlanta) he informed the colonel, who moved on his right to protect him. Our lines were again reformed in a ravine that ran parallel with the rebel line in our front, and all being ready, forward we go again. Our entire brigade was now in our rear to follow up and entrench, and hold what ground we could take. Advancing upon the crest of the hill, the enemy opened upon us with canister and shell. The fight was fierce, terrible, and obstinate, when the Ohio regiments on our left were broken, and fled a short distance to the rear, exposing our flank to a galling fire. The major begged, prayed, expostulated, cursed the Ohioans to hold their ground, but in vain. Their officers bravely struggled against the surging tide; when the colonel, seeing the major's condition, sent him two more companies, K and F, who steadied his wavering left, and gave him time to reform. Company G, being on the left, was enveloped and swept back by the Ohioans. Witherspoon, infuriated at this unfortunate mishap, flung himself against the rebel charging line, which had taken advantage of the 'break,' and a hand to hand encounter followed. Corporal Pat Sands, who, it will be remembered, was outlawed for breaking a man's nose while on veteran furlough in Detroit, singled out his man, and both raising their pieces, fired, and though within ten feet of each other, missed their mark.

"Pat then resorted to the weapon that 'never missed fire,' planted a fierce blow of his 'bunch of fives' on the rebel's smeller, felled him to the earth, and made him prisoner. Higgins and Witherspoon were out of ammunition, and fixing bayonets, nobly held their ground until they were relieved by Companies D and B, Captain Meyers and Lieutenant Davis commanding. In this struggle we captured over fifty of the rebels, and drove the rebel gunners from their battery. One company (A, Captain Donahue) only remained to the Major as a support, and now the whole line advanced again in as fine order as if on dress parade. Captain Meyers, with eight of his men, had reached the enemy's works, and unable to retire to the main line, begged to be rescued. Now came the fiercest struggle of all. The Colonel threw himself on the right center of his regiment; the Major still clung to the terrible left, and 'Forward—charge!' rang out in a voice that was heard above the crash of musketry.

"The whole brigade, drawn up in battle line in our rear, watched us with that painful, choking suspense which is only known to those who, with the longing of the hungering and thirsting watch for food and drink, hope for the success of their struggling comrades, The rebels raise their usual fiendish cry, and are met with a wild, defiant shout. Lieutenant Gifford gallantly presses them on the center with his platoon of Captain Harbaugh's company, and Captain Donahue, coming up at a moment when the scale was balancing, rescues Meyers, while Companies B and C, under Davis and Finn, keep the dread artillery silent and in their possession. Two rebel columns now move toward us, and seeing the hopelessness of a struggle against such odds, the Colonel orders us to face to the rear and reverse, and hold the rebel works over which we had just passed. The huzzas of our brigade, and 'bravo, Michigan!' now greet us, and sending our dead and wounded to the rear, calmly and coolly await the attack, supplying our men with the ammunition of the prisoners. We had scarcely got matters righted when on they came, cheering, shouting, and shooting. But our tearing 'fire! fire!' drove them back, leaving us more of their killed and wounded to care for and bury. Night now set in, and proudly and gladly did we surrender our ground to Colonel Chill, of the 16th Illinois. All our superior officers are uniting in their praises of the 14th Michigan, and we feel that we have fairly won their praise and confidence."

Participating in the flank movement around Atlanta, the regiment, in command of Colonel Mizner, on the 1st of September, charged and carried a line of rebel works at Jonesboro, capturing four pieces of artillery and caissons, a rebel general and staff, the colors of the 1st Arkansas (rebel), and 300 men. The loss of the 14th was two killed and twenty-eight wounded. On the 28th of September the regiment moved to Florence, Alabama, to check the advance of the rebel cavalry under Forrest, but did not become engaged. On the 31st of October it was resting at Rome, Georgia, and had lost during the year, fourteen died in action or of wounds, and twenty-one of disease.

Following are extracts from the official report of Colonel Mizner of the part taken by his regiment at Jonesboro:

"Moving steadily forward with fixed bayonets at 'right shoulder shift,' first at quick

time, then at double quick, my men without pause or hesitation leaped upon the rebel works, not having up to that moment fired a shot or raised a shout. Upon gaining the works which were filled with the enemy, our colors gallantly planted by Sergeant Steiner, they opened upon them a most deadly fire, upon which Brigadier General Govan surrendered his command and sword to 1st Sergeant Patrick Irwin, who was first inside the works. It was impossible to stay the fire of my men, who swept through the entire line of works, until finding myself unsupported on the left, I halted, Brigadier General Govan, several other officers, and a large number of men having been passed to the rear.

"It is due to my officers and men to say that they were the first in, and swept through the works, capturing eight pieces of artillery with caissons well supplied with fixed ammunition, shooting and bayoneting the artillerists at their guns in the act of firing, the ground being literally strewn with small arms.

"This statement I am prepared to substantiate, having passed all the other regiments upon my right and left, upon the double quick, the troops upon my right and left entering the works after my men were in full possession of every piece of artillery, one gun being turned upon the enemy by Lieutenant Gifford of my regiment. My entire command behaved so gallantly, it would be almost invidious to particularize. Yet I have to mention the capture of the colors of the 1st Arkansas by Lieutenant Witherspoon and Sergeant Smith of Company A. The colors were in possession of their color bearer and three others, when Lieutenant Witherspoon dashed upon them and demanded their surrender. Sergeant Smith advanced to his support, killing one in the act of firing upon Lieutenant Witherspoon, and capturing the remaining three. There were indeed many acts of individual gallantry upon the part of the officers and men.

"My advantage was derived from advancing rapidly, without firing or shouting, and reaching the works almost unobserved. My men continued firing until night closed upon us, supplying themselves with rebel ammunition, threw up works and established pickets in coujunction with regiments upon my right and left, and replenished this morning, so that I left the ground with the standard allowance, not having to draw a cartridge from the ordnance officer. The dash of my command was so impetuous, and their fire so destructive that my casualties are but two men killed, three officers and twenty-five men wounded."

"Memoranda of Colonel Mizner. Captured colors marked as follows:

"'In the center, "1st Arkansas Regiment." Battle marks, Manassas, Evansport, Shiloh, Farmington, Tuscumbia Creek, Bridge Creek, Perryville, Richmond, Ky., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Liberty Gap, Ringgold Gap.'"

"The statement of General Govan, of Cleburn's division, and his officers, at the headquarters of Major General Davis, was as follows:

"'This is the first time our lines were ever broken. The 14th Michigan broke our lines and were the first troops to enter our works. We did not know they were coming until they were right upon us, and when they entered there were no other troops within seventy-five to one hundred yards of our works. Our lines being broken and flanked, we surrendered.'"

On November 1st, 1864, the 14th, in command of Lieutenat Colonel Grummond, and still in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 14th corps, broke camp at Rome, and commenced the grand march with Sherman to Savannah via Kingston, Atlanta, and thence through Milledgeville, destroying many miles of railroad; reaching Savannah on the 16th, it lay in front of that city until the 21st, when the enemy evacuated the place. At that point the regiment remained until January 20th following, when it moved forward with the army on the march through the Carolinas, reaching Sister's Ferry on the 28th, where it remained ten days, assisting in repairing the roads on the opposite side of the Savannah river, which had become impassable. Having crossed the river on the evening of February 6th, the march through South Carolina was commenced on the 8th. Moving on what is called the Augusta road, the regiment proceeded onward; crossed the Salkehatchie, South and North Edisto, Broad, Catawba, and Big Pedee rivers, arriving at Fayetteville, N. C., March 10th, having lost on the march, up to this time, twenty-two men, captured while foraging. Reaching Cape Fear river, it was crossed on the 12th, the enemy's rear guard picketing along a small stream, about one mile distant, over which there was a high bridge, the plank of which had been removed by the enemy. On approaching that point, it was found to be held on the oppo-

site side by two regiments of cavalry. The 14th Michigan was ordered to push forward and drive the enemy from his position, and establish the line one mile in advance. The night being very dark, the men were obliged to cross in single file on the timbers. They pushed across very rapidly, however, and engaged the enemy, driving him over two miles, capturing his camp and a large quantity of forage, killing one and taking two prisoners. The regiment established its line and remained there until the 14th, when it was relieved by the advance of the 1st division. On the morning of the 15th the march was resumed. Skirmishing with the enemy was kept up the entire day and until 10 o'clock next morning, when he made a decided stand near Averysboro, and a severe battle ensued. The 1st brigade, 2d division, of which the 14th Michigan formed a part, was ordered immediately to the front, and placed on the extreme left of the line, having to cross a deep and wide ravine in getting into position. The brigade was formed in two lines, the 17th New York and 14th Michigan composing the first line, and the 10th Michigan and 60th Illinois the second. The first, advancing under a severe fire, gallantly carried the first line of the enemy's works, taking a number of prisoners, but the enemy becoming heavily reinforced, and after repeated attempts to carry the position, strongly supported by the second line, the men behaving exceedingly well, it was found impossible to dislodge him; the brigade held its position until next morning, when the enemy abandoned his works, the regiment losing in the engagement 22 killed and wounded, including two officers wounded. Resuming the march again early on the following morning, skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear until the 19th, when he made a most determined stand near Bentonville, behind a large swamp, with strong works thrown up in his front. The brigade, in which was the 14th Michigan, was placed in position on the extreme right, and succeeded in throwing up temporary works. About noon, the regiment being on the right of the brigade, the enemy, keeping up a severe and continuous fire on the left, soon commenced on the right, evidently feeling for a weak point, and in a few minutes, after moving in heavy masses in double quick, the regiments on the skirmish line, on his advance, falling back and passing to the rear. He made five desperate charges on the works.

> "While on the few defenders close
> The rebels with redoubled blows,
> And twice driven back, yet fierce and fell
> Renew the charge with frantic yell."

When he made his last charge, the men of the 14th Michigan were kept under cover until the enemy approached within thirty yards, when it promptly poured into his massed ranks a most terrific and destructive fire, which was continued for about twelve minutes, and before he could recover from its effects the regiment jumped over its works and charged him, taking as prisoners, unhurt, one general officer, thirty-two officers of all grades, from Colonel down, and two hundred men, together with thirty-eight wounded, and next morning burying in the field seventy-two. In the charge the regiment captured the colors of the 40th North Carolina, and six hundred stand of arms, the flag being taken by Private Geo. W. Clute, of I company, from a rebel lieutenant. After the prisoners had been sent to the rear the line was rectified with the intention of pushing forward and capturing the enemy's works. But at that time firing was heard directly in the rear, accompanied by that yell peculiar to the rebels, and at that moment a courier gave information that the enemy was

in the rear. The command was instantly faced by the rear rank and moved back in the direction of the works. But while advancing it was discovered that they were already occupied by the enemy, having three stand of colors planted on the embankment, the rebels cheering loudly and demanding a surrender. The command still advancing opened fire on them, and then the 14th Michigan charged the works and carried them after a short hand to hand fight in which the enemy lost heavily. He retreated in confusion, leaving the ground covered with his dead. In the charge one colonel, ten officers of other grades, and one hundred and twenty-five men were taken prisoners, and the colors of the 54th Virginia captured, the regiment losing five killed and three officers and nineteen men wounded and one missing. The command then moved back to its original line when it was ascertained that the enemy had broken the line ocupied by the first division some distance to the left and two whole divisions had passed through and taken possession of the rear line of works, but were soon driven from it with great loss, and the brigade having moved farther to the left, filled up the gap in the first division and established the line again, when a strong skirmish line was thrown out in front and fighting ceased for the night. About 9 o'clock the next morning the skirmish line was pushed to within a short distance of the enemy's works, and from appearances it was judged that he was drawing off, when the 14th Michigan and 16th Illinois moved forward, and when within twenty yards of the works fixed bayonets and charged in double quick, carrying them with ease, taking one hundred prisoners and following up rapidly the retreating enemy for nearly a mile inside his works, where he made a stand and brought up a six-gun battery with two brigades of infantry, when the two regiments charged and took possession of the battery; but after a desperate fight of about forty minutes, being outnumbered five to one besides the artillery, abandoning the guns, the command was forced back about fifty yards, where it threw a traverse across a portion of the enemy's works and held its position, being one mile in advance of all the other troops. The 14th Michigan lost in the engagement two killed and one officer and twenty men wounded and four taken prisoners; the 16th Illinois losing fifty-four killed and wounded. Skirmishing continued during the remainder of the day, the regiment losing four wounded; next morning the enemy had disappeared. The regiment with its brigade then started with the army for Goldsboro, arriving there on the 23d of March. It remained in camp until April 10th, when it marched to Raleigh, skirmishing with the enemy's pickets the whole distance; from there it moved to Cape Fear River, and continued at that point until the surrender of Johnson's army, when it marched back to Holly Springs, thence to Richmond Va., reaching there on the 8th of May, and passing through that city towards Washington, D. C., arriving there on the 18th, and on the 24th participated in the review of General Sherman's army. The regiment encamped near Washington until June 13th, when it proceeded, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Grummond, via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence by steamer to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 18th, where it was mustered out of service on the 18th of July, reaching Detroit on the 21st, and on the 29th was paid off and discharged.

The services of this regiment during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns were so conspicuous as to attract the notice of the corps commander, General Davis, as evinced by the following letter, which is inserted on account of the

high authority of the writer, and the great compliment not only extended to the regimental commander but to the regiment itself:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, December 5, 1865.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR,—Whilst the government is conferring honors upon those who have distinguished themselves in the field, I hope it is not yet too late to ask attention of the Department to merits and service of Colonel Henry R. Mizner of the 14th Michigan Veteran Infantry (Captain 18th U. S. Infantry), who, up to the present time, seems to have been overlooked.

In his behalf, as an officer deserving promotion, permit me to make the following report of his services while under my command:

Colonel Mizner and regiment joined my command early in the campaign against Atlanta, and served with distinction to its close. This regiment was one of the best of the corps under my command, and on every occasion, where the enemy was met, invariably signalized its courage and discipline. In the assault of the corps on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, the colors of this regiment were among the first carried over the works.

Colonel Mizner had been long in command of his regiment, and beyond question, much was due his exertion and skill in promoting that excellent discipline and spirit of gallantry for which his regiment was conspicuous throughout the war.

Colonel Mizner's personal bearing on the field was no less conspicuous than that of his regiment. I take great pleasure in recommending this officer's claims for promotion by Brevet, to the Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major General.

The 14th was engaged with the enemy while in service at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., November 1, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1862; Brentwood, Tenn., December 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., January 3, 1863; Weam's Springs, Tenn., July 27, 1863; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., November 4, 1863; Kenesaw, Ga., June 25, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 5 and 6, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Florence, Ala., October 10, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 17 to 21, 1864; Fayetteville, N. C., March 12, 1865; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 20, 1865.

The enrollment of the regiment was 1,806, while its losses were 247, being one officer, 16 men died of wounds, 32 men killed in action, three officers and 195 men died of disease.

"Marked on the roll of blood what names
To Columbia's memory, and to fame's."

NOTES.—On one of the marches of this regiment the men were very much annoyed and embarrassed one day by two large wagon trains passing on a narrow road in opposite directions, the wagons frequently coming in collision. Two Irishmen, being very much perplexed and tired by being driven out of the road, sat down by the wayside, with others, to rest, and began discussing wagon-train collisions with much earnestness and vigor, each advancing his opinion on the subject in several arguments, without coming to any satisfactory result. Finally, one of them suddenly started to his feet, slapping his fist on his musket, shouting with much warmth: "Bedad, Patrick, I have it." "What's that?" says Patrick. "It's this," says he, "if ould Grant will give his attergraf that all trains make a dead halt till they pass, bedad that must stop it; de yecs see? don't yees know nothing?" "Ye're right," says Patrick: "We'll petishun ould Yelissus; he'll fight them out on that line if it takes till Patrick's day in the mornin'."

A soldier of this regiment having obtained leave to go a fishing, but luck failing him, caught none. Disappointed in this, he determined to return to camp with something, and concluded to secure one of a number of small pigs running at large in the vicinity of the fishing point; accordingly, he caught one, and attaching it to the string he intended to bring home his fish with, started for the camp. Aware that there was an existing order against bringing live stock into camp, he took much pains to get within the line of sentinels without being observed. He succeeded in this, but on the way to his tent, he was halted by an officer, when the following queries and answers were made: "Been a fishing, Mike?" "Yes, sur." "Caught any?" "Ne're a one." "Bad luck, Mike?" "Yes, sur." "But you brought in something?" "Ne're a heppoth." "Oh, yes, you have; and don't you know there is an order against bringing pigs into camp?" "Yes, sur." "Then, why did you do it?" "I didn't," says Mike. "You have," says the officer. "I haint," says Mike. "What is that behind you?" Mike turned around, and, in apparent amazement, exclaimed: "Be the hoky! some tief o' the wurld has tied that poor, innocent pig to my fish line!"

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Look to your arms, boys,
Your friends tried and true;
How the blood warms, boys,
The foe is in view."

Monroe was the place of the rendezvous of the 15th Regiment. It was recruited under the direction of Colonel John M. Oliver, of that place.

The organization of the regiment being completed, it was mustered into service on the 20th of March, 1862, and left its camp at Monroe, in command of Colonel Oliver, on the 27th of the same month, with 869 names on its rolls.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, John M. Oliver, Monroe. Lieutenant Colonel, John McDermott, Detroit. Major, Stephen Walsh, Saginaw. Surgeon, Levi M. Garner, Holly. Assistant Surgeon, Horace P. Woodward, Blissfield. Adjutant, James G. McBride, Monroe. Quartermaster, Michael Twoomey, Monroe. Chaplain, Thomas M. Brady, Detroit.

A. Captain, John H. Waterman, Burr Oak. First Lieutenant, William J. St. Clair, St. Clair. Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Snook, Burr Oak.

B. Captain, Richard Loranger, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Moses A. Lapoint, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, James G. McBride, Monroe.

C. Captain, R. F. Farrell, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John Considine, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John Stewart, Detroit.

D. Captain, Henry A. Peel, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Erastus A. Pratt, Howell. Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Bishop, Howell.

E. Captain, Austin E. Jaquith, Trenton. First Lieutenant, Augustus H. Phelps, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, Malcom Swayze, Port Huron.

F. Captain, Thomas M. Brady, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Malvin W. Dresser, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, James F. Adams, Monroe.

G. Captain, James J. Cicotte, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Stephen M. Richards, St. Clair. Second Lieutenant, Francis X. Solean, Monroe.

H Captain, George M. Boardman, Petersburg. First Lieutenant, Samuel P. Clark, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, Isaac N. Stout, Deerfield.

I. Captain, George A. Strong, Monroe. First Lieutenant, Henry F. Wallace, Corunna. Second Lieutenant, John Edwards, Corunna.

K. Captain, George W. Bowlsby, Monroe. First Lieutenant, George R. S. Baker, Blissfield. Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Barnaby, Monroe.

The destination of the regiment being the army then serving with General Grant in Mississippi, it reached Pittsburg Landing on the day before the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, and its participation in that action cost the regiment Captain George A. Strong, Lieutenant Malvin Dresser, and 31 men killed, and 1 officer and 63 privates wounded, with 7 missing.

From General McCook's official report, commanding 2d division, Buell's army:

"I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the conduct of Colonel Oliver and a portion of his regiment, the 15th Michigan. When my division was marching on the field, Colonel Oliver, at that time unknown to me, requested the privilege to place himself under my command. His regiment was attached to General Rosseau's brigade, and during the day was under the hottest fire, when he and his officers and men acted with conspicuous gallantry."

At the attack on Corinth, Mississippi, by the rebel force on the 3d and 4th of October following, the 15th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel McDermott, and then in the 2d brigade, commanded by Colonel Oliver, 6th division (McArthur's), formed the outposts of the Union army, and its pickets and skirmishers were the first engaged, its casualties in that affair being thirteen killed, thirty-two wounded and five missing. Up to November 1st it had participated in engagements and skirmishes at Pittsburg Landing, April 6th; Farmington, May 9th; siege of Corinth, from May 10th to 31st; Iuka, September 19th; Chewalla, October 1st; and on the 3d and 4th at Corinth.

Report of Lieutenant Colonel McDermott covering the part taken by his regiment at Chewalla and Corinth:

"We were stationed at Chewalla, a small post some nine miles from Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Attached to us was a company of cavalry commanded by Ford (53d Illinois), which was kept on duty night and day. We were always on the alert for any surprise. Our men were engaged night and day on picket duty and building breastworks. On Tuesday, 1st instant, from information received, I was informed that a large body of the enemy was advancing some eight miles from Pocahontas. I immediately reported the same to headquarters and advanced our pickets, and sent forward our cavalry scouts to ascertain if possible their force and report. They reported a large body advancing, of cavalry and infantry. I immediately reported to headquarters, packed up all baggage and property belonging to the U. S., and sent our trains forward on the Corinth road. On Wednesday morning, 2d instant, our scouts were driven in, wounding one man and two horses. I then reported the facts to headquarters and asked for reinforcements, which were promptly furnished, consisting of two regiments and two pieces of artillery under command of Colonel J. M. Oliver, commanding 2d brigade. He arrived about sundown and assumed command. During the whole afternoon our scouts and pickets were engaged in skirmishing, falling back slowly and contesting every foot of the way. About 10 P. M. we were ordered to fall back to an elevated spot about one mile from Chewalla, when we formed in line of battle, still keeping our pickets and line of skirmishers there. We rested on our arms all night. About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 3d, our advance pickets and those of the enemy came in collision at the Tuscumbia, they driving our pickets back to Chewalla, wounding two men and two horses. We had four companies out as skirmishers. We were then ordered to fall back to the junction of the road known as 'old Smith road.' There we learned that a large force of the enemy was approaching fast. We were then ordered to fall back to the road known as the 'Alexander road,' where we arrived about 5 P. M., our skirmishers still contesting every foot of the way. We formed line, were ordered to support one piece of artillery, sent out two companies as skirmishers for the night, and rested on our arms. About 5 o'clock next morning the firing was resumed between our pickets and those of the enemy. Our piece of artillery, after firing about seventeen rounds, was ordered to fall back, which it did. About ten minutes afterward we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order, taking a position on an elevated spot near the Memphis and Charleston railroad, arriving there about 8.15 A. M. We were then ordered into line to support two pieces of artillery (the 1st Minnesota). Twice during the forenoon the enemy ascended the hill on double-quick and both times were gallantly repulsed. We stood there under a hot fire until about 4 P. M., when the gun on our right gave way for want of ammunition, causing the regiment on the right as well as on the left to fall back. After retiring some two hundred paces, we rallied, and by the aid of Captain Clark, A. A. General to General Rosecrans, I succeeded in forming line with the 15th Michigan and a portion of the 14th Wisconsin. It was here that the following expression was used by the General commanding: '*Well may Michigan be proud of the gallant 15th.*' And after a spirited contest was forced to fall back to the camp of the 17th Wisconsin, when we again rallied; a contest ensued, wherein the enemy was nobly repulsed. We were then ordered to fall back to the Seminary to support a battery at that point, which we did, where we rested on our arms for the night. About 4 A. M. next morning (5th) the enemy opened on us a hot fire of shot and shell. About 8 A. M. we were ordered to the Seminary, where we remained the balance of the day.

About 7 P. M. we were ordered to be ready to march next morning at 3 o'clock, with three days' rations, in pursuit of the enemy. We did so, following them in close pursuit by way of Chewalla, Tuscumbia, Hatchee, and Ripley (taking many prisoners together with arms and equipage), where we arrived on the 10th, and were ordered back to Corinth arriving there on the night of the 12th. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and after marching a distance of sixty miles since the morning of the 10th through a drenching rain our men were much exhausted, but in the glorious victory achieved they lost sight of everything but the Union. We arrived at Corinth in good order. Our loss in this affair was thirteen killed, thirty-two wounded, and five missing."

November 2d, 1862, the 15th was ordered with its division to move from Corinth, where it had been stationed, to Wolf Creek. From that point the regiment proceeded to Grand Junction, November 19th, to serve as garrison and provost guard. It was also employed, while at Grand Junction, in guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad and in scouting after guerrillas.

The regiment remained at Grand Junction and at La Grange until June 5th, 1863, when it was ordered, in command of Colonel Oliver, to Vicksburg, Miss., with the 1st division, 16th corps, to which it had been attached since January 1st. Arriving at the mouth of the Yazoo, June 11th, the 15th proceeded up the river and disembarked at Hayne's Bluff. Having been attached temporarily to the 9th corps, it participated with it in the advance on Jackson on the 4th of July. The Big Black river was crossed on the 6th (this regiment leading), on rafts and by swimming, and until the arrival of the national forces before Jackson the regiment was engaged in skirmishing with the rebels. It participated in the movements of the 9th corps until the enemy was driven back across the Pearl river, on the 17th. On the 23d it began its march back to the Big Black. It was here attached to the 2d brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps. This corps having been ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, the regiment arrived at Memphis, Tenn., October 8th, and at Corinth, Miss., on the 17th. On the following day it proceeded to Iuka, where it remained until October 25th, and on the 1st of November it arrived at Florence, Ala.

Leaving Florence in command of Lieutenant Colonel Jaquith, November 2d, 1863, the 15th proceeded, via Fayetteville and Winchester, Tenn., to Bridgeport, whence, on the 16th, it marched to Stevenson, and on the 17th to Scottsboro, Ala. During the months of January and February, 1864, the regiment remained quietly in camp at that point.

Becoming a veteran organization, with 186 re-enlistments, the regiment left Scottsboro on the 17th of March, 1864, and arrived at Detroit on the 22d, where it was furloughed for thirty days, at the expiration of which time it again went into rendezvous at Monroe, whence it proceeded to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving there on the 4th of May. Encamping at Rossville, it moved from that place to participate in the Georgia campaign, taking part in the engagements that occurred during the movement on Resaca. On the 17th the command marched to Dallas, via Adairsville. Entrenching, it remained in its works, with occasional skirmishing, until the 1st of June, when it moved to near New Hope Church, and on the 5th to Ackworth. On the 10th the regiment, in command of Major F. S. Hutchinson, marched to Big Shanty, and on the 15th moved to the right of the line, and with its brigade supported a force which attacked and drove the enemy from their works. Marching on the 19th, the command moved to the right of the railroad facing Kenesaw Mountain, where it remained until the 25th. Moving to Marietta on the 3d of July, the regiment marched thence on the 4th, and on the 8th arrived at Nickajack creek, and entrenched in view of the enemy's works. Marching via

Marietta to Rossville, the regiment crossed to the south side of the Chattahoochee river on the 14th. On the 17th it moved to Cross Keys, and on the 18th marched towards Decatur, going into line of battle, though not becoming engaged. On the 20th it moved forward, via Decatur, several miles, and on that and the following day engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. The enemy attacked in force about noon of the 22d, and a severe engagement ensued, the regiment capturing two rebel battle-flags and 176 prisoners; its loss being four killed and six wounded.

Lieutent Colonel Hutchinson, commanding the regiment, says:

"On the 22d July, 1864, the regiment attached to the 15th A. C. The rebel army under General Hood, attacked the 17th A. C., which was on its extreme left, early in the morning in flank and in rear, driving it back and inflicting severe loss. At about 1 o'clock the 15th was ordered to fill a gap upon the extreme left of the corps, about one mile distant from the position it then occupied. The regiment moved on double-quick, and upon coming into line near the position indicated found it in possession of the enemy. It moved forward in line and struck the enemy upon the flank, capturing 17 officers, 167 men, and colors of the 5th Confederate Infantry, and 17th and 18th Texas Infantry (consolidated). This was the advance of two divisions who were massed in the wood but a short distance in the rear. The promptitude with which the movement was executed deterred the remainder of the force from making a forward movement, which, had it taken place, must inevitably have broken our lines, thus bringing great disaster upon our army. The flag of the 5th Confederate Infantry was forwarded to Michigan. That of the 17th and 18th Texas was presented by the regiment to Lieutenant Colonel William T. Clark, Assistant Adjutant General, Department Army of the Tennessee.

On the 27th the 15th proceeded to the extreme right of the army. While advancing in line on the 28th the enemy attacked and were driven off with heavy loss, their dead and wounded being left on the field. The casualties in the regiment during the action were 33 wounded. During the remainder of the month and until the 26th of August the regiment was engaged in the trenches before Atlanta, skirmishing almost daily with the rebel troops, Captain Charles H. Barnaby being killed in action on the 13th. On the 28th it moved on the Atlanta & Montgomery railroad, which, on the following day it assisted in destroying. On the 30th the regiment marched to the east side of Flint river, near Jonesboro, and entrenched. An assault made by the enemy on the 31st was repelled with heavy loss. On the 1st of September the skirmishers advanced and captured a number of prisoners at Jonesboro. Moving forward to Lovejoy's Station on the 2d, the regiment entrenched and there remained until the 5th, having continued skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th the command withdrew to Jonesboro. On the 8th it proceeded to East Point, where it remained during the month. Leaving that point on the 4th of October the regiment marched via Marietta, Altoona, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Lafayette, Summersville, and Galesville, in Georgia, and Little River, King's Hill, Cedar Bluff, and Carr Springs, in Alabama, and participated in the skirmishes and engagements that occurred during the pursuit of the rebel army under Hood, in Northern Georgia and Alabama, the regiment marching during this month 200 miles.

The 15th, serving in 3d brigade, 2d division, 15th corps, on November 1, 1864, left Cave Springs, Ala., and moved, via Marietta and Powder Springs, Ga., to Atlanta, arriving there on the 12th, where it remained until the 14th, when it commenced the march with the army of General Sherman to Savannah, which was continued without interruption until arriving at Clinton, where it had a slight skirmish with the enemy on the 20th, having three men wounded. On the 21st the march was resumed, arriving at the Ogeechee river December

13th, and remaining near Fort McAllister until the 27th. It then marched to Savannah, and encamped until the 14th of January following, when it embarked on transports for Beaufort, S. C.; arriving there on the 15th, it established camp within one and one-half miles of the city. Continuing at that point until the 27th, it then marched to Garden's Cross Roads, and on the 30th took up its line of march towards Orangeburg, arriving there on February 15th, when it marched to Columbia, and arrived there on the 17th, and on the 19th resumed the march to Cheraw, via Liberty Hill and Kelly's Bridge, reaching Cheraw March 5th, and on the 7th started for Fayetteville, N. C., which it reached on the 13th, and on the 14th marched for Goldsboro, and on the 19th was at Bentonville. The regiment was detailed on the 21st as guard to a supply train for Kingston, arriving there on the 24th, and returning to Goldsboro on the 28th.

Breaking camp on the 10th of April, the regiment, in command of Colonel Hutchinson, who had been promoted to the colonelcy to rank from January 14th, 1865, vice Oliver appointed a brigadier general, marched towards Raleigh, and arrived there on the 14th, remaining there until the 29th: it then took up its line of march for Richmond, Va., reaching there on the 6th of May, and marching for Washington on the 8th, arrived on the 21st, and participated in the grand review of General Sherman's army on the 24th. The regiment was encamped near Washington until June 1st, when it started for Louisville, Ky., via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arriving at that point on the 7th; on the 28th embarked on transports for Little Rock, Ark., reaching there July 7th, where it was stationed until August 21st, when it took transports for Cairo, and thence proceeded by rail to Michigan, arriving at Detroit on September 1st, where it was paid off and discharged.

The 15th met the enemy at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862; Chewalla,, Miss., October 1, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 11 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 25, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 20, 21, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Atlanta and M. R. R., Ga., August 29, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 2, 1864; Clinton, Ga., November 20, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864; Orangeburg, S. C., February 14 and 15, 1865; Congaree Creek, S. C., February 15, 1865; Saluda Creek, S. C., February 16, 1865; Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

The membership of the 15th was 2,371, and its losses 337, as follows: Killed in action, 2 officers and 48 men; 1 officer and 18 men died of wounds; and of disease, 4 officers and 264 men.

"Triumph and sorrow border near,
And joy oft melts into a tear,
Alas! what links of love that mourn
Has war's rude hand asunder torn."

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Come for your country! For all dear things, come,
Come to the roll of the rallying drum!"

The 16th, originally known as "Stockton's Independent Regiment," was organized at Camp Backus, Detroit, by Colonel T. W. B. Stockton of Flint, under direct authority from the Secretary of War, and took the field as such, the officers being for some time without commissions, but finally, in order to make their status legal, it was found necessary to have commissions from the State of Michigan for them, which they received. Numerical designation of the 16th Infantry was given the regiment at the same time.

This regiment, in command of Colonel Stockton, left for the field in Virginia on the 16th of September, 1861, with an aggregate of 761 officers and men on its rolls.

Before it left, the ladies of Detroit, through Mrs. Charles H. Dunks, gave the 16th, while in Camp Backus, a superb flag of the finest blue silk, inscribed thereon, "Stockton's Independent Regiment," with the State arms on one side, and on the reverse the arms of the United States, finely executed, on which was the motto, "Stand by the Union."

FIELD AND STAFF.

The Field and Staff of the regiment was made up of Colonel Thomas B. W. Stockton, Flint. Lieutenant Colonel, John V. Reuhle, Detroit. Major, Norval E. Welch, Ann Arbor. Surgeon, Isaac Wixam, Fentonville. Assistant Surgeon, William H. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y. Chaplain, William H. Brockway, Albion. Adjutant, Thomas E. Morris, East Saginaw. Quartermaster, Miner S. Newell, Flint.

The companies of the regiment were, as mustered into the United States service:

A. Captain, Thomas S. Barry, Detroit. First Lieutenant, George H. Swan, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, George Prentiss, Detroit.

B. Captain, Henry H. Sibley, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Guy W. Fuller, Ionia. Second Lieutenant, Morris B. Wells, Ionia.

C. Captain, Thomas C. Carr, Flint. First Lieutenant, Miner S. Newell, Flint. Second Lieutenant. Randolph W. Ransom, Flint.

D. Captain, Benjamin F. Fisher, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Theodore S. Mahan, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Gilbert R. Chandler, East Saginaw.

E. Captain, Robert T. Elliott, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Patrick McLaughlin, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Salter, Detroit.

F. Captain, James Defoe, Plymouth. First Lieutenant, William B. Roe, Plymouth. Second Lieutenant, Solomon P. Brockway, Albion.

G. Captain, George Myers, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Jacob Webber, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, Frank Eddy, Flint.

H. Captain, Stephen Martin, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Thomes F. Hughes, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John Long, Detroit.

I. Captain, Judd M. Mott, Alburg, Vt. First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Partridge, Bay City. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———.
K. Captain, Gustave Kast, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Lewis Webster, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Edward Hill, Detroit.

In February, 1862, a company was mustered into service at Detroit, with Kin S. Dygert as captain, known as "Dygert's Sharpshooters," which was designated on the rolls and records as the first independent company attached to the 16th, serving with the regiment until the close of the war.

The regiment encamped at Hall's Hill, Va., during the winter of 1861–2, and in command of Colonel Stockton moved to the Peninsula under McClellan in March following, and belonged to the 3d brigade, 1st division (then Porter's), 5th corps, in which it served during the entire war.

The 16th shared in the siege of Yorktown in April, and participated in the severe engagements at Hanover Court House May 27th, and at Gaines's Mills, June 27th.

Colonel Partridge (then a captain), in a brief account of the services of his regiment at Gaines's Mills, says:

"The regiment was formed in reserve about 8 A. M., and lay in that position under a heavy fire from the enemy's works until about 2 P. M., when he made a deperate charge several columns deep upon our lines. The 16th was now called upon to resist the charge, and went in at a double-quick under a very destructive fire from the rebel batteries, and drove them back to their former position. * * * In this action we lost many brave officers and men."

In this affair Colonel Stockton, commanding the 16th, had his horse shot, and being much debilitated, was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, where he was held in prison until August 12th following.

The regiment, then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Welch, was also in the engagement on July 1st at Malvern Hill. In August immediately following the Peninsula campaign it joined Pope's army at Fredericksburg, and in command of Major Barry fought at Bull Run August 30th. General Pope in his report, says of Porter's corps, in which the 16th was serving:

"The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left, and occupying the road to Centerville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about five o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming Fitz John Porter and driving his forces back on the center and left, mass after mass of his forces was pushed against our left."

Its casualties at Gaines's Mills were: Captain Thomas C. Carr, Lieutenants Richard Williams, and Byron McGraw, with 46 men killed, six officers and 110 wounded, and two officers and 53 men missing. At Malvern Hill, two men killed, one officer and 36 men wounded, with three missing. At Bull run (or Manassas), Captain R. W. Ransom, Lieutenants Michael Chittick and John Ruby, together with 13 men killed, four officers and 59 men wounded, with 17 missing.

The regiment, again in command of Lieutenant Colonel Welch, then entered upon the Maryland campaign under McClellan, and at the battle of Antietam was posted in support of the line of artillery, though not actually engaged.

Following are extracts from a report of Colonel Stockton, covering briefly operations of his regiment up to October 31st, 1862, and including the Maryland campaign:

"On the 10th of March, 1862, the 16th, with the division to which it was attached, left Hall's Hill, Va., where it had been stationed all winter, for Fairfax Court House to join the

Army of the Potomac, then moving towards Manassas. On its arrival at Fairfax it was ordered to Alexandria, and embarked there on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, and landed there on the 23d. After some weeks time the army moved forward towards Yorktown, where it arrived on the 5th of April. Here strong works were found and apparently large numbers of the enemy. Heavy cannonading was kept up for some days, and finally the place was regularly besieged. The 16th participated throughout, and on its evacuation was embarked for 'West Point,' at the head of York river. Thence, with the rest of the division, it marched to the Chickahominy in front of Richmond, arriving on the 26th April, and again participating in all the duties preparatory to crossing said river and attack on Richmond.

"On the 27th of May our division made a reconnoissance in force to Hanover Court House, some twenty-four miles, and had a severe fight with the enemy there, returning to our camp the second day after.

"On the 26th of June our whole force on the east side of the Chickahominy was ordered out to meet the enemy said to be advancing on our right flank. The battle of Mechanicsville was fought on this day, but Porter's division was not in it. The whole division was under arms and bivouacked near there on the night of the 26th. Early next morning the whole force fell back to the locality selected to meet the enemy, and where the bloody but disastrous battle of the 27th took place.

"It was here, at the repulse of my brigade, just at dark, that my regiment had to fall back, and (mostly owing to my debilitated health, and my horse having been shot) that I was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, where I remained until released on the 12th of August.

"In the meantime my regiment fell back to Harrison's Landing on James river, having, before arriving there, again participated in a number of battles, especially that at Malvern Hill.

"On the 14th of August my regiment moved with the army by land to Newport News, from whence it shipped to Aquia creek, marched to Fredericksburg, joined General Pope's army, was present and much cut up at Manassas, from thence retreated to Alexandria, where I again joined and took command of it on the 7th instant.

"General Butterfield being sick, I was assigned the command of this brigade, which was ordered to march on the 12th with the rest of the division to join General McClellan's army near Frederick, Maryland, to aid in driving the enemy's army from that State.

"We did not get up until the 16th, when we found the army near Sharpsburg, where the grand battle of the 17th was fought, in which we defeated the enemy after a long and bloody struggle. Our division was assigned the part of protecting or supporting the line of artillery, being drawn up in line, and posted immediately in rear. Our arms proving successful, we were not called upon that day, as we would had our batteries been attacked.

"On the 19th our division took the advance and pushed the enemy to the banks of the Potomac, but he made good his retreat just below Shepardstown. In fact they had consummated this the night previous. We are still here with the rest of the division, expecting orders daily to advance.

"I will further add that on the 20th our pickets here crossed the river and reported no signs of the enemy. A large body of cavalry with a portion of General Sykes's division, and the 1st brigade (Colonel Barnes commanding), and the 3d brigade (under my command) of Morrell's division, were ordered to cross and make a reconnoissance. The cavalry and the first two brigades had crossed, and I had just crossed with a portion of my brigade when the enemy were discovered advancing in large force, evidently intending to overwhelm us before other troops could be thrown over to our assistance. We were all ordered back at once, which was safely done as far as all were concerned except the 118th Pennsylvania, a new and inexperienced regiment, which was in the rear. It lost some few men, mostly wounded."

Leaving Harper's Ferry on November 1st, with the 1st brigade, on the 23d the regiment arrived at Falmouth, crossing the Rappahannock on the 12th of December in command of Lieutenant Colonel Welch, Colonel Stockton being in command of the brigade. On the 13th it participated with the army of the Potomac in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing three killed, thirty wounded, and eight missing.

Colonel Stockton says in his report:

"Our division, to which the 1st, 4th, and 16th Michigan belong, marched from our present camps on the morning of the 11th, and remained bivouacked opposite Fredericksburg, with other corps until the afternoon of the 13th when the attack having been begun, we crossed the Rappahannock by brigades, the 3d being under my command, into the town,

and were drawn up at 4 P. M. in line of battle just in rear, exposed even then to the shells and rifles of the enemy, which killed and wounded many of my brigade. The enemy were posted on the hills some 2,500 yards distant, an open and undulating plain intervening.

"Just before sundown (the 1st and 2d brigades preceding) the order to advance was given, with instructions 'to reach, take, and hold a ridge or hill some 500 yards in front of the enemy's works.' My whole line went briskly forward, and when we had reached an intervening crest, about half way, we became entirely exposed to view; the rebels opened upon us one of the most terrific showers of shell and musketry I have ever experienced. My whole line returned the fire and steadily advanced. It was here that our greatest loss occurred, but under all this there was no faltering, no hesitation, and we were soon at the ridge we were ordered to take, the enemy retreating to their rifle-pits and shelter behind a stone wall immediately under their batteries. The ridge scarcely afforded us any shelter, except by lying down. Soon after dark the firing on both sides ceased for the night and all was silence, except the groans and moans of the wounded and dying. During the night we sent in our wounded, but the dead were left as they lay, we having no means of burying them then. Orders were received during the night that we must hold this position until 10 A. M. next day, when the 9th army corps, under General Willcox, would make a general attack, when we would be either retired or instructed to 'go in.'

"As soon as the day dawned the rebels opened fire from a gun on our extreme left with shell. It only fired three shots when, from some unknown cause, it ceased and did not fire another cannon all day, greatly to our relief and safety, for had they continued they surely would have shelled us out; the first shell exploded immediately over us, wounding a number; the other two did not explode, but struck within twenty feet. The enemy's riflemen, however, were ever on the watch, and if a man exposed himself he was instantly fired at. They had complete range, and no one could leave or approach us. Thus we all, both officers and men, passed the whole day, lying down in the mud close under the ridge, returning the rebel fire only occasionally, for our orders were 'not to fire or bring on an engagement until the contemplated attack should commence,' and it was deemed prudent, as I afterwards learned, not to make any further attempts; we had to await darkness before we could move or return, which we did at 10 P. M., when I sent in all my wounded, buried all the dead, and then marched into town, where we bivouacked in the streets. Remained there all the 15th, when it was determined to evacuate; my command was then sent back and relieved about 12 o'clock at night. This was done to deceive the enemy. About 3 A. M. my command silently withdrew. All this time our forces were recrossing the river, and when all were over my brigade at double quick brought up the rear, got safely over, and the pontoon bridges were withdrawn—all done before the enemy suspected the maneuver, and without losing a man. We returned to our former camping ground, where we now are."

The regiment crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and from the 2d to the 5th of May, 1863, was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, with a loss of one killed and six wounded.

Captain Edward Hill, of the regiment, in a communication says:

"In this affair, on the morning of the 3d, when the 11th corps had been paralyzed, broken up, and scattered by Stonewall Jackson's troops, and the 5th corps, then under Mead, were being hurried into position to, if possible, stay the rout, Mead ordered General Griffin, commanding the 1st division, to sieze and hold a small eminence to the right of the Chancellorsville House, towards which the victorious troops of Jackson were pushing in large force and with great rapidity. Griffin, with an alacrity to obey for which he was ever noted, and with a thorough knowledge of the fidelity and metal of his men, selected for this duty from the 2d and 3d brigades the 4th and 16th Michigan Infantry Regiments. In five minutes their line of battle lay across the ridge. In a moment more Mead's headquarters flag was borne past Griffin's front. 'Have you placed the regiments in position, General?' says Mead, hurriedly and anxiously. 'I have,' says Griffin. 'Are they troops on whom you can depend?' questioned Mead. 'General,' says Griffin, '*they are Michigan men.*' 'But,' said Mead, 'will they hold their ground?' 'Yes, General,' said Griffin, emphatically, '*they'll hold it against hell;*' and they did. Behind that battle line the shattered remains of the 11th corps sought refuge and shelter, and at its threshold their bloodthirsty pursuers found a wall of fire, beyond which they did not pass."

Marching with the army in June, on the 21st it was engaged at Middleburg, in command of Colonel Welch, capturing from the enemy a piece of artillery,

with 19 officers and men, with a loss on the part of the regiment of 9 wounded, including Captain Judd M. Mott, mortally, who died June 28th following.

Extracts from reports covering the affair at Middleburg, Colonel Welch says:

"In reporting the part the 16th Michigan Infantry bore in support of the cavalry on the on the 21st instant, I have the honor to state that the regiment under my command led the brigade under command of Colonel Strong Vincent, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the march to Middleburg, breaking camp at 3 A. M. After taking the position assigned to us about a mile beyond Middleburg, I was ordered to throw out two companies as skirmishers, using Company A, Captain Swan, on the right, and a company of sharpshooters, Lieutenant Burns, from the left of the regiment for that purpose, and advanced them three or four hundred yards, at the same time connecting my regiment per order, with a small squadron of cavalry on the left of the main road. At this time the fire from a battery the enemy had planted on the right of the road on a hill some twelve or fifteen yards to the front was annoying the cavalry in the rear and our battery; we were ordered forward that our skirmishers might pick off the gunners and silence it if possible. The regiment advanced rapidly through the woods a quarter of a mile, when, coming to an open field in full sight of the battery and the enemy's line of skirmishers who were strongly posted behind a stone fence, it halted. Throwing the right of the line of skirmishers well forward into a house and some out-buildings, the enemy's skirmishers were soon dislodged and commenced falling back, at which moment the whole line was advanced and the regiment ordered forward at double-quick to gain a stone wall about four hundred yards from the enemy's battery. It was here that Captain Judd M. Mott fell, severely if not mortally wounded, gallantly leading his company, cheering his men forward by word and deed, and doing his whole duty. As soon as our advance in line of battle was discovered by the enemy they attempted to save their battery, but were only partially successful, as they left one piece, a Blakesly rifled gun, with two horses attached, capsized, one horse wounded, the other not. Lieutenant Powers, Company A, with Sergeant Keene, were first at the gun, but passed on, pressing the enemy's skirmishers in great confusion. Lieutenant Cook, Company A, liberated the unwounded horse and sent him to the rear by Private John Neview, Company A, and shot the wounded one. Lieutenant Cook had just finished liberating the horse and was standing by the gun when a squad of cavalry rode up, also four or five cavalry officers, and all rode away again before Lieutenant Cook left the gun. I am thus explicit because I understand the capture of the gun is claimed by the cavalry, who were certainly half a mile in the rear of the line of skirmishers and over a quarter of a mile in rear of the regiment.

"The regiment immediately advanced, deployed in line, following its skirmishers, varying its march by supporting at intervals sections of Tidball's battery, and at other times ahead of the artillery, connecting as far as practicable upon the right and left with the 20th Maine and 44th New York Volunteers. Company A being out of ammunition, was relieved by company B, Captain Fuller and Lieutenant Graham.

"Upon arriving at Goose Creek we found the enemy's skirmishers strongly posted on the opposite bank, behind stone walls and other protection. Captain Fuller sent for a company of cavalry to charge the position, but they were driven back with some loss and confusion. Captain Fuller then charged the bridge and position with his company, capturing four prisoners and killing three, besides wounding some that made their escape; a little farther on capturing two more with two wounded officers, Captain T. J. Gordon, Company B, and Lieutenant Peter H. Thorp, Company H, 13th Virginia Cavalry, and two attendants, privates of same regiment. Company B was here relieved by company G, Lieutenant Eddy, being out of ammunition. Special credit is due to the sharpshooters' company attached to the regiment. Their fire was murderously accurate, killing and wounding a great many. The first officer killed by them was a Captain J. W. Houston, 1st North Carolina Cavalry, a member of the North Carolina legislature, the regular nominee for the Confederate congress from his district, and a prominent politician. The company only ceased to be effective when its ammunition was gone.

"The regiment advanced to within a mile of Upperville with skirmishers deployed, when they were withdrawn and joined the regiment. It was then ordered to be ready to support a battery now standing in column. This ended the active operations of the day as far as we were engaged and about six o'clock were ordered to the rear, about three miles from Upperville, into bivouac, returning to camp on the afternoon of the 22d.

"In directing my line of skirmishers Adjutant R. W. Jacklin was of great assistance, and displayed marked ability and bravery. Captain Fuller is deserving of much praise for the gallant manner in which he conducted the skirmish line and pushed the enemy at every point where he could reach them. Every officer I had did his duty well."

Colonel Strong Vincent, 83d Pennsylvania, then commanding the 3d brigade, says in a report to the division commander:

"I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I moved to Middleburg during the morning of Sunday, and at 7 A. M., under the direction of General Pleasanton, commanding the expedition, took the position on the left of the cavalry of General Gregg's column, on the Ashby Gap road.

"The dismounted men of the enemy were in position on the south side of the road, behind a series of stone walls running at right angles with it, the cavalry in the fields, and a battery of six guns placed near the road on the left. A belt of woods, some 200 yards, marked their position.

"Under orders from General Pleasanton to advance at least one regiment of infantry, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Welch, commanding 16th Michigan, to push his regiment forward and dislodge their carbineers.

"At the farther end of the woods his skirmishers opened fire briskly.

"Again General Pleasanton directed the infantry to advance in greater force, and I sent in the 44th New York, Colonel Rice commanding, and the 20th Maine, Lieutenant Colonel Connor commanding (Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain and Major Gilmore being absent, sick), with directions to press the enemy hard and to pick off the gunners from his battery. At the same time I directed Captain Woodward, commanding 83d Pennsylvania, to move rapidly through the woods to our left, keeping his force concealed, and the instant he had passed the stone wall to emerge and take the enemy in flank and rear. The movement was entirely successful. Finding their position turned, the enemy fled in confusion, and the 16th Michigan, under the lead of Lieutenant Colonel Welch, advanced at the double quick on the right, and gallantly compelled them to abandon one piece of their battery—a fine Blakely gun.

"Moving in conjunction with the cavalry, we drove them from this position to other stone walls immediately in rear, dislodging them at each attack, until we pushed them across Crummel's Run. Here they made a sharp resistance, and opened an artillery fire, from which we suffered. Our artillery responded to them, and here, as throughout the day, abundantly evinced our superiority.

"Fording the stream, my skirmishers, in conjunction with those of the cavalry, soon flanked their stone wall line again and had them on the *run*. Thus the fight continued with the same tactics on the part of the enemy, the same orders from General Pleasanton to dislodge them, and the same success in driving them for a distance of nearly four miles. At Goose Creek they again took advantage of a stone wall commanding the defile and bridge through which we must pass, and opened a volley on the head of a column of cavalry just preparing to charge.

"Under directions from General Pleasanton to clear the position, I ordered the 83d Pennsylvania to carry the bridge on the run, and the skirmishers of my entire line to ford the stream and turn the enemy's flank. The skirmishers of the 83d Pennsylvania pushed into the stream, and the line of the 16th Michigan, led by Captain Fuller, gallantly rushed over the bridge and up to the stone wall under a severe fire, dislodging the enemy, and capturing a number of prisoners, officers and men. The enemy fled in confusion, followed by our cavalry, who drove them repeatedly from one position to another from this point into and beyond Upperville. The charges of the cavalry, a sight I had never before witnessed, was truly inspiriting, and the triumphant strains of the bands as squadron after squadron hurled the enemy in his flight up the hills and towards the Gap gave us a feeling of regret that we, too, were not mounted and could not join in the chase. As fast as the tired condition of my men would permit, we proceeded to Upperville and took position, under General Pleasanton's directions, in support of the artillery until 6 P. M., when we were relieved by Colonel Tilton, commanding 1st brigade.

"General Pleasanton then left it to my choice whether I should return to Middleburg that night or camp at a prudent distance in rear of Upperville. I determined upon the latter course, and at noon of Monday reported with my command to the general commanding at Middleburg.

"Among the casualties, I regret to say, is Captain Mott, of the 16th Michigan, who was severely if not fatally wounded in the gallant charge of that regiment upon the battery."

A special correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"General Meade has highly complimented Colonel Vincent's brigade for the handsome and gallant manner in which the troops deported themselves in the recent reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap. Not a saber was drawn by the cavalry until arriving four miles beyond Middleburg. The infantry dislodged the enemy from behind stone wall fences, drove them from the bridge crossing Goose Creek, and captured the Blakely gun. As far as

Upperville our infantry led the cavalry, when, exhausted after their thirteen miles' march, much of it on double quick, and being out of ammunition, the cavalry were obliged to lend a helping hand.

"A company of the 4th cavalry attempted to take the bridge referred to, but a volley from the enemy sent them back in confusion.

"'Give me the horses to mount twenty-five men and I'll take the bridge,' said Captain Fuller of Michigan (16th Michigan).

"'Can't do it,' was the response he received.

"'Then I'll take the bridge any way,' he replied; and he did take it, killing three men and capturing nine prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Welch was among the first to reach the enemy's battery, when his men seized the Blakely gun. He was recklessly brave throughout.

"When Colonel Vincent gave the order to charge on the battery it was not in precise military phrase, but 'stop that damned battery howling,'—an order of such terse meaning and intelligibility as to be looked for from such a man."

The 16th, in command of Colonel Welch, who had been promoted to the colonelcy, to rank from May 18th, vice Stockton, resigned, now entered upon the Pennsylvania campaign, and by a series of forced marches, with its brigade and division reached Gettysburg on July 1st, and on the 2d, 3d, and 4th participated in that great engagement in which the 5th corps took so prominent a part, the regiment losing Lieutenants Butler, Brown, William H. Borden, and Wallace Jewett and twenty-one men killed, with thirty-four wounded and two missing.

"On to the Round Top! cried Sykes to his men;
On to the Round Top! was echoed again;
On to the Round Top! said noble Steve Weed;
Now comes the hour for Southron to bleed."

In the struggle for the possession of Little Round Top Vincent's brigade became heavily engaged. It was composed of the 16th Michigan, 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania, and 20th Maine. The importance of securing a position on this hill was evident to commanders in both armies, and several commands had been ordered forward to take possession and hold it, when soon a severe struggle ensued. Vincent's brigade with Hazlett's battery, with the 100th Ohio and 40th New York supporting, rushed to the peak of the hill. The rugged, rocky face of the eminence rendered the advance of artillery almost impracticable, but by an almost superhuman effort the cannon were dragged up by hand and hurriedly placed in battery behind breastworks of stones thrown together on the spur of the moment, affording but a feeble and unreliable defense. The possession of this point was taken in the very nick of time, for Hood's Texans were then climbing up its craggy sides, hand over hand as it were, clutching rocks and roots, forcing their way upward against showers of leaden bullets and bristling bayonets. It was a deadly strife, with hand to hand encounters, clashing bayonets, clubbed muskets, and rough stones dug in desperation from the face of the rough hillside. This almost unparalleled struggle was heroically ended by a gallant charge of the Union troops which swept the rebels from the hill, and Round Top was saved.

From the "American Conflict" is taken the following:

"Sickle's new position was commanded by the rebel batteries posted on Seminary ridge in his front, scarcely half a mile distant, while magnificent lines of battle, a mile and a half long swept up to his front and flanks, crushing him back with heavy loss, and struggling desperately to seize Round Top at his left. Mead regarded this hill as vital to the maintenance of our position, and had already ordered Sikes to advance the 5th corps with all possible haste to save and hold it. A fierce and bloody struggle ensued, for the enemy had nearly carried the hill before Sikes reached it, while Humphreys, who, with

one of Sikes's divisions, had been posted in the morning on Sickles's right, was in turn assailed in front and flank and driven back with a loss of 2,000 out of 5,000 men.

The fighting at this point was of a most terrific and bloody character, in which the 16th had a full share.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune mentions the brigade as follows:

"While this main battle, involving two-thirds of both armies, had for its object the possession of Sickles's false line, an episodical combat had taken place upon the scythe-handle itself, more limited but more furious. When, at the beginning of the fight, the Texan line overlapped the left of Sickles's, and burst across the Devil's Den, there were no Union soldiers on either of the Round Tops, only a group of signal-men and General Warren, the Chief Engineer, on the Smaller Knob. The rebel column looked up amazed. No troops peered over to oppose them. Lonely and frightened, the little bunch of signal-men flung their mysterious messages through the blue air. But the natural grimness of the gnarled mountain seemed of itself to intimidate the arrested Texans. Like a fortress dismantled it rose, piled high with natural masonries, and on its granite ramparts oaks of a hundred years waved darkly. The signal colors were no more than tulips, as they blew to and fro on its deserted profile. Its flanks were wild ravines, like the lairs of satyrs and goblins. Before this northern hill the tangle-haired Texans shrank an instant, looking up through powdery countenances. Then, with a yell, they moved up among the bowlders and quarries, threw their sharpshooters into shelves of outcropping shale and hollow rhomboids of gneiss and green stone, and at the crest of Little Round Top, their artillery, far behind, hailed showers of shell and ball.

"It was a terrible instant. With the Round Top lost, the Union position would be a scythe without a handle, a man one-armed and one-footed; the destruction of the whole army was positive. Already the signal flags were folded; the signal men were retreating.

"'Stay!' cried Warren, 'you are the army now. Wave your flags, as if they stood in line of battle, and you ten were ten thousand.'

"They shook down defiances—that handful of impotent telegraphers—and raised a cheer out of their forlornness that was like a dying comedian's laugh.

"For a moment the Texans wavered; they closed up column and advanced more slowly, anticipating a desperate defense.

"Just then music burst through one of the gorges, and the tread of men came in from the rear. They wore blue uniforms. They were marching to the peach orchard to reinforce Birney. Warren galloped down, his dark Indian face almost bloodless. 'I must have a brigade,' he said. 'I take the responsibility of detaching you, General Vincent! Out yonder we may be repulsed; here we should be destroyed.'

"The brigade of Vincent faced left and ran up the hill with a will. The plain, morass gorge, and farther woodside as they looked over, was full of advancing, deploying, flanking columns of gray. A huzza they flung over their bristling bayonets as they boldly advanced down the declivity, and simultaneous volleys poured upward and downward. Hazlitt, the gunner, came also at Warren's command. His battery would not budge on the rock-strewn hight. The horses could not keep their balance up the almost vertical places, with the dead weight of 30-pounders below them. Pioneers with frenzied blows leveled the oak trees; they charged the bowlders and blew them to pieces; they made a roadway as speedily as a housewife sweeps a stair. Then to every gun lines of men put their sinews and shoulders. Lever and shovel cleared the path. A flying battery indeed, it went hawking into the clouds, and when it screamed from its eyrie, the line of battle flags waved like the pinions of its young. Warren was away for reinforcements. Vincent shouted, 'Aim, men! We must hold fast here though we all perish.'

"'Aye! Aye!' came in the niche between the volleys.

"Now the strong mountain groaned to see the blood they spilt down his face. He grew into a volcano, palpitating, smoking, running over with fire. Great seams of blaze zigzagged down his cheeks. His eyes were shot through with shells. Into the oaken tangles of his hair men climbed like battle-panthers, and, mortally shot in their perches, leaped out with a yell of rage.

"Steadily, deadly, murderously, the Texans, column after column, wound up the ledges. Vincent's ammunition was failing. His men robbed the cartridge boxes of their slain comrades. They rolled the boulders down, and half way to the base stabbed and parried with cold steel. Side swords were crossed. Heads opened to scabbard cuts. The devilish things that were done half way to heaven on that scarred knob will haunt it a thousand years. The hot battery quaked over all through its natural granite embrasures. Line after line driven back, new columns of yelling savages leaped upward.

"Men of Maine, Michiganders, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians hurled them back. From a series of charges the enemy's attack resolved into a volleying rest, lying upon their faces. A cry ran through the Union line almost plaintive in its poverty:

"'The ammunition is out.'

"Then said young Chamberlain, of Maine, a boy-faced college professor:

"'Men! our only hope is in the steel; charge with me!'

"Like the swooping out of the clouds of a flock of blackbirds, gold-daggered, upon the files of corn, the lumbermen and watermen of Maine whistled down the precipices, the rebel lines were swallowed, as if the ground had opened, into the gorges behind the Devil's Den, and Round Top was saved to the Union, of which it became the keystone, indeed, on this decisive day of blood.

"Standing now on Round Top, who can revive all the strong or beautiful episodes that were written on the scorched parchment of this landscape; the tenderness, the atrocities, the forgivenesses, the lonely agonies, the crying on deaf men to help and blind men to have mercy. A hundred and fifty thousand fighting men represent the population of the greatest city. Set this city afire, loosen the jails and dens of it, make fiends howl in the flames for lust or fly in despair, send charity and heroism upon bold and noble errands, and you have superficial battle. What noble hearts ceased to beat at Gettysburg and got no fame; what awful crimes were committed and got no infamy. Dropped into the century and the republic, the good and the evil that fell that day were but as the poisons and the sweets that ripen in the purple apple."

July 5th the regiment engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Williamsport, Md., on the 11th. It crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 17th, and on the 23d was at the battle of Wapping Heights, though not actually engaged. Participating in the movements of the army in October, on the 10th it crossed the Rappahannock, recrossed on the 11th, and as skirmishers advanced to Brandy Heights, but did not become engaged. Falling back with the army, on the 23d it marched to Auburn, where it remained until November 1st. The total number of miles marched by this regiment, from station to station, between November 1st, 1862, and November 1st, 1863, exclusive of marches on picket duty and reconnoissances of minor importance, was eight hundred.

The 16th remained in camp near Three Mile Station, on the Orange and Alexander railroad, until the 7th of November, when it again moved forward with the army. During the movement to the Rappahannock the regiment, in command of Major Elliott, participated in the capture of the enemy's works on the left bank of that stream, losing three in wounded.

A correspondent says:

"In the engagement of the 5th and 6th corps at Kelly's Ford, the regiment, with its brigade, in which was the 1st and 4th Michigan, took a part. While the affair was in progress, a portion of the regiment, in command of Captain Hill, saw that a favorable moment had arrived for a charge upon a fortified point in its front. But he was without orders, and to attempt it under such circumstances was hazardous, and what was still more serious his men were nearly without ammunition. But still the favorable moment was not to be lost, and he, determined to trust to the cold steel and bravery of his men, ordered an advance. The men 'charged with a yell,' and some of them with such a yell as only Wolverines could give.

"Hearing this, the batteries ceased firing, and the contest became purely a hand-to-hand fight. The brave men of the 6th corps, who had advanced on the right, easily scaled the works at that point, and had scarcely entered before the skirmishers of the 5th corps as bravely entered on the left. Our men once in the fort, the contest was soon over. The enemy broke and fled in all directions by which they could reach the river, firing random shots as they went, which took effect alike on friend and foe. Many plunged into the water and were shot while attempting to cross to the south bank of the river. Others, upon reaching the river, threw down their arms and surrendered.

"The loss of the 16th was only three wounded; the 1st and 4th suffered no loss."

It subsequently encamped at Kelly's Ford, where it remained until the 26th November when, in command of Colonel Welch, it participated in the move-

ment across the Rapidan to Mine Run, serving as guard to the wagon train. On the 1st of December it recrossed the Rappahannock, and on the 2d went into camp. Having reënlisted 294, the regiment was again mustered into service on the 24th of December, and on the 2d of January, 1864, it started for Michigan, arriving at Detroit on the 9th. It was here furloughed for 30 days. On the 9th of February the regiment reported at the rendezvous at Saginaw City, and on the 17th left for the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to the same brigade, division, and corps, and in which it served during the entire war. It went into winter quarters near Bealton Station, where it remained until the 1st of May, when it marched to Brandy Station. Engaging in the campaign of this year, on the 4th the regiment, in command of Major R. T. Elliott, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. On the 5th it was detailed to guard the wagon train at Wyckoff Ford. On the 6th and 7th the regiment participated in the battle of the Wilderness, without loss on the 6th, but on the second day losing 35 in killed and wounded. On the morning of the 8th the regiment proceeded by a forced march to Spottsylvania C. H. During the evening of the 8th, while attempting to cross an almost impassable swamp, a portion of the regiment was attacked, the enemy making an attempt to capture that portion engaged, but the rebels were thrown into confusion by its fire, during which a charge was made and a rebel colonel and a large number of men were taken prisoners. The loss to the regiment was small, and was mainly in prisoners, who were subsequently recaptured by our cavalry. It was engaged at Po river on the 10th and at Spottsylvania on the 18th. The regiment remained in the neighborhood of the Spottsylvania C. H. until the 21st, when it moved with its corps toward the North Anna river. On the morning of the 22d, while acting as advance guard for its corps, the regiment encountered the rear guard of the enemy near Polecat creek. Four companies were deployed as skirmers, who, advancing, drove the enemy from their position and captured a large number of prisoners. On the 23d it forded the North Anna river. The enemy having attacked and caused a portion of the line to retire the 16th with other forces were ordered to regain possession of the ground. The movement, although made under a very heavy fire, was successful, the enemy being driven back with great loss. On the 24th the regiment moved to a point on the Virginia Central railroad, and on the 25th to near Little river. Recrossing the North Anna on the 26th and 27th, it proceeded by forced marches toward the Pamunky river, which it crossed at Hanovertown on the morning of the 28th, and went into line of battle on the South Creek, throwing up a line of breastworks. On the following morning the regiment moved to near Tolopotomy Creek. On the 30th it again moved forward. During the afternoon, the army having become engaged, the regiment was ordered into position on the left of the line. Though exposed in an open field to a raking fire, the men stood their ground with great pertinacity, protecting themselves by throwing up earthworks with their hands, bayonets, and tin plates. Major Robert T. Elliott, while leading the regiment, was here killed, when Captain Geo. H. Swan assumed command. The enemy was finally driven back and the regiment held the ground during the night.

Report of Colonel N. E. Welch:

"The regiment formed line under a heavy fire and threw out skirmishers exposed in an open field to a destructive, raking fire. The men stood their ground with great coolness, and protected themselves by heaping up earth with their hands, bayonets, and plates. Here it was that the brave Major R. T. Elliott was struck down while engaged in disposing his men for greater safety."

On May 3d, 1864, a company of sharpshooters was mustered into the service at Detroit under Captain George Jardine, which was designated and assigned to the 16th as the second company of sharpshooters of that regiment.

On the 1st of June following the 16th drove the enemy from the rifle pits which it succeeded in holding against all efforts to retake them. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, the regiment was engaged near the vicinity of Bethesda Church. On the 5th it moved to near Cold Harbor, and on the 6th to Dispatch Station. June 13th, while in command of Captain Guy W. Fuller, it crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, en route for the James river, which it crossed on the 16th, arriving in front of Petersburg on the following day. From this time to the 15th of August, when it was placed in reserve, the regiment, being again in command of Colonel Welch, was employed in the trenches in front of Petersburg. It participated in the movement on the 18th of August on the Weldon railroad, and remained in this vicinity, constructing and occupying a portion of the line of defenses.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"At Peeble's Farm, or Poplar Grove Church, the regiment also became most signally distinguished. At 3 o'clock A. M., September 30, the 5th corps moved to the left until it reached near an old church in the woods, where sharp skirmishing began. The 3d brigade was got into line for a charge—the 83d Pennsylvania, temporarily in command of Major B. F. Partridge, of the 16th Michigan; 32d Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Edmunds, and the 16th Michigan, commanded by the lamented Welch, advancing on the works on Peeble's Farm, the 16th Michigan having the center, striking the angle of the fort first, climbing the works, and engaging the enemy in a hand to hand fight for some time, while the other regiments came in on the right and left, and thus carried the works, taking all the rebels who defended them and capturing the guns, but losing in the 16th Michigan 10 killed and 42 wounded, including the commander, Colonel Welch, who was instantly killed while going over the enemy's works, sword in hand, leading on his regiment in that dashing charge.

"Major Partridge received a bullet through his neck and two other wounds while gallantly leading the 83d Pennsylvania to the attack on the works."

The loss of the 16th in this affair was 10 killed and 42 wounded.

Following the death of Colonel Welch Major Partridge assumed command of the regiment, retaining it until the muster out of service.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"'A more magnificent charge was never made by any corps in any war,' said General Warren, speaking of the charge made to-day by General Griffin's division upon a redoubt and line of formidable breastworks fronting upon our headquarters. The place is called Peeble's Farm, from this being the name of the owner and late occupant of a large deserted house near by, five miles from Petersburg and about the same distance from the Danville railroad. 'Was it not a splendid charge?' I have heard scores ask. The natural tendency of General Warren to speak in terms of glowing exultation of the brilliant and daring achievements of his troops, or any portion of them, cannot in this case be set down as exaggeration. Every one who saw the charge, or who has expressed an opinion on it,—and there are none who have not passed an opinion,—speak in the highest terms of the dash, courage, and impetuosity of the men engaged. There were two charges made, and subsequently some fighting. I will recite the events in the order of their occurrence. The story is not lengthy, for in each case the rout was short and decisive.

"At 9 A. M. the 1st and 2d divisions of the corps, Colonel Hoffman's brigade of the 3d division, and several batteries took up their line of march. The other troops of General Crawford's division and most of the corps batteries, together with a division of the 9th corps, remained to hold the works and forts at our old position, the latter troops, as well as the batteries, being under General Crawford's command. Arriving at the edge of a piece of woods, fronting which was an open space, beyond Peeble's house was seen a redoubt and a line of the enemy's entrenchments. The enemy's pickets, meantime, had fallen back before our advancing column to the redoubt. The enemy opened with six pieces of artillery. To this redoubt and the earthworks in the distance was not over 600 yards, and a line of battle was formed.

"It was determined to charge this redoubt and the works. The charge was made solely by General Griffin's division. General Ayres's division was on the right of General Griffin's, and Colonel Hoffman's brigade on the right of the former division; but the latter troops did not charge. The 18th Massachusetts battalion, Captain Bert commanding, was first sent forward as skirmishers, but found too weak, and was subsequently strengthened by the 155th Pennsylvania, Colonel Rinson, and the 1st Michigan, Major Hopper commanding. The order being given to charge, the skirmish battle lines soon advanced across the open ground. The charging column pressed steadily, earnestly, persistently forward. Rebel shell and bullets had no dismaying effect.

"'A commission to him who first mounts the parapet of that redoubt,' shouted Colonel Welch, of the 16th Michigan, to his men. 'Follow me!' He led his regiment. He was the first to mount the parapet, when he waved his sword. In an instant a rebel bullet penetrated his brain, and he lay dead. The men followed simultaneously and mounted the works at different points, the colors of some half dozen regiments floating triumphantly where a few moments before rebel colors had flaunted their traitorous folds to the breeze. It is no wonder that there should be different claimants for the honor of being the first to plant the Stars and Stripes on the works! All behaved magnificently, and all are deserving of life and honor. Nearly one hundred prisoners were captured, and one cannon. The enemy got off his remaining guns, but not all his horses.

"'We have taken the enemy's first line of works; can you take the second?' shouted General Griffin. 'Yes, yes,' was the responsive shout from a thousand throats, and they did take the second line, as bravely as they took the first. In the second line was a second redoubt. Brave heroes had fallen, but a splendid victory, a double victory, had been won. It was all the work of a few minutes, a work requiring less time than I have taken to write it. The second line was on the farther edge of the open field, and beyond were woods. Through the latter woods the beaten enemy fled in haste. Two brigades of Heth's division were in the force opposing us. No artillery was used on our side. Both lines of earthworks were very strong, and the redoubts were substantially put up. The 9th corps troops were shortly after placed in front of the 5th corps.

"Desultory firing was kept up between the opposing pickets until about 5 P. M,, when the enemy charged on the 9th corps, causing them to fall back in confusion. Quickly the 5th corps rushed to the rescue of the 9th, and sent the enemy back beyond the ground he had recovered. Night and darkness and rain ended the day's conflict. But it has been a day of splendid successes, and our troops—as well they may be—are jubilant over their victory.

"Major Partridge, 16th Michigan, but commanding the 83d Pennsylvania, had an exceedingly narrow escape. He was hit on the chin by a minie ball, which struck the neck, just glancing the jugular vein, and then entering the shoulder and passing out at the back.

"There is deep and universal regret at the loss of Colonel Welch. A more popular and vigilant officer was not in the division. Not twenty-seven years of age, a most promising career in the future seemed opening before him. He came out as major of the regiment. Impulsive, patriotic, and fearless, he was brave to rashness, and this was his great and only fault. After completing his education he became a student at law, which profession he had just entered upon with the most brilliant prospects of success before him, when, like thousands of the brilliant young men of our country, he entered the army to fight in defense of his country. At one time he was private secretary to Lewis Cass. His body will be embalmed and sent home. Captain Finley, commissary, his classmate and fellow-townsman, will convey his remains to his friends in Michigan."

On the 27th of October, 1864, the regiment took part in the movement on the Boydton Plank road, but did not become actively engaged. On the 28th it constituted a portion of the rear guard in the retrograde movement to the position near Poplar Grove Church, near which point it was encamped on the 31st of October.

During the month of November the regiment lay in the trenches near that place, and in December accompanied its corps on the raid to Bellfield, where it assisted in destroying about sixteen miles of railroad. It was in the trenches before Petersburg during the month of January, 1865, and on February 6th and 7th, while in command of Colonel Partridge, was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Dabney's Mills, or Hatcher's Run, where it lost heavily, on March 25th at Hatcher's Run, at White Oak Swamp on the 29th, at Quaker

Road on the 31st, and at Five Forks on April 1st, and following Lee's army until its surrender; on the 5th it was engaged with the enemy at Amelia Court House, on the 6th at High Bridge, at Appomattox Court House on the 9th, and after the surrender it marched to Sutherland's Station, where it was located during the remainder of the month. In May the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., arriving there on the 12th, where, on the 23d, it participated in the grand review of the army of the Potomac. Remaining in camp near Washington until June 16th, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 21st, crossing the river to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and was there mustered out of service July 8th, and left on the 10th, in command of Colonel Partridge, for Michigan, arriving on the 12th at Jackson, and on the 25th was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment while in service took part in engagements at siege of Yorktown, Va., April 4 to May 4, 1862; Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862; Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862; Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862; Turkey Bend, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Harrison's Landing, Va., July 2, 1862; Ely's Ford, Va., August 29, 1862; Bull Run, 2d, Va., August 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Shepardstown Ford, Va., September 19, 1862; Snicker's Gap, Va., November 4, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; U. S. Ford, Va., January 1, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., April 30, May 2 to 5, 1863; Middleburg, Va., June 21, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 12, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 21, 22, 1863; Culpepper, Va., October 12, 13, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., October 13, 1863; Bristo Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Cross Roads, Va., November 26, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26, 27, and 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 21, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864; Noel's Turn, Va., May 26, 1864; Hanover, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864; Magnolia Swamp, Va., June 1, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, and 4, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Gaines's Creek, Va., June 5, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, July 30, 1864; Weldon railroad, Va., August 19, 20, and 21, 1864; Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Dabney's Mills, or Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6 and 7, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; White Oak Road, Va., March 29, 1865; Quaker Road, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Amelia Court House, Va., April 5, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

The regiment had borne on the rolls 2,318 officers and men, losing 343. Killed in action, 10 officers and 155 men; died of wounds, 2 officers and 48 men; of disease, 128 men.

"The blended rage of shot and shell,
Though from the blackened portals torn,
Has not such havoc bought a name
Immortal on the rolls of fame?"

NOTES.—At the second battle of Bull Run the 16th was heavily engaged and exposed to a severe fire of shell and solid shot. In the afternoon it charged on a rebel battery, in face of volleys of musketry and artillery fire of grape and canister. The infantry of

the enemy being protected by a railroad embankment, it was found impossible to dislodge them, and a retreat became necessary. Under this fire many officers and men had been killed or wounded, and several color-bearers had been shot down. The regiment was being closely pressed by the enemy, and the regimental colors much in danger. At one time, when a color-bearer had been shot down, and the color falling to the ground, Captain Stephen Martin, at great risk, took possession of it and placed it in the hands of another bearer, with instructions to save them at the risk of his life.

The retreat was continued, a heavy force of the enemy following and delivering a murderous fire, especially directed on the color; the attention of Captain Martin was again directed to its safety, and under a shower of rifle bullets he, with the color-bearer, succeeded in placing the flag beyond the reach of danger.

The saving of this flag by Captain Martin was acknowledged by Colonel Welch, commanding the regiment, in a complimentary letter, and he was entrusted with its delivery to the Governor of the State.

A PRISON IN RICHMOND, VA.,
August 2d, 1862.

General Jno. Robertson, Adjutant General, State of Michigan.

GENERAL,—Lest you have not received the few lines that I wrote you soon after my capture, on June 27th, I send this to report that after that bloody fight in which we were defeated, I was taken prisoner, and have been here ever since, with some 120 other officers.

I have not received any official information from my regiment since, and cannot, therefore, make any report of the actual loss since the 27th, nor even a full one of that. I had been on the sick list for over a week before the battle, and only took command of my regiment after it got on the field. Captain Case was killed, Lieutenant Williams mortally wounded, Lieutenant McGraw lost a leg and died in hospital, Captains Mott and Fisher wounded and taken prisoners; they are here with me, and well. Captain Myers and Lieutenants Eddy and Chandler were wounded and got off.

There are about one hundred of my men prisoners here, some forty of them wounded. A few of them have died. Probably in killed, wounded, and prisoners my regiment lost over 200.

The regiment was in the battle of Malvern Hill on the 30th of June, and I hear suffered again, but I have no certain information. As the cartel for a general exchange has been made, and nearly all of the wounded gone, the officers hope to follow very soon. As soon as that is done I will send you a full report, with names for promotion.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. B. W. STOCKTON,
Colonel 16th Michigan Infantry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, after fighting all day and part of the night, a Michigan regiment lay down on their arms and were soon asleep. Their ammunition wagon coming up late, the mules hungry and thirsty, being halted near the sleeping place of the colonel, gave several of their peculiar howls, which suddenly awoke the colonel, who, much provoked at being thus so unceremoniously disturbed, and in his bewildered condition thinking that the noise was made by the musicians of the regiment at band practice, called to his adjutant, saying, "*Put these devilish buglers under arrest and send them to the rear; they will jeopardize the safety of the whole army.*"

John Steele, a private in Company K, 16th Michigan, having his right arm shot off at Middleburg, Captain Hill said to him a few minutes after: "John, you cannot carry a musket any more." John replied with tears in his eyes: "No, Captain, but I can carry the colors can't I?"

While the 16th Michigan was engaged at Cold Harbor a Maryland regiment broke while under fire, and when falling back was checked and held by the 16th. The colonel of the regiment struggled to rally it, but without success, when he hurriedly advanced to Colonel Partridge, and with tears streaming down his manly face, exclaimed: "Colonel, would to God that I commanded a Michigan regiment!" He had hardly said these words when a rifle bullet passed through his body, killing him instantly.

The following anecdote is told with all due respect to the cause therein alluded to, and also for the colonel and chaplain referred to, and is only recited as an extreme example of how tenacious and jealous commanders of regiments become of the standing of their commands.

One of the Michigan regiments in the Army of the Potomac was brigaded with a Pennsylvania regiment into which their chaplain had infused considerable of religious feeling. Several had been baptized; this feeling also prevailed to some extent in other regiments of the brigade, but had not taken effect in the Michigan regiment. The chaplain referred to, having the welfare of the Michigan regiment at heart, conceived the idea of calling on the colonel, a soldier from his youth and every inch a man, gruff but brave, not sudden and quick in quarrel, nor full of strange oaths, but bearded, like the Pard; gaining reputation even in the cannon's mouth. Consequently the chaplain waited upon him, calling at his tent and finding him, stated that several members of other regiments of the brigade had recently experienced religion, and in his own regiment he had baptized fifteen the previous day; remarking also that he was very desirous of a like result in the Michigan regiment, but unless the Colonel made some effort in that direction the regiment would be left behind in the matter. The colonel, a little nettled at what he considered over-zeal of the chaplain, and especially at the idea of having his regiment suspected even of being slow or behind in any respect, started to his feet, called the sergeant major, and hurriedly said: "Give my compliments to the adjutant and direct him to detail immediately with orders to report to the chaplain here, *twenty* men for baptism; my regiment shall not be beat in *any way* by any regiment in the brigade." The chaplain gave him one serious look and left quick.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Then up with the banner, let Southern breezes fan her,
It shall float o'er Columbia for ever more,
In glory we'll sustain her, in battle defend her,
With heart and with hand like our fathers before."

The 17th Infantry, the celebrated "Stonewall regiment," was rendezvoused at Detroit under orders dated May 29th, 1862, from which the two following paragraphs are taken:

I. The War Department having called upon the Governor of this State for another regiment of infantry, to serve for three years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged, the 17th Regiment Michigan Infantry will be organized as soon as a sufficient number of companies have volunteered.

II. The Commander-in-Chief hereby calls for propositions from the patriotic and loyal men of the State, to raise ten infantry companies for the above designated regiment, and hopes, judging from the alacrity with which the State has heretofore responded to the requisitions of the general government, that this regiment will be rapidly organized and composed of such men as this State has hitherto sent into the field, acknowledging no superiors either in muscular strength or moral courage.

The organization of the regiment was commenced under the direction of Colonel James E. Pittman, then State Paymaster, whose excellent drill and discipline enabled the regiment to leave for the front in a very creditable condition.

The 17th left Michigan for Washington on the 27th of August, 1862, with a force on its rolls of 982 officers and men, in command of Colonel Wm. H. Withington, who had a short time before been commissioned as its commanding officer.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Wm. H. Withington, Jackson. Lieutenant Colonel, Constant Luce, Monroe. Major, George Collins Lyons, Jackson. Surgeon, Abram R. Calkins, Allegan. Assistant Surgeon, Jonathan Beviere, Grand Rapids. 2d Assistant Surgeon, Albert Daniels, Richland. Adjutant, Wm. V. Richards, Ann Arbor. Quartermaster, Charles Ford, Jackson.

The companies mustered in and making up the regiment, were:

A. Captain, Lorin L. Comstock, Adrian. First Lieutenant, John S. Vreeland, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Richard A. Watts, Adrian.

B. Captain, Isaac L. Clarkson, Manchester. First Lieutenant, J. Cunningham, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Abraham Horton, Summit.

C. Captain, Henry B. Androus, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, George H. Laird, Colon. Second Lieutenant, Wm. E. Duffield, Monroe.

D. Captain, Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Wm. H. White, Wayland. Second Lieutenant, Wm. S. Logan, Richland.

E. Captain, Gabriel Campbell, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, Thomas Matthews, Flint. Second Lieutenant, James T. Morgan, Muskegon.

F. Captain, Frederic W. Swift, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John Tyler, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Wm. Winegar, Grass Lake.

G. Captain, John Goldsmith, Jr., Jackson. First Lieutenant, Rowen Summers, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Christian Rath, Jackson.

H. Captain, Charles A. Edmonds, Quincy. First Lieutenant, J. P. C. Church, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Clark, Quincy.

I. Captain, Alfred Brooks, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Nelson D. Curtiss, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, George Galligan, Kalamazoo.

K. Captain, Wm. W. Thayer, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, James E. Thomas, Grass Lake. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin B. Baker, Jackson.

The 17th, on its arrival at Washington, was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, sent immediately into the Maryland campaign with McClellan, and in little more than two weeks after it left the State was fiercely engaged in the hotly-contested action of South Mountain, on September 14th, 1862, whence it emerged with a loss of 27 killed and 114 wounded.

Among the wounded at South Mountain was Lieutenant George Galligan, who died of his wounds at Middleton, Md., on the 24th of the same month, and Lieutenant W. E. Duffield, wounded at Antietam on the 17th of September, died at Frederick City, Md., October 16th following, of his wounds.

Colonel F. W. Swift, in a report made since the war, of the part taken by the 17th at South Mountain, says:

"On the evening of the 13th of September, 1862, the 17th Michigan Infantry, then only two weeks from Michigan, marched from Frederick City, Md., where it had bivouacked the night before with the rest of the 9th army corps. We marched out on the National turnpike in the direction of South Mountain, and about midnight bivouacked for a few hours not many miles from Middleton. Before daybreak on the morning of the 14th, we moved on, passing through Middleton, reaching the base of the mountain about 9 o'clock. The South Mountain at this point is about 1,000 feet in height, its general direction from northeast to southwest, the National road from Frederick to Hagerstown crossing it at nearly right angles through 'Turner's Gap,' a depression some 400 feet in depth. Here are two country roads, one to the right of the turnpike and the other to the left, which give access to the crests overlooking the main road or turnpike. The one on the left is the 'old Sharpsburg road,' and is nearly parallel to and about half a mile distant from the main road until it reaches the crest of the mountain, when it bends to the left.

"The enemy being found in force on each side of the Gap, holding each crest of the mountain, and strongly posted behind the stone fences and other available shelters, with their batteries in commanding position, enfilading the main road, we were ordered to move off the main road and advance up the old Sharpsburg road. This was being performed in common with the rest of Willcox's division, and we had proceeded far up the road towards the crest of the mountain, and moving to the support of a section of Cook's battery which had been sent up the mountain to open on the enemy's guns on the right of the gap. The road at this point was deeply gullied and very narrow, obliging us to move by the flank, the banks on either side being steep and six to ten feet high. At this juncture, and while we were about to deploy on the right of the road, the enemy suddenly opened (at about 200 yards) with a battery which enfiladed the road at this point, drove off Cook's cannoneers with their limbers, several of our men being killed by the shot and shell of the enemy. The cannoneers with their horses and limbers came rushing down the road through our dense ranks, causing a temporary panic among some of the troops that might have resulted in the loss of the guns had the enemy taken the advantage of it. We promptly changed front here under a heavy fire of shot and shell, *but as we had never had a battalion drill* we formed our line of battle by countermarching, and moved out with the 79th New York veterans to protect the battery. Here the regiment extended across the old Sharpsburg road and lay in line of battle, sheltered as much as possible by the sloping ground until nearly 4 P. M.

"Far up the mountain the enemy with their batteries were awaiting our advance. On the crest a lane extended from the left of the road, and at right angles with it, flanked on each side by a strong stone wall; behind each of these walls on the left of the road and behind another on the right of the road, running at right angles with it, lay dense masses of the rebel infantry, our immediate front being held by Drayton's South Carolina brigade. Our men having lain so long exposed to the fire of the enemy without being able to reply to it, and having become somewhat accustomed to the noise of shot and shell, had grown impatient of delay, and the order to move forward and charge upon the

enemy was received with shouts of enthusiasm. We moved out from our sheltered position through an open field and upon the enemy's position, exposed to a storm of lead from the stone fence in front and from the enemy's batteries on the right of the gap. Our regiment was the extreme right of Willcox's division, which was composed mainly of old troops, and our men moved upon the enemy as if jealous of the laurels their veteran coadjutors might win. With cheer after cheer sent up in defiant answers to the rebel 'yell,' they advanced to within easy musket shot, when they opened a murderous fire upon the enemy, which was kept up for some time, the regiment steadily advancing, and its extreme right swinging around and getting an enfilading fire upon the rebels entrenched behind the two walls on the left of the road. Unable to stand this murderous fire, the rebels broke in dismay, the left of the regiment charging with shouts of triumph over the walls and pursuing the fleeing remnants of Drayton's brigade over the crest and far down the slope of the mountain, thus gaining the key-point of the battle.

"Our loss in this affair was 27 killed and 114 wounded out of less than 500 men who were actually engaged.

"After driving the enemy down the slope of the mountain and capturing many prisoners (about 300), we formed in line of battle upon the crest, and slept during the night upon our arms, expecting to renew the battle in the morning, but the enemy quietly retired from our front during the night, abandoning their wounded, and leaving their dead in large numbers on the field.

"The gallant charge made by this regiment on the stone walls behind which the enemy with his batteries was strongly posted, gave it the name of the 'Stonewall Regiment,' by which it was known throughout the army, and which has gone with it into the history of the war."

The poem below referred to was written by Captain Campbell, of the 17th, a graduate of the University. It covers the march of his regiment to the field and its fight at South Mountain, to which the extract included refers.

"The following poem was delivered on 'Class Day' before the class of 1865, in the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, of the University of Michigan, and its publication was desired not only by the class, but by the faculty and the large audience who had the pleasure of listening to it. Its intrinsic merit will commend it to public favor and it will be especially interesting to the many persons who are now or have been connected with the University, who have participated in the triumphant struggle for Union and Liberty.

"The University though yet young, has a roll of honor embracing 769 names, of which 281 belong to the Department of Science, Literature, and Arts, 254 to the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and 124 to the Department of Law. Of these about 100 have lost their lives in the contest, while many more have received honorable wounds. They represent all ranks, from the private to major general.

"If the following poetical description of one of the severest and most decisive actions of the war can be taken as a specimen of what we may expect, the public will cherish the hope that those who have so bravely used the sword will be found no less efficient in the use of the pen.

"E. O. HAVEN,
"*President of the University of Michigan.*

"To Colonel William H. Withington, of the 17th Michigan Infantry, whose bravery in the charge of the 'Stonewall Regiment' at South Mountain and in the battle of Antietam made him the pride of his men, and whose sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him alike to all, these lines are respectfully inscribed by the author."

* * * * * * * *

Quick rations are finished, the rammers are sprung,
And waist-belts are buckled, and knapsacks are slung;
As soon all are marshaled and fearlessly stand
Awaiting impatient the word of command.
'Tis given. As quick as the word they face
And advance by the flank—every man in his place.

The old starry flag waves proudly and high,
So fondly caressed by the soft autumn sky;
While the Eagle, extending his wings on the air,
Seemed to whisper of Victory hovering there.
The low, rumbling sounds that rise on the ear
Inspire to valor, yet waken to fear.

As louder and nearer with ponderous roll
The death knells of Orcus toll—toll—toll,
We reach the hill-top, and fearfully riven
South Mountain before us aspires to heaven.
While round his huge head incessant is curled
The smoke of those cannon that quiver the world—
Those traitorous cannon! Their air-rending shells,
With echoing voice a monody swells
In dirges forlorn. With demon-like sound
They crash in the air or recoil to the ground.

At length the voice of Withington
Makes every heart enlarge.
Up-springing at the welcome word,
We rally for the "Charge."
Sudden from right to left arose
A wild, unearthly yell,
As on the foremost rebel line,
Like maddened wolves we fell.

Back driven from their firm stockades,
They rush with hideous groan,
And rally with redoubled strength,
Behind a wall of stone.
On comes the line of Michigan,—
With bristling bayonets all;—
Three volleys and a charge! Great God!
It clearly scales the wall.

They rally yet,—and yet again—
Fiendish mid reeking blood!
Nor rebel steel nor walls of stone
Can check the loyal flood;—
But just as o'er that mountain top,
Reflects the setting sun,
Our victor shouts sent heavenward
Proclaim the Battle won.

Back o'er the heaps of mangled men,
We move as shuts the day,
And there recline upon our arms,
To watch the night away;
And as to heaven's calm, peaceful vault,
We turn the weary eye,
We feel that we have struck one blow
For GOD and LIBERTY.

* * * * * * * *

General Willcox, in his report of the part taken by the 1st division, 9th corps, at South Mountain, says of the 17th Michigan in that engagement:

"I planted a section of Cook's battery near the turn of the road (Sharpsburg) and opened fire on the enemy's battery across the main pike. After a few good shots the enemy unmasked a battery on his left, over Shiver's Gap from a small field enveloped by woods. He threw canister and shell and drove Cook's cannoneers and drivers down the road with their limbers; Cook gallantly remained with his guns. [Cook here lost one man killed, four wounded, and two horses killed.] The attack was so sudden, the whole division being under fire,—a flank fire—that a temporary panic ensued until I caused the 79th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, and 17th Michigan, Colonel Withington, on the extreme left, to draw across the road facing the enemy, who were so close that we expected a charge to take Cook's battery. The 79th and 17th here deserve credit for their coolness and firmness in rallying and changing front under a heavy fire.

"I received orders from General Reno and McClellan to silence the enemy's batteries at all hazards. Sent picket report to Reno, and was making disposition to charge—moving 17th Michigan so as to cross the hollow and flank the enemy's guns—when the enemy

charged out of the woods on their side, directly upon our front, in a long heavy line, extending beyond our left to Cox's right. I instantly gave the command, 'Forward!' and we met them near the foot of the hill, the 45th Pennsylvania in front. The 17th Michigan rushed down into the hollow, faced to the left, leaped over a stone fence, and took them in flank. Some of the supporting regiments, over the slope of the hill, fired over the heads of those in front, and after a severe contest of some minutes, the enemy were repulsed, followed by our troops to the opposite slope and woods, forming their own position.

"The 17th Michigan, Colonel Withington, performed a feat that may vie with any recorded in the annals of war, and set an example to the oldest troops."

Extract from General McClellan's report:

"* * * General Willcox praises very highly the conduct of the 17th Michigan in this advance, a regiment which had been organized scarcely a month, but which charged the enemy's flank in a manner worthy of veteran troops." * * * *

Extract from the New York Press:

"* * The enemy, as usual, sought every advantage, particularly that of numerous stone fences, behind which they assailed our men fiercely. But the impetuous charges of some of our regiments, particularly that of the 17th Michigan, but two weeks from home, carried everything before it, and the dead bodies of the enemy on that mountain crest lay thick enough for stepping stones. The greatest slaughter at *this* point was among General Drayton's brigade, composed mainly of South Carolinians and some Georgians. Nearly the whole of this brigade was either killed, wounded or captured." *

Three days afterward, at Antietam, it was again in battle, sustaining a further loss of eighteen killed and eighty-seven wounded. The next day it was in the front, skirmishing with the retreating enemy, and had one man killed.

At the close of the Maryland campaign, the regiment moved with its corps into Virginia.

The 17th, still serving in the same brigade, division, and corps, left Watertown, Virginia, November 2d, 1862, and marched via Warrenton to near Falmouth, where it encamped from the 18th to December 12th. It crossed the Rappahannock with the army at Fredericksburg, but did not participate in the battle that ensued. On the 14th of February, 1863, the regiment embarked at Aquia creek for Newport News, where it encamped until the 19th of March, when it proceeded, in command of Colonel C. Lucc, by transport to Baltimore, thence by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Ohio river to Louisville, Kentucky, thence on the 28th to Bardstown. April 3d it moved to Lebanon, thence to Columbia on the 29th. Marching from Columbia, it arrived at Jamestown on the 31st of May. The 9th corps, to which it was attached, having been ordered to reinforce General Grant in Mississippi, the regiment left Jamestown on the 4th of June for Louisville, and thence proceeded by rail to Cairo, and by the Mississippi to the Yazoo river. Disembarking, the regiment went into camp near Haynes's Bluffs, Mississippi. June 22d it was ordered to Milldale Church, and was there engaged in erecting fortifications. Leaving Milldale on the 4th of July, it participated in the advance on Jackson, arriving before that town on the 10th, after a series of skirmishes. The regiment lost before Jackson only one man, who died of wounds. Returning to Milldale, it embarked August 3rd, and again returned to Kentucky, arriving at Crab Orchard August 24th. Marching from Crab Orchard, it engaged in the movements made by the army of the Ohio into east Tennessee, in September and October. With its division it moved from Knoxville to Blue Springs, but did not participate in the engagement at that place. Returning to Knoxville on the 14th of October, it marched from thence on the 20th, and proceeded via Loudon to Lenoir.

Like the 2d, 8th, and 20th Infantry, which were in the same corps, the 17th had traveled over 2,100 miles during the year.

The regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, and then attached to the 3d brigade of the 1st division, 9th army corps, remained at Lenoir Station, East Tennessee, until the morning of the 14th of November, 1863, when it marched to the Tennessee river, below Loudon, to oppose the advance of the rebels under Longstreet, then moving on Knoxville. It lay under arms during the night, and on the following morning commenced falling back, closely followed by the rebel forces. It continued to retreat on the 16th, with its corps, its brigade moving in the rear of the army, and the regiment acting as the rear guard. While crossing Turkey Creek, near Campbell's Station, the enemy attacked in force, and a severe engagement ensued. In this action the loss of the regiment was 7 killed, 19 wounded, and 10 missing.

From a report of Captain F. W. Swift:

"On the 16th we marched for Knoxville. Our regiment being detached as rear guard was attacked by the enemy's advance guard about 9:30 A. M., near Campbell's Station, and after severe fighting through the day we retired during the night to Knoxville. Lieutenant Alonzo P. Stevens was mortally wounded."

During the night of the 16th, the 17th moved with the army to Knoxville, assisting actively in the defense of that town while besieged by the enemy.

On the night of the 20th the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, was ordered to burn a house occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. This was done successfully, but while returning to camp a shell from one of the enemy's guns killed instantly Lieutenant Josiah Billingsley.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of November 20th, 1863, writes, "*Brilliant Sortie of the 17th Michigan*":

"At 8.30 P. M. rapid cannonading was heard on our west frontier—Fort Saunders—which aroused the town from its temporary repose. Now it was supposed the expected night attack had begun. The advance, it seems, was by our side, and not from that of the enemy. The rebel pickets during the day had got into James Armstrong's house, just under the hill, and had very much annoyed our men. General Ferrero accordingly ordered the 17th Michigan to make a sortie and drive them out. The work was handsomely accomplished, and the house was set on fire. They then fell back, but as the light of the burning buildings burst forth it revealed the position of our men as they were deploying into the road, and the enemy swept their ranks by discharges of shell and solid shot. One lieutenant was killed and three men wounded. Our batteries replied as fast as possible, covering our men as they retreated. The object was accomplished, though after sacrifice of valuable men, and the Michigan boys deserve much praise for the handsome manner in which they executed their task."

On the 25th a musket ball from the enemy's skirmish line struck Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, wounding him so severely that he died the same evening.

Following the death of Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, Captain Swift assumed command of the 17th.

On the night of the 28th of November the skirmish line of the regiment was driven in, and 16 men were captured by the rebels. On the 29th it was engaged in the defense of Fort Saunders.

During the retreat to Knoxville, and during the siege, the men suffered greatly, especially while besieged, from the want of proper and sufficient rations. On the 7th of December the 17th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Swift, who had been commissioned to rank from November 26th, moved from Knoxville in pursuit of the enemy, who had abandoned the siege and were retreating up the valley toward Morristown. Advancing to Rutledge, the

regiment remained there until the 15th, and thence fell back to Blain's Cross Roads. It encamped here until the 16th of January, 1864, suffering much from want of supplies. Early in March the regiment moved up the valley as far as Morristown. On the 17th the 9th corps having received orders to report at Annapolis, Maryland, the regiment proceeded to Knoxville, where it arrived on the 20th, and on the 22d it commenced its march over the Cumberland mountains to Nicholasville, Kentucky. The march to the latter place, a distance of 186 miles, was accomplished in ten and one-half days. From Nicholasville the regiment proceeded by railroad to Annapolis. It here received about 200 recruits. Marching, with its corps, from Annapolis via Washington and Alexandria, it joined the army of the Potomac near Warrenton Junction, Virginia, and engaging in the campaign of 1864, it crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 5th of May, in command of Colonel Luce, and on the 6th engaged the enemy in the Wilderness. Its loss on the 6th was 7 killed and 39 wounded. On the 8th the regiment moved, via Chancellorsville, toward Spottsylvania, and on the 9th arrived at Ny river, crossing near Spottsylvania Court House, where the enemy were in force. In the action of the 9th the regiment was detached from its brigade to support a battery. It subsequently moved across the Ny river, and secured, by a rapid movement, an important position, repulsing the enemy who were endeavoring to take possession of the ground.

The following is from a report of Colonel Swift:

"On the morning of the 9th of May, 1864, the division of General Willcox moved upon the enemy in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House. We found the enemy in force, occupying a commanding position on the Ny river, and the 2d brigade was ordered to cross the river and feel of the enemy. Romer's 2d New York battery, being brought into position, opened fire, and the 17th was temporarily detached from the 1st brigade to support it. Meanwhile the 1st and 2d brigades, having become engaged, found the enemy in superior force, and the 1st Michigan sharpshooters and 60th Ohio (the latter of the 1st brigade) had been repulsed with considerable loss from a very commanding position, leaving many of their wounded on the field, while the 2d brigade, which occupied the extreme right, was in danger of being flanked and cut off. At this juncture the commander of the 2d brigade sent back to division headquarters for assistance, and the 17th was ordered to advance.

"The order was promptly obeyed and we crossed the creek at double-quick, and advanced rapidly up the road to the position occupied by the 2d brigade and formed on its left and at once commenced erecting breastworks. Word soon came that the enemy who, it seems, had retired from the crest of the hill from which they had repulsed our troops, were again advancing in force for the double purpose of gaining the crest and flanking us. No time was to be lost; by order from the brigade commander our men took arms and the 17th by a half wheel to the left, advanced at double-quick up the hill and occupied the crest just as a brigade of rebel troops were advancing up the other slope. We opened a well directed volley upon them, doing great execution, and in spite of the frantic efforts of their officers they broke and fled in the greatest disorder, leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands. We thus secured by this well-timed and rapid movement a very important position, which we fortified."

A correspondent writes:

"We crossed the Rapidan soon after noon on the 5th (May) and heard the report of cannon and of fire-arms at 2 o'clock P. M. The battle raged furiously until late in the evening, about three-quarters of a mile on our left. On the morning of the 6th the 17th Michigan was ordered to the front with the balance of the 3d division, being on the left of the 5th corps, and remained under arms during a part of the forenoon, and was severely shelled by the enemy, but without any fatal casualties to the regiment. At 2 P. M. the brigade moved farther to the left, and after marching through the woods three-quarters of a mile, we found the enemy, and in a few moments were engaged in fighting Longstreet's corps, and continued fighting for two hours, when a part of the division was ordered to make a charge on the rebel entrenchments, which were carried very handsomely; but the enemy strongly reinforced, and our forces being outflanked, we were compelled

to fall back in confusion. The 17th regiment rising up gave three cheers and poured in a deadly fire on the advancing enemy, compelling them to retire in haste. The officers and men of the 17th rallied the disorganized regiments that were driven back, and formed them in the rear of our regiment. Our officers and men are deserving of great credit for their courageous conduct during the temporary panic. The loss of the 17th up to this time was quite small.

"The troops remained holding the ground until 5 P. M., when an order was given for the whole line to charge the enemy's works, which order was obeyed with alacrity, but the enemy being strongly entrenched we were unable to force them from their works. It was a brave and gallant charge, but a fruitless one. Our troops suffered terribly. The loss of the 17th in this charge was 7 killed and 33 wounded, out of 294 men engaged in the contest.

"We remained in this position until the morning of the 7th, when we returned to the field to bury our dead; but before this was accomplished we were ordered to build rifle-pits, in which work we were engaged all day, remaining there with our accoutrements on, and then took up our line of march for Chancellorsville, reaching there on the 8th, and on the 9th reached the neighborhood of Spottsylvania Court House, where we found the enemy in strong position. The second brigade being in advance formed in line of battle, and advancing half a mile came upon the enemy in strong force. After a very gallant fight, finding the enemy too strong, reinforcements were demanded, when the 17th Michigan was ordered to advance as soon as possible. They moved on double-quick up the hill, passing by the first line of troops. As they marched up the 2d brigade gave us three hearty cheers. Our regiment, after having been shown a position, formed in line of battle on the left by file into line, wheeling to the left on the double-quick, bringing the regiment on the enemy's flank, when we opened fire and drove them from the field. For gallant action, the commanders of the 1st and 2d brigades, commanded by Colonels Christ and Humphrey, respectively, and General Willcox, commanding the division, gave the 17th the highest praise, and as a compliment to the regiment gave it the position to hold, that being the key to that part of our line. Two regiments were sent to Colonel Luce with instructions to hold it, which was accomplished, and we also saved our dead and wounded comrades of the 60th Ohio from falling into the hands of the enemy, and also relieved the 2d brigade from its perilous position, which was handsomely acknowledged by Colonel Christ, its commander. A delay of three minutes would probably have given the position and the day to the rebels. As it was, we gained and held it without the loss of a man.

"On the 12th the whole division advanced about half a mile, driving the enemy back to their main works. At 2 P. M. our division was ordered to charge the enemy's batteries, and the division advanced under a tremendous shelling from the enemy. After advancing into the woods about eighty rods it came unexpectedly upon the enemy's line, which was about to charge upon our batteries. The lines of the enemy extended in a circle around the left of our regiment, and closed on our rear, opening a heavy fire both in front and rear, at one time having the entire regiment prisoners. The men fought desperately hand to hand with the enemy, and during the struggle 43 men and 4 officers succeeded in making their escape.

"The officers and men engaged in this charge conducted themselves in their usual gallant manner, so much so that all parties speak of them with the highest commendation. General Willcox, who commanded the division, is entitled to the very highest praise for his noble conduct and gallant bearing during the whole affair."

The regiment was actively engaged in the movements of the 10th and 11th, and on the 12th took part in the charge on the rebel works. In this charge the loss of the regiment was 23 killed, 73 wounded, and 93 taken prisoners, out of 225 engaged. Among the killed were Captain John S. Vreeland and Lieutenant Alfred E. Canfield. The large loss in prisoners was owing to the regiment becoming surrounded by a greatly superior force in dense woods.

Colonel Swift says:

"On the 12th of May, in the terrific charge made on the rebel works, we lost 23 killed, 73 wounded, and 98 missing; total 194, out of 225 that went into action in this charge. Never did men fight with more desperate valor than did the 17th on this occasion, but owing to our left giving way before a superior force we were surrounded in the dense woods and lost many taken prisoners."

On the 16th of May the regiment was detailed as engineer troops, and during

the remainder of the year served as such. It moved from Spottsylvania, with its corps, to the North Anna river, thence across the Pamunky to Cold Harbor, across the Chickahominy and the James rivers to the front of Petersburg, being present during all the operations of its corps in these movements. It remained with its corps during the siege of Petersburg, losing in all during the siege but two killed and eight wounded. On the 30th of September it moved with the army to Poplar Spring Church. After the action of that date the regiment went into camp near the Peeble's House, where it remained on duty as engineers at the headquarters of the 1st division of the 9th army corps.

During the month of November following, the regiment was before Petersburg, and belonged to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, Army of the Potomac. On December 2d it marched from Pegram Farm to Friend Farm, near the Appomattox river, where it remained during the winter, doing duty as division engineers and provost guard. During the attack of the rebels on Fort Steedman, March 25th, 1865, the regiment, then in command of Major Mathews, Colonel Swift being absent on furlough until the 27th, was advanced as skirmishers, and succeeded in repelling those of the enemy, taking sixty-five prisoners, the regiment losing one killed and two wounded. From that time it was engaged very actively in repairing and reconstructing works in front of Petersburg, until April 2d, when the final assault was made on that stronghold. The regiment being held in reserve, its loss on that day was only two wounded. On the 3d it moved with its division into Petersburg, where it was engaged for three days guarding prisoners; on the 6th marched to Sutherland's Station, and on the 7th to Beasley's Farm, where it performed provost guard duty until the 10th, when it moved to Hobbs's Farm; on the 23d it marched at 11 A. M. and reached within six miles of Petersburg that night, being a distance of 27 miles, and on the 24th moved through Petersburg to City Point, where the regiment embarked on transports on the 25th, arriving at Alexandria on the 27th; on the 29th it reported for duty with the 1st brigade, and marched to Washington, D. C., thence to Tannallytown, where it remained in camp until May 22d, when it proceeded to Washington and participated in the great review of the Army of the Potomac on the 23d, returning to its former encampment the same day, and remained there until June 3d, when it was mustered out of service and in command of Colonel Swift started by rail for Michigan on the 4th; on the 7th arrived at Detroit, where it was paid off and discharged.

The 17th had engaged the enemy while in service at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 22 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Blue Spring, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Lenoire Station, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Thurley's Ford, Tenn., December 15, 1863; Fort Saunders, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 22, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; the Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon R. R., Va., August 19, 21, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 8, 1864;

Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28, 1864; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

The regiment had a membership of 1,079, its losses were 283, of which 3 officers and 89 men were killed in action, 4 officers and 35 men died of wounds, and 152 of disease.

"The names of the fallen the traveler leaves,
Cut out with his knife on the bark of the trees;
But little avail his affectionate arts,
For the name of the dead are engraved on our hearts."

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Then sound the march! we pledge devotion
In our blood on land and ocean."

The reverses of McClellan on the Peninsula, causing a general alarm for the cause of the Union, induced the governors of the loyal States to memorialize President Lincoln regarding the emergency, as indicated in the following telegram:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK,
June 30th, 1862.

To the Governor of Michigan:

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—In view of the present state of military movements, and the depleted condition of our efficient forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable causes of the services, together with the large numbers of men required to garrison the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured, as well as to protect our avenues of supplies in the enemy's country, it is proposed to address a memorial to the President to-day, to be signed by all the governors of all the loyal States and some other officials of the country, requesting him at once to call upon the several loyal States for such number of men as may be required to fill up organizations in the field, and add such increased numbers of men to the army heretofore authorized as may in his judgment be necessary to speedily crush this rebellion and restore our government. The decisive moment to accomplish this end it is believed has arrived. Shall we add your name to the memorial?

E. D. MORGAN, *Governor New York.*
R. G. CURTIN, *Governor Pennsylvania.*

They were immediately telegraphed by Governor Blair to use his name on the memorial.

As a result the President made his call on July 2d for 300,000 men, 11,686 being the quota of Michigan. Consequently an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office for the raising of six regiments in addition to the 17th already in process of organization, and to this number was subsequently added the 24th regiment.

The following is an extract from the order referred to:

"The governor has confidence in the loyalty, patriotism, and courage of the people that they will cheerfully respond to the President's call, firmly believing that this force will be quickly raised to aid in speedily putting an end forever to this unjustifiable and cruel rebellion.

"The time has now arrived for men who love their country and desire its perpetuity as a nation to make sacrifices in its defense. Without resort to drafting let the ranks be speedily filled, let every heart be nerved, and every man welcome the hour that calls him to his country's rescue. Let him be self-sacrificing, patriotic, and courageous. Let him make the camp his home, and the brave soldiers of the Union his companions until this national struggle be ended, and show that the privations, hardships, and dangers endured by the noble sons of the State who have fought their country's battles, and that the

bloody battle grounds so recently trodden by them have not drained the State of its patriots nor lessened the love of her people for the national flag, nor their determination that its folds shall float over them unimpaired forever."

These regiments were apportioned to congressional districts under orders of July 15, 1862, and the recruitment of each was confined exclusively to its own district.

The 18th was assigned to the first district, to be recruited in the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe, while Wayne, the other county of the district, undertook to raise the 24th regiment in addition.

The rendezvous of the 18th was at Hillsdale, and for the purpose of organization was placed in charge of the Hon. Henry Waldron.

The field and staff were, Colonel, Charles E. Doolittle, Hillsdale; Lieutenant Colonel, George Spalding, Monroe; Major, John W. Horner, Adrian; Surgeon, Simeon P. Root, Somerset; Assistant Surgeon, Horace P. Woodward, Blissfield; Second Assistant Surgeon, David S. Stevens, Oakville; Adjutant, Jno. C. Whipple, Monroe; Quartermaster, James H. Pratt, Hillsdale; Chaplain, David C. Curtis, Augusta.

The regiment was made up of the following companies and mustered into service with the officers named:

A. Captain, Edwin M. Hulburd, Hudson. First Lieutenant, Myron W. Reed, Hudson. Second Lieutenant, James S. Riddle, Hudson.

B. Captain, James D. Hinckley, Adrian. First Lieutenant, John Shelt, Rome. Second Lieutenant, George H. Wells, Tecumseh.

C. Captain, John W. Horner, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Charles R. Miller, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Stephen A. Denison, Madison.

D. Captain, C. B. Van Valer, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, Jacob O. Ames, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, James G. Bunt, Hillsdale.

E. Captain, Charles D. Stevens, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, William A. Weatherhead, Tecumseh. Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Hoag, Tecumseh.

F. Captain, Theo. J. Hill, Exeter. First Lieutenant, Sheridan F. Hill, Eagle. Second Lieutenant, Stanley W. Turner, Hillsdale.

G. Captain, George W. Bullock, Jonesville. First Lieutenant, John R. Randall, Fayette. Second Lieutenant, Harman Bross, Canandaigua.

H. Captain, Richard P. Ingersoll, Dundee. First Lieutenant, Albert H. Babcock, Dundee. Second Lieutenant, Alonzo C. Clark, Hillsdale.

I. Captain, David A. Dodge, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, William C. Moore, Medina. Second Lieutenant, Isaac O. Savage, Fairfield.

K. Captain, John J. Stevens, Monroe. First Lieutenant, Henry D. Spaulding, Monroe. Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Elliott, Monroe.

The recruitment of the regiment commenced July 15, 1862, and on the 26th of August was mustered into the service of the United States, leaving Hillsdale with 1,002 officers and men on its rolls, in command of Colonel Doolittle, on September 4th following, with orders to report at Cincinnati.

On the day the 18th left its camp at Hillsdale, and while waiting at Toledo on the march to the front, an elegant flag of the finest material and workmanship arrived by express, which had been ordered made by the Hon. Henry Waldron, who had been charged by the Governor with raising the regiment. It was presented by Mr. Waldron in one of his best speeches, to which an eloquent response was made by Major J. W. Horner, on behalf of the regiment, who assured the donor that it should never be dishonored while in their hands.

On the 1st of November following this regiment was stationed at Lexington, Ky., and remained at that point until February 21st, 1863, when it marched toward Danville, arriving on the 22d. On the 24th, with the forces under General Carter, it retreated from Danville to the Kentucky river, skirmishing with the rebels under General Pegram during the retreat. On the 28th the

regiment joined in the pursuit of Pegram, following the rebels as far as Buck Creek, making a long and rapid march, partly over a rough, mountainous road. April 2d it returned to Stanford. On the 7th it was ordered to Lebanon, and thence proceeded by railroad to Nashville, arriving there April 14th.

From the 1st of November, 1863, to the 11th of June, 1864, the 18th was employed as provost guard at Nashville, Tenn. On the 12th of June the regiment arrived at Decatur, Ala., where it formed part of the garrison, although during the summer and fall it was engaged at times in scouting through the adjacent country. On the 28th of June, being then in the 1st brigade, 4th division, 20th corps, it formed part of a force which surprised the camp of Patterson's brigade of rebel cavalry, at Pond Springs, Ala., capturing all their camp equipage, wagons, ambulances, and commissary stores, with some prisoners. On the 25th of July the regiment assisted in routing the same rebel brigade at Cortland, Ala. In both of these expeditions the regiment was in the advance, and was the only infantry engaged. On the 1st of September it left Decatur to reinforce the garrison at Athens, Ala., against a threatened attack by General Wheeler, then engaged in a raid through Tennessee. It arrived in Athens just in time to prevent the command of the rebel General Roddy from entering and pillaging the town. The regiment remained at Athens until the 8th, when it joined Colonel Streight's brigade, of General Steedman's command, then in pursuit of Wheeler, and marched to Shoal Creek, within seven miles of Florence, Ala. Being in the advance, it here overtook and skirmished with Wheeler's rear guard. The pursuit being abandoned, the regiment returned to camp at Decatur, September 11th. A detachment of the regiment, numbering 231 officers and men, left Decatur on the 24th of September, with other troops, to reinforce the garrison at Athens. When within two miles of that place they were attacked by a force of the enemy, numbering, as since ascertained, about 4,000, under General Forrest. After five hours' desperate fighting with this superior force, during which their ammunition was expended, the detachment had succeeded in arriving within sight of the fort at Athens, but finding it in possession of the enemy it surrendered. With the exception of a few who escaped, the entire command was either killed, wounded, or captured.

On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of October, 1864, the 18th, commanded by Major E. M. Hulburd, Colonel Doolittle being in command of the post at Decatur, and Lieutenant Colonel Horner on detached service as provost marshal, participated in the successful defense of that place against the rebel army under Hood while advancing on the army of Thomas at Nashville. During the attack a detachment commanded by Captain William C. Moore, of the 18th, was sent out to dislodge a body of the enemy's sharpshooters that occupied a line of rifle-pits near one of the Union forts. The movement was successfully executed under a galling fire. The enemy was driven from his cover and 115 prisoners captured, with a loss to the detachment of only two slightly wounded.

Following is the report of Colonel Doolittle to the general commanding the district, giving a detailed account of the affair:

"I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the general commanding the following report of the part taken by my command in the defense of Decatur, beginning on the 26th day and ending on the 30th day of October.

"For some days previous to the 26th I had been watching the movements of Hood's army, as well as those of Forrest and Roddy, and scouted the surrounding country as thoroughly as possible with the amount of cavalry at my disposal. On the morning of

the 26th I sent out two parties of fifty each on the Somerville and Courtland roads. The one on the Somerville road met a considerable force of the enemy about three miles out and were obliged to retire. From the fact that this regiment (10th Indiana Cavalry) had only been mounted and equipped as cavalry the day before, I was somewhat of the opinion that the officer in charge had overestimated the force of the enemy, which he named at 300 or 400, and not expecting the advance of Hood's army for a day or two at least, I was of the opinion that it might be a scouting party of Roddy's command. At 1.30 P. M. my videttes reported the enemy advancing upon the place. I immediately directed the different commands to be in readiness for action and rode out to the advance post on the Somerville road to learn the extent of the movement. Seeing the enemy's columns forming into line and skirmishers out, I hastened to the camp of the 2d Tennessee Cavalry and directed Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Prosser to move out and hold the enemy in check till I could reinforce our line. I returned to headquarters and hurried forward a section of Battery A, 1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Captain A. F. Beach commanding, and the 10th Indiana Cavalry, about 300 strong, under Major Thomas G. Williamson. They were moving at a walk, and hearing firing I rode to the head of the column and directed Major Williamson to trot and report to Lieutenant Colonel Prosser. I directed Lieutenant Colonel Prosser to look well to the river bank and to extend the right so as to meet the enemy at all points. The artillery had in meantime got into position in the small redoubt commanding the Somerville road and vicinity, as directed, and soon opened fire on the enemy's line of battle. I had placed the picket reserve of the 18th Michigan, which was stationed in this redoubt, as a support to this section. It was small, but all I could give it just then. I had ordered Captain Bullock, Provost Marshal, to get all not on duty of bridge guard and provost guard and bring them up as support. Finding that I could hold the enemy in check, about twenty minutes after the artillery opened fire I ordered the right wing of the 29th Michigan Infantry, a new regiment which had just arrived and been placed in position behind breastworks on left flank, to move to the front and occupy the line of rifle-pits on the left of the redoubt. This they did under a warm fire from the enemy's battery and small arms in good style for a new regiment. Soon after I ordered up the balance of the regiment, directing 100 men under the Major to be sent to fort No. 1. About 4 o'clock I ordered Captain Charles Cooper, Chief of Artillery, to send a section of Battery F, 1st Ohio Artillery, to occupy a small earthwork on the left, and about 300 yards in rear of the redoubt occupied by Battery A, 1st Tennessee, opening upon the enemy with twelve-pounder Napoleons, which soon silenced the enemy's battery of five guns. The fight continued until dark, the enemy being uuable to drive us back an inch, notwithstanding he made several attempts to charge my line in his usual boisterous manner. I then withdrew my forces inside the main works, leaving 100 of 29th Michigan to strengthen the picket line and hold the line of rifle-pits. I had stationed all of the 102d Ohio left in camp, with a detachment of about 150 men of the 13th Wisconsin, under Captain Blake, in fort No. 2, which I placed immediately in charge of Colonel William Given, 102d Ohio, with instructions to watch well our right flank. During the engagement my pickets on the line from the redoubt to the river on the right remained in their position, and when night came my picket line was intact. I have ascertained that I was attacked by Walthal's division of Stewart's corps, Hood's army, 5,000 strong, whom I really fought with less than 500 men and a section of artillery, as the 29th Michigan and the small detachment of 18th Michigan were not engaged. I am satisfied that the bold front I showed him deterred the enemy from charging and saved to us a strong position, which if held by the enemy would have caused us much trouble and great loss of life. The enemy attempted to send in two flags of truce, but owing to the fact that he continued moving his troops into position they were not permitted to come in. I suppose it was a demand for surrender which would never have been acknowledged by me. The general commanding arrived at dark and assumed the general direction of movements. During the night the gunboat Stone River arrived with detachments of 102d Ohio and 18th Michigan, numbering about about 200 men; also a detachment of 73d Indiana Infantry, from Athens, numbering 80 men. The morning of the 27th dawned upon us, showing the enemy still in front of us on our left and extending around towards the river nearly to the Moulton road. Reinforcements came in slowly, consisting of 250 14th U. S. C. I., under Colonel T. J. Morgan; 195 68th Indiana Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Espy; and about 70 men of 13th Indiana Cavalry, equipped as infantry, under Captain Wilson. Another detachment of 73d Indiana, under Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Wade, arrived, making about 150 of the 73d Indiana Infantry. Nothing worthy of especial mention occurred during the day with the exception of the driving back of the enemy's skirmishers on our front and right flank by a detachment of 73d Indiana Infantry.

"On the 28th, about 3 A. M., the enemy drove in a portion of my pickets from Moulton road to river on our right and established themselves in gopher holes within 400 yards of our works. I endeavored early in the morning to reëstablish my line, but found the

enemy too well protected to move them. By direction of the General commanding, Captain William C. Moore, with about 50 of the 18th Michigan and a few from district headquarters, clerks and orderlies, moved down the river under cover of the bank and formed as skirmishers. He moved on the double-quick, driving the rebels out of their holes and capturing 115 prisoners. In this they were ably assisted by the 68th Indiana infantry, a detachment of which regiment was on picket, and many of the prisoners were taken by them. The artillery in the forts rendered great assistance. About noon, by direction of the General commanding, I ordered Colonel Morgan, 14th U. S. C. I., now numbering about 500 men, to charge a battery on the river bank, planted by the enemy during the previous night. To assist Colonel Morgan in his charge I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Wade with his command into line of rifle pits on our left flank, and posted one piece of battery F, 1st Ohio Light Artillery in the redoubt and small earthwork on that line with directions to employ the enemy while Colonel Morgan moved forward the battery. Our garrison at this time numbered only about 2,500 men. These bold moves had a beneficial effect upon the enemy. Reinforcements arrived rapidly and were assigned positions in the works, special reports of which are made by commanding officers, and are submitted herewith as part of this report, giving us a total of about 5,000 men.

"The morning of the 29th brought with it indications of the enemy's leaving, and a reconnoissance by Colonel Morgan, details of which are given in his report, developed the fact that only a strong rear guard remained. About 4 P. M. the enemy was driven out of his last line of rifle pits and I re-occupied the old picket line and my own headquarters which I had been obliged to vacate. Detachments of the 4th, 18th, and 29th Michigan infantry, and 102d and 174th Ohio infantry under Colonel J. W. Hall, 4th Michigan, in all 950 men, were sent out at dark on the Courtland road. A very strong picket of the enemy was met about two miles out and the command returned to camp late at night. The morning of the 30th found us in peace and quietness, the sun shining brightly, and a sense of relief was entertained by all. I pushed out a reconnoissance on Courtland road under Colonel Morgan, consisting of his own regiment and 68th Indiana Infantry, with 80 of the 2d Tennessee cavalry under Major McBeth. The rear guard of the enemy was met within two miles of town and driven a mile or more. The expedition returned to camp at 4 P. M.

"When I consider that we were confronted by the whole of General Hood's army, it seems miraculous almost that we could escape capture. Our works, although strong in some parts are very weak in others, and if we had been subjected to a heavy fire of artillery it would have been almost impossible to remain, and with new, untried troops forming the principal strength of our garrison, an assault by such an army would have made me very anxious. Our garrisons never exceeded 5,000 men with 19 pieces of artillery, two of which came during the night of the 28th from Huntsville. I must say, however, that I never saw troops in better spirits, and their determination was strong not to give up the works. Through rain night and day, with loss of sleep and hard work, I never heard any complaint. Information gained from escaped negro soldiers, prisoners, and deserters, established the fact that it was the intention of the enemy, determined on by Generals Beauregard and Hood at Palmetto, to take Decatur and if he failed in that to winter at Corinth. Hood's aggregate was about 40,000, with 60 pieces of artillery. He was heard to admit of a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded alone, and this is fully confirmed by soldiers and citizens. The whole of our loss during the siege in killed and wounded and prisoners, 113. One hundred and thirty-nine prisoners were captured, including 7 commissioned officers. Thirty-two small arms were taken, principally Enfield rifles.

"For the action of the artillery I refer you to report of Captain Cooper, chief of artillery, and Captain Beach, Battery A, 1st Tennessee Artillery. The conduct of all the troops was admirable and deserving of praise. Captain Wilson, 15th Indiana Cavalry, in charge of a detachment of his regiment, alone merits censure. He has been placed in arrest and charges preferred against him.

"I cannot close this report without extending to the commanding general my thanks for the latitude given me—his junior; and to all the troops, officers, and men I extend my thanks for hearty coöperation. I would especially mention Colonel William Given, 102d Ohio, who was immediately in charge of Fort No. 2; Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Wade, 73d Indiana, and Major Ed. M. Hulburd, 18th Michigan, who were at different times in command of Fort No. 1. They were untiring in the discharge of their duties. Colonel Thomas Saylor, 29th Michigan, Colonel M. B. Houghton, 3d Michigan, Colonel J. W. Hall, 4th Michigan, Colonel J. S. Jones, 174th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Espy, 68th Indiana, Captain Blake, 13th Wisconsin, Captains Bullock and Reed, 18th Michigan, rendered great service, but to Colonel T. J. Morgan and his command—14th U. S. colored infantry—I am especially indebted. His skill in handling his men, and his bravery under heavy fire, are worthy of notice. Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Prosser I cannot praise too

highly, and I am much indebted to him and Captain Beach for the success of the first day's fight. Major Williamson, 10th Indiana Cavalry, deserves notice. He held his position against heavy odds. The conduct of Captain W. C. Moore and Lieutenant R. H. Baker, 18th Michigan, require no especial mention from me, as the general commanding observed their brilliant, bold dash upon the enemy's pickets. Captain John J. Stevens, post inspector, Captain C. S. Cooper, chief of artillery, Lieutenant C. T. Hewitt, A. A. A. G., Lieutenant P. V. Wilkins, A. A. D. C., deserve especial mention for gallantry in carrying my orders on the field under heavy fire. I would also mention Captain H. H. Rowe, of the general's staff, who assisted me during the first day. Surgeon J. M. Evans, post surgeon, gave every attention to the wounded. I have not mentioned Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Thornburg, as he was acting more immediately on the staff of the general commanding. Again I say I cannot praise too highly the conduct of all, and I would respectfully suggest that all engaged be ordered to inscribe upon their banners, 'Decatur.' Permit me also to remark that for a long time the garrison of Decatur has been too small, and that the troops have been too much overworked. In my opinion this garrison should never be less than 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with the present amount of artillery. As a point from which the enemy can be observed and information obtained it is unsurpassed, and the nature of the ground on the north side of the river renders it of the utmost importance that it be retained in our possession. In the hands of the enemy, it would occasion us a vast amount of trouble.

"Recapitulation of strength of garrison: First day, 1,500; second day, 2,500; third day, 5,000."

The following endorsement, recommending the promotion of Colonel Doolittle to a brigadier, mentions the regiment favorably:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 30th, 1864.

Colonel Doolittle's conduct at the defense of Decatur against the invading rebel army, in November last, was everything that could be asked. His regiment is also noted for its excellent discipline and efficiency.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

On November 1st, 1864, the regiment, in command of Major E. M. Hulburd, was stationed at Decatur, where it remained doing garrison duty until the 25th, when the evacuation of the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from Decatur to Stevenson, was commenced. Then it left Decatur, marching along the line of that railroad to Stevenson, a distance of eighty miles, reaching that point December 2d, where it was employed building fortifications until the 19th, when it was ordered back to Decatur, via the Tennessee river. On the 23d the regiment landed at Whitesboro, and marched to Huntsville to aid in repelling a threatened attack by Forrest, and on the 24th returned to Whitesboro, and reëmbarked for Decatur, arriving there on the 28th.

A correspondent writes:

"Since my last, dated December 19th, at Stevenson, I will give you our movements up to the present time. On the 19th we broke camp and marched down to the Tennessee river, four miles from Stevenson, and camped for the night. December 20th marched on board of armed transport Stone River, and steamed down the river; weather very bad and stormy; could not make much headway. On the 22d, came down in sight of Decatur. Four gunboats went down and shelled the place; found that they had heavy guns placed to rake the river, and our brigade being too small, returned back up to Whitesboro; 24th, marched from Whitesboro to Huntsville; arrived at 1 A. M., a distance of ten miles; 24th, marched from Huntsville to Whitesboro, and now on board the Stone River; 25th, steamed down toward Decatur and reconnoitered the shores for a place to land our forces, but on account of the rise in the river could not land within fifteen miles of the place; 26th, sent detachments from the different camps under Lieutenant Brewster, on a little tug boat, to build a bridge across a creek to cross our forces. While doing so, the rebels opened on them with two pieces of artillery, but fortunately did no damage. The party had to return at dark. Major General Steedman's forces came up at Limestone

creek, and about six miles from Decatur, unloaded the transports at the creek, and used them to cross the troops over; 27th, Steedman's troops crossing all day under fire from the rebels. Our regiment marched down the river three miles, and went into camp; cavalry crossing the river all night. At daylight, found the rebels had evacuated the town; 28th, we marched and took possession of the works. Our cavalry captured two guns and a number of prisoners; found the works all right; they had to commence to repair the railroad from here."

It remained at Decatur doing garrison duty, until the 11th of January, 1865, when it proceeded by rail to Huntsville, and was there engaged on Post duty. On June 20th the regiment was ordered to Nashville for muster out, which was accomplished on the 26th, and on the 27th, in command of Colonel Horner, it left for Michigan, arriving at Jackson July 2d. On the 4th it was paid off and discharged.

The regiment participated in encounters with the enemy at Danville, Ky., February 24, 1863; Pond Springs, Ala., June 28, 1864; Curtiss Wells, Ala., June 24, 1864; Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1864; Athens, Ala., September 24, 1864; Decatur, Ala., October 24, November 28, 1864.

The 18th had carried on its rolls 1,374 officers and men, and had lost 310, of which 11 men were killed in action, 2 men died of wounds, and 297 of disease.

"For bright o'erhead
Is overspread
The flag that will not brook reproach,
Though high are piled its dead."

NOTES.—The campaign service of this regiment was much retarded by its being held so long on provost guard duty at Nashville, contrary to the wishes of officers and men, its detention being the result of its fine discipline and orderly deportment and high character of both officers and men, which were so fully appreciated by Andrew Johnson that it became his trusted regiment in the administration of affairs in that city.

The discipline, efficiency, and fine condition of the 18th were proverbial throughout the department of the Cumberland, and its inspection never failed to demand and receive the fullest commendations of inspecting officers who uniformly referred to it as an example worthy of following. Instances inserted.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION,
CAMP ELLA BISHOP,
Lexington, Kentucky, November 5th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The general commanding takes great pleasure in publishing the following report of the Inspector General relating to the condition, appearance, and soldierly bearing of the 18th Michigan regiment, now under his command.

* * * * * * * * *

Arms are of the Springfield pattern, rifled muskets; their condition was not only good, but superior to that of the arms of any volunteer regiment I ever inspected. I doubt if they are excelled by those of any regular regiment in the field.

Accoutrements were without enumeration in good and serviceable condition; the cartridge boxes well filled with ammunition.

Knapsacks, Haversacks, and *Canteens* are in good order.

Clothing was in good condition and evinced care and cleanliness.

The *Regimental* and *Company books* and papers were with a few unimportant exceptions properly kept, and in a neat condition. This remark also extends to those of the Regimental Quartermaster.

The *General Military appearance* of the regiment was excellent, and evinced upon the part of its officers a degree of instruction and attention to duty which should be aspired to by less efficient regiments.

Regimental Camp was found in good police.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brig. Gen. and Inspector Gen.

It is the earnest hope of the commanding general that in all reports hereafter the excellent reputation of this regiment will be sustained, and that its discipline and obedience to orders will not be surpassed by any other in the volunteer service.

By command of

BRIG. GENERAL G. CLAY SMITH.

J. SPEED PEVY,
Captain and A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Murfreesboro, May 16th, 1863.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract from letter of advice for April of Captain Jeffries, inspector 4th division, 14th army corps:

* * * * * * * * *

The 18th and 22d Michigan and 104th Illinois are temporarily attached to this division and were inspected by me, and are reported in the "consolidated report." I would particularly mention the 18th Michigan. Few regiments in the department are its superior in military appearance, discipline or drill, and none in care of arms. Companies I and E of this regiment deserve particular mention; also Company B of the 22d Michigan.

* * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieut. Col. and A. I. G.

To LIEUT. COL. GODDARD,
A. A. General Rosecrans' Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
May 19th, 1863.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer 18th Michigan Infantry. By command of Major General Rosecrans.

WILLIAM W. MICHAEL,
Major and A. A. G.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

" Come! come ye braves—aye, come!
The battle dawn is nigh;
And the screaming trump and the thundering drum
Are calling thee to die!"

The 19th was assigned to the Second Congressional District, to be recruited in the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Kalamazoo. Van Buren, and Allegan. Its camp was at Dowagiac, with the Hon. Henry C. Gilbert as commandant of camp, who was charged with the organization of the regiment, and subsequently commissioned as colonel.

Recruiting was commenced July 15th, 1862, and was accomplished September 5th, when the following field and staff and the companies hereafter named were mustered into the U. S. Service:

Colonel, Henry C. Gilbert, Coldwater. Lieutenant Colonel, David Bacon, Niles. Major, William R. Shafter, Galesburg. Surgeon, William E. Clark, Dowagiac. Assistant Surgeon, John Bennett, Centreville. Second Assistant Surgeon, Leander D. Tompkins, Cassopolis. Adjutant, Hamlet B Adams, Coldwater. Quartermaster, Warren Chapman, St. Joseph. Chaplain, Israel Cogshall, Coldwater.

A. Captain, Joel H. Smith, Allegan. First Lieutenant, George T. Shaffer, Calvin. Second Lieutenant, Reuben B. Lazalere, Dowagiac.

B. Captain, Elisha B. Bassett, Allegan. First Lieutenant, William T. Darrow, Allegan. Second Lieutenant, Samuel M. Hubbard, Otsego.

C. Captain, Charles P. Lincoln, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Smith W. Fisk, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Lucius M. Wing, Coldwater.

D. Captain, Hazen W. Brown, Constantine. First Lieutenant, Frank D. Baldwin, Constantine. Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Fonda, Centreville.

E. Captain, John J. Baker, Sturgis. First Lieutenant, David J. Easton, Sturgis. Second Lieutenant, John F. Clark, Sturgis.

F. Captain, Charles A. Thompson, Jr., Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Horace Tompkins, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Ford, Niles.

G. Captain, Charles W. Bigelow, South Haven. First Lieutenant, Adam Ferguson, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, John A. Stafford, Decatur.

H. Captain, George H. White, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, David Anderson, Matteson. Second Lieutenant, James A. Shoecraft, Coldwater.

I. Captain, Richard Lysaght, St. Joseph. First Lieutenant, Henry M. Brown, St. Joseph. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Calmer, St. Joseph.

K. Captain, Phelix Duffie, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, John Whaley, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Elisha Darling, Kalamazoo.

The regiment broke camp September 14th, and in command of Colonel Gilbert took its route to Cincinnati with 995 of an aggregate strength. It was attached to the 1st division of the Army of the Ohio, and was stationed in Kentucky during October, November, and December following.

On the 1st of January, 1863, it was stationed at Danville, and belonged to Colonel Coburn's brigade, Baird's division, Army of Kentucky. This army

having been transferred to the department of the Cumberland, as a "reserve corps," the 19th moved with its brigade to Nashville, where it arrived February 7th, proceeding thence to Franklin. On the 4th of March, with 600 cavalry and 200 additional infantry, it took part with its brigade in a reconnoissance in force. After a march of four miles skirmishing commenced with the enemy's scouts and advanced pickets, but the rebels retiring the brigade encamped, the 19th having lost in the skirmish one wounded. The march having been resumed on the following day, the enemy were met in force at Thompson's Station, nine miles from Franklin.

The 19th, with others, fight stubbornly against immense odds, attack after attack is repulsed; struggling nobly without hope, defeat and capture inevitable, they surrender; the Colonel offers his sword; it is refused; the rebel commander says: "An officer so brave, with a regiment so gallant, deserves his sword."

This was a very sanguinary engagement. At times the contest was severe and the fighting terrific. Three charges were made by the enemy and gallantly repulsed. In one charge the 19th captures the colors of the 4th Mississippi and several prisoners. After an engagement of five hours their ammunition became exhausted, and the entire force surrendered to the enemy, excepting a few who succeeded in making their escape. The rebel force proved to be the entire cavalry force of Bragg's army, 18,000 strong, under General Van Dorn. The 19th went into the action with 512 officers and men, of which number 113 were killed and wounded. Those of the regiment that had escaped and those that had been left in camp at Franklin, were sent to Brentwood, organized with the remaining fragments of the brigade, and placed under command of an officer belonging to another regiment. This force was surrendered by that officer to the rebel General Forrest without firing a gun, on the 25th of March. The enlisted men were soon paroled and sent north. The commissioned officers were exchanged on the 25th of May.

In the "Rebellion Record" is a letter from Colonel John McCrea to Governor Morton, of Indiana, under date of Franklin, Tennessee, March 13th, 1863, from which the following is an extract:

"Wednesday, the 4th of March, the brigade under command of Colonel Coburn had several skirmishes with the rebels under command of Van Dorn. Thursday morning, Colonel Coburn being satisfied that the enemy had been largely reinforced through the night, sent an orderly to General Gilbert asking for reinforcements. To this request General Gilbert said, 'Colonel Coburn must be scared!' and wrote the following order: 'Your force is sufficient; move forward!' Colonel Coburn, rather that disobey the order of his superior officer, advanced to meet an enemy said to be ten times greater than the force which he had under his command, which consisted of the 23d and 85th Indiana, 19th Michigan, and 22d Wisconsin Infantry regiments, and the 124th Ohio Infantry in reserve; also the 18th Ohio battery, 9th Pennsylvania, 2d Michigan, and a part of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments.

"This force moved up the Columbia road. The 85th and 23d, with one section of the battery, occupied a hill on the right of the road, near Thompson's Station, on the Franklin railroad, while the 19th Michigan and 22d Wisconsin, with the other section of the battery, occupied the hill on the left.

"The rebels at first opened a brisk fire from two batteries in front of the position occupied by our troops. After an hour's cannonading Colonel Coburn brought up the 33d and 85th Indiana and ordered a charge upon the station, where the rebels were concealed in and around the houses. They succeeded in driving them from the station. He then ordered them to take the battery in front. The men moved on in good order. To the right of this battery was a stone wall fence, where the rebels were posted in large numbers; from behind this fence they poured in a galling and destructive fire causing our men to fall back, but they reformed at the crest of the hill and resisted successfully the charge of two brigades. Colonel Coburn then brought over the 19th Michigan, and twice again

did these three regiments drive back the enemy in greatly superior force. Another force of the enemy now came around the left flank and drove the 22d Wisconsin from the hill, the battery having been withdrawn for want of ammunition. Colonel Coburn then attempted to withdraw his forces, but the enemy closing in upon the right as well as left, and ammunition having given out with his infantry, he was forced to surrender."

The regiment was reörganized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and on the 8th of June, 1863, left Columbus, arriving at Nashville on the 11th. It took part in the advance on Tallahoma in June. On the 23d of July the regiment was ordered to Murfreesboro and went upon garrison duty in the fortifications. Company D, of the 19th, commanded by Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, numbering fifty men, having been stationed at a stockade on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad at Stone river, were attacked on the 5th of October by a large force of rebel cavalry and artillery under Major General Wheeler, and after a most gallant but hopeless resistance, having lost six in wounded, the company surrendered, but after having been plundered were released. October 25th, the regiment, then in the 2d brigade, 3d division, 20th corps, was ordered to McMinnville, Tenn., where it was employed in the construction of fortifications.

This regiment garrisoned the post of McMinnville until the 21st of April, 1864. It here built several forts, constructed a railroad bridge, repaired a locomotive which the rebels had attempted to destroy when they evacuated this place, put a steam saw-mill in operation, and got out lumber for block-houses and other purposes. April 30, the regiment, which had been ordered to join its division, arrived at Lookout Valley, whence it moved on the 3d of May, with the army then about entering upon the Georgia campaign. From the 5th to the 10th of May the regiment formed part of the force that made a demonstration on Buzzard's Roost, but was not engaged. Marching through Snake Creek Gap it took part in the battle of Resaca, May 15th. In this action the regiment participated in a charge on and capture of one of the enemy's batteries. Its loss was 14 killed and 66 wounded. Colonel Henry C. Gilbert, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded during this charge on the rebel battery, and died of his wounds at Chickamauga, May 24th following, Captain C. H. Chalmer being killed in the same charge.

In a report covering the services of the regiment in that engagement Major E. A. Griffin says:

"* * * On the 15th of May, 1864, the regiment participated in a charge on the enemy at Resaca, Georgia. With the brigade we charged a rebel battery, capturing the entire battery of four guns under a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry. Our brave commander, Colonel Henry C. Gilbert, received a mortal wound while cheering on and leading his men to the charge. Captain C. H. Chalmer was killed in the charge, at the muzzle of one of the enemy's guns, while at the head of his company." * *

On the 19th of May the regiment, in command of Major E. A. Griffin, charged into Cassville, and assisted in driving out the enemy, losing 1 m killed, and 4 wounded. It again engaged at New Hope Church on the 25th of May, where it sustained a loss of 5 killed, and 47 wounded, including Lieutenant Chas. Mandeville among the killed, while Captain Chas. W. Bigelow was mortally wounded and died of his wounds on the 29th same month.

From the "American Conflict" is taken the following:

"Thomas, advancing from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, was confronted at Pumpkinvine creek by rebel cavalry, whom he rapidly pushed across, saving the burning bridge; but as Hooker's corps in the van pushed on, his foremost division (Geary's) found the enemy in line of battle, and a severe conflict ensued without decisive result. Hooker finally con-

centrated his command four miles north of Dallas and struck hard by Sherman's order at Stewart's position covering New Hope Church, whence, though he gained some ground, he was unable to drive the well-sheltered foe."

On the 15th of June it was again engaged at Golgotha Church, losing 4 killed and 9 wounded. Among the severely wounded was Major Griffin, commanding the regiment, while defending his position against an assault of the enemy, who died next day of his wounds. On the 22d it was engaged at Culp's Farm, in command of Captain John J. Baker, where its casualties were 13 wounded. Following up the rebel army after its evacuation of the position at Kenesaw Mountain, and crossing the Chattahoochee, the regiment participated in the repulse of the fierce attack of the enemy on our lines at Peach Tree creek, on the 20th of July. The loss of the regiment in this battle was 4 killed and 35 wounded, including Captain Baker. During the siege of Atlanta, from July 22d to August 25th, the regiment, in command of Captain David Anderson, constructed several strong lines of works, but although under the fire of artillery and sharpshooters, did not participate in any of the engagements that took place. Its loss during the siege was 2 killed and 6 wounded. The regiment did not take part in the flank movement to the south of Atlanta, but falling back with its corps took position at Tanner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee river, where it remained until the 2d of September. At this date the greater portion of the regiment, with a force under Colonel Coburn, of its brigade, made a reconnoissance toward Atlanta. This force advanced to the city limits, and finding it evacuated by the enemy, excepting by a few cavalry, took possession. On the following day the remainder of the regiment entered the city with its corps. September 5th the regiment was temporarily detached from its brigade, and was assigned as guard for the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance department, and was thus employed on the 30th of October, 1864.

This regiment, in command of Major Baker, was serving with General Sherman's army on the 1st of November, 1864, attached to the 2d brigade, 3d division, 20th corps, and at that time was quartered in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and on the 15th moved with its brigade on the great march toward Savannah, passing through Madison, where it assisted in destroying the railroads, bridges, factories, furnaces, mills, and every kind of property in that vicinity which could be made useful by the enemy; then moving to the right, directly towards Milledgeville, reaching there on the 22d, and again resuming the march on the 23d, passing through Davisboro, Louisville, and Millen, after a long and fatiguing march reached Savannah, where it took an active part in the siege of that city until its evacuation on the 21st of December. The regiment remained near Savannah until the 1st of January, 1865, when, in command of Major Anderson, with a portion of the 20th corps, it crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina, moving up along the line of that river to Hardee's plantation, through Perrysburg and Robertsville, and on the 2d of February moved with the army on its march through South Carolina, crossing the Pedee river at Cheraw into North Carolina, arriving at Fayetteville March 11th, and after the complete destruction of the arsenal and other public buildings at that point, with its brigade crossed Cape Fear river and moved in the direction of Raleigh, and on the 16th met the enemy in heavy force near Averysboro, where a battle ensued, in which the regiment took an active and important part; its brigade being ordered to assault his works, promptly and gallantly carried them, capturing his artillery and many prisoners, the regiment losing Captain

L. Gibbon, Lieutenant Charles Purcell, and 4 killed and 15 wounded, several severely.

A report of Major D. Anderson, commanding regiment, says:

"On the 16th of March the enemy was met near Averysboro, and a battle ensued, in which the regiment took an active and important part. The brigade to which the regiment was attached being ordered to assault the enemy's works, the order was gallantly and promptly obeyed, resulting in the capture of the works, the regiment capturing two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. In this assault we lost two brave officers, Captain Leonard Gibbon and Lieutenant Charles G. Purcell, killed."

On the 19th the enemy was again met at Bentonville, where the regiment was in line of battle, but did not become actively engaged. Moving from that point the regiment reached Goldsboro on the 24th, then proceeded to Raleigh, where it remained until after the surrender of Johnston's army, when it marched with its corps to Alexandria, Va., arriving there on the 18th of May, and on the 24th participated in the grand review of General Sherman's army in Washington. The regiment remained in camp near Washington until June 10th, when it was mustered out of service, and, in command of Major Anderson, was ordered to Michigan, arriving on the 13th at Jackson, where it was paid off and disbanded.

The 19th was in engagements at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn., October 5, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; Golgotha, Ga., June 15, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to September 2, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 11, 18, 20, 21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

The entire membership of the regiment was 1,238, of which it lost 237, as follows: 4 officers and 50 men killed in action, 3 officers and 38 men died of wounds, and 142 of disease.

"Strong men fast asleep,
With coverlets wrought of clay,
Do sweet dreams o'er you creep
Of friends who are here to-day?"

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Our country calls! We join this league.
And pledge ourselves with earnest zeal—
With loyal hearts and lifted hands,
To firmly stand, come woe or weal."

The 20th was raised in the third congressional district, composed of the counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, and Ingham. Its camp was at Jackson, and the commandant appointed to supervise the organization was the Hon. Fidus Livermore of that place.

The recruitment was commenced July 15th, 1862, and the muster into the service of the United States accomplished on the 19th of August following.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Adolphus W. Williams, Lansing. Lieutenant Colonel, Huntington W. Smith, Adrian. Major, Byron M. Cutcheon, Ypsilanti. Surgeon, Simeon S. French, Battle Creek. Assistant Surgeon, William H. Paine, Eaton Rapids. Second Assistant Surgeon, Oramel L. Rider, Norvell. Chaplain, Joseph Jones, Charlotte. Adjutant, Hiram S. Warner, Marshall. Quartermaster, James A. Dwight, Ypsilanti.

The following companies made up the regiment and were mustered into service with the officers named:

A. Captain, Huntington W. Smith, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Dennis C. Calkins, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, William A. Dewey, Leslie.

B. Captain, Byron M. Cutcheon, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, Charles T. Allen, Sharon. Second Lieutenant, Augustus Van Cleve, Ypsilanti.

C. Captain, George C. Barnes, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Joseph H. Weeks, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Charles J. Brown, Battle Creek.

D. Captain, Claudius B. Grant, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, Roswell P. Carpenter, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, David E. Ainsworth, Ann Arbor.

E. Captain, John Anderson, Parma. First Lieutenant, Francis Porter, Parma. Second Lieutenant, Albert P. Merrill, Parma.

F. Captain, Silas P. Warner, Grass Lake. First Lieutenant, Joshua B. Leeland, Northfield. Second Lieutenant, Wesley L. Robinson, Waterloo.

G. Captain, Luke B. Willis, Eaton Rapids. First Lieutenant, John S. Montgomery, Eaton Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Peter Kauffman, Charlotte.

H. Captain, Wendell D. Wiltsie, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, E. P. Perkins, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Walter McCollum, Lodi.

I. Captain, Charles C. Dodge, Marshall. First Lieutenant, George W. Bullis, Johnstown. Second Lieutenant, Josiah T. Hammond, Tekonsha.

K. Captain, Elijah Hammond, Chelsea. First Lieutenant, Silas L. Sergent, Chelsea. Second Lieutenant, Clarence L. Whedon, Chelsea.

The regiment left its rendezvous at Jackson for Washington September 1st, 1862, in command of Colonel Williams, with 1,012 officers and men on the rolls, and on its arrival at Washington was sent into camp at Fort Lyon, near Alex-

andria, with orders to report to General Burnside, commanding the 9th army corps of the Potomac. On September 8th the regiment marched to join Burnside, then on the Maryland campaign, but on reaching Leesboro the army had moved. It remained at that point until the 18th, when it marched for Sharpsburg via Frederick City, Middleton, and Boonsboro, arriving at Sharpsburg on the 22d.

Here the regiment was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th army corps. After remaining at Sharpsburg for about two weeks it moved to Pleasant Valley, Md., where it remained in camp until about October 14th, when by a forced night march it moved to Nolan's Ford to cut off the retreat of Stuart's cavalry from Maryland, but they had already made their escape.

The 20th remained on picket duty at the ford until October 30th, when it forded the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and joined the division at Waterford, Va.

The regiment with its division commenced to advance from Waterford towards Culpepper on November 2d, and on the 14th the enemy was met at White Sulphur Springs, where a slight skirmish occurred, but in which the regiment did not participate. On the 15th it picketed Thompson's Ford, near the Spring, and in the night made a forced march of twenty miles to Bealton Station, where it again rejoined the division. From that point the regiment moved with the advance on Fredericksburg, reaching there on the 19th, and went into camp with the army at Falmouth.

Soon after the 20th took the field the ladies of Jackson gave it an elegant silk flag, on which was inscribed the State arms. The flag was sent to the regiment at Washington, but only reached it at the encampment opposite Fredericksburg. The presentation occurred on Thanksgiving day, 1862, in a patriotic address by Mrs. Governor Blair, read by Assistant Surgeon O. P. Chubb, and an elegant response was made by Major Byron M. Cutcheon for the regiment. This flag was carried in all the campaigns of the regiment until the spring of 1864, when becoming very much tattered and torn it became necessary to send it back to the State.

The regiment crossed the Rappahannock December 13th, 1862, but being in the reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, its loss was only 11 wounded, most of them slightly. After the return to camp near Falmouth the regiment suffered much from sickness, embarking at Aquia Creek February 19th, 1863, for Newport News. It was favorably located at that point, and the health and spirits of the men rapidly improved. Leaving Newport News March 19th with the 9th corps, it proceeded via Baltimore, Parkersburg, and Cincinnati to Kentucky. On the 9th of May a detachment of 100 men in command of Captain Wiltsie, having been dispatched to break up a party of guerrillas at the narrows of the Cumberland, were attacked on their return by the advance guard of the rebel forces under General John H. Morgan, and were obliged to fall back with considerable loss. The following morning the entire force under Morgan attacked the 20th, then in command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, in its position at the narrows of Horse Shoe Bend, on the Cumberland river. The fight lasted all day, the enemy finally retiring with a loss, as ascertained, of between 300 and 400. The loss of the 20th amounted in all to 29, of whom 5 were killed, 19 wounded, and 5 missing, including among the killed Lieutenant Wm. M. Greene.

This affair was considered one of the notable minor engagements of the day. The 20th, comparatively without supports, retreat cut off by a stream, broad,

deep, and rapid, without entrenchments, repulse the charge of a large brigade, drive them with the bayonet, maintain a vigorous and sharp fight with an entire division, withdraw in good order, save their only piece of artillery, bring off their wounded, and recross the Cumberland under fire.

In a report made to the Adjutant General of the State, Colonel B. M. Cutcheon, then Major of the regiment, says:

"We had fallen back from Monticello to the Cumberland river, near Jamestown, at a point where the river makes a grand curve, known as Horse Shoe Bend. On Friday night, the 8th of May, we had sent out a hundred picked men under Captain W. D. Wiltsie, in search of the band of the notorious 'Champ Fargurson.' Companies A, C, and D were placed on picket under Captain George C. Barnes, at the 'narrows,' two miles from the ferry. By evening of May 9th our entire force had crossed to the north of the Cumberland except the two parties already mentioned. The 20th had just crossed, when a courier arrived with the intelligence that Wiltsie's force had been attacked by a large body and driven back, while the pickets under Barnes were being attacked also. By direction of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding the regiment, I rode at once to the front and found the pickets, with a remnant of Wiltsie's party, falling back to the river. Convinced that the most advantageous position to fight the enemy was at the 'narrows,' I rallied all our scattered forces, and leading them back to the 'narows,' posted them in time to meet and repulse a sharp attack of the enemy, who were the advance guard of General John Morgan.

"On the morning of the 10th the attack was renewed. During the early part of the night the remainder of the regiment had come up, increasing our force to a little upward of 300. This little force was distributed over a wide front to as good advantage as possible. Shortly after 8 o'clock A. M. the enemy attacked and drove in our outposts, and assaulted our main line. Our position was excellent. The enemy advanced with great confidence on front and flank, but was quickly and decisively repulsed with considerable slaughter. Then followed a sharp but desultory fight, continuing all day. During the day we were reinforced by 100 dismounted men of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, and one piece of artillery, and at 4 P. M. we resolved to take the offensive. The enemy lay in line along a cross road about 200 yards in front of us. Under cover of a rapid fire from our one gun we advanced to the charge with the bayonet. The men of the 20th behaved splendidly in this their *first charge*. The enemy were routed and driven from the field, but soon threw forward their reserve brigade, and we were forced back with severe loss to our first position. We were now fighting from eight to ten times our number. At times the fighting was hand-to-hand, and was maintained over half an hour, when we were again forced to take a new position. General Morgan now demanded our surrender, stating that he had an entire division, and further resistance was useless. He was invited to '*come and take us*,' which he neglected to do. We soon received another hundred men and recrossed the river in the presence of a vastly superior force without further loss.

"I consider this one of the most notable minor actions of the war. We see a handful of men without supports, and retreat cut off by a stream 150 yards wide, deep and rapid, without entrenchments, repulse the charge of a large brigade, and then in turn drive that brigade with the bayonet, then maintain a desperate fight with an entire division of nearly 4,000 men, and finally withdrawing from the field in good order, bringing off our wounded and our one gun, and crossing the river in face of the enemy, the enemy acknowledging a loss of 157 killed.

"For this affair we received the high encomiums of Colonel R. T. Jacobs, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, commanding, and the thanks in orders of General Burnside, commanding 9th corps."

From the report of Lieutenant Colonel W. Huntington Smith:

"Sunday, May 10th, 1863, at about 8 o'clock A. M., the enemy vigorously attacked our pickets with dismounted cavalry, and after a brisk resistance of ten minutes drove them in upon the main line. I immediately brought forward Companies F, G, and I, who were in reserve, and established the line as follows: Company F was deployed as skirmishers along a wooded ravine on the right to prevent that flank being turned; Companies C and K were massed behind the crest of a small hill to the right of the main road; while Companies A and D were massed in a similar manner behind a fence on the crest of a height to the left. These were to hold the road and prevent a cavalry dash. Companies B and E held the continuation of the fence to the left, and the extreme left was held by a battalion of the 12th Kentucky, cavalry companies dismounted. Companies I and G were in reserve at the foot of the hill in rear of the center. At about 4 P. M. one piece of Captain

Sim's battery arrived upon the ground, and took position on an eminence on the extreme left. Companies B, I, and G were ordered forward to the support of the gun. The gun immediately opened a well directed fire upon the house, orchard, and woods in which the rebels were massed. At the same time a charge was ordered, which was executed in most gallant style, clearing the enemy from the house, orchard, and fence, where they had lain during the day, and driving them into the woods. We were soon met by a counter charge in such immensely superior numbers that we were obliged to fall back to our former position, which was held with the greatest obstinacy for three-quarters of an hour, when the men being exhausted with the unequal contest and long abstinence from food and sleep, it was deemed prudent to withdraw to the north side of the Cumberland, which was done without loss or accident.

"I take great pleasure in saying that not a company in the regiment but conducted itself in a brave, manly, and courageous manner, and all seemed over-anxious to be the first in and the last out of the fight.

"We crossed the river without any confusion or accident, completing the same at about 7 o'clock, and bivouacked for the night on a bluff commanding the ferry. I have to report with regret the loss of several excellent officers during the skirmish of Saturday and the fight of Sunday, consisting of Lieutenant William M. Green, of Company A, who was killed on Sunday, an officer highly esteemed by his men and much respected by his associate officers; also Lieutenant Clement A. Lounsberry, of Company I, wounded severely in the thigh on Saturday while returning to the regiment from the party of scouts; and Lieutenant H. V. Knight, of Company H, who was taken prisoner with several soldiers of the scouting party.

"Monday, May 11th, I received orders to move back to Columbia, and commenced doing so at 12 M., under a very hot sun; marched thirteen miles and bivouacked for the night. On the way we met the 17th Michigan coming to our aid.

"Tuesday, May 12th, marched at 6 o'clock, arriving at Columbia at 10.30 A. M. Here we joined the brigade and received our camp equipments and baggage.

"Loss, 4 killed, 18 wounded, and 6 missing.

"Where all the officers of my regiment were cool, active, and courageous, it is almost impossible to specify particular instances. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning the names of Major Cutcheon, for his courage, promptness, and activity in discharging the duties of his office, which was done fearlessly, and times under great danger; Captains Barnes, Grant, Wiltsie, Allen, Dewey, Carpenter, and Porter, and Lieutenant Bullis. All deserve mention, but these attracted my attention in particular. All the officers and men vied with each other in their efforts to merit well of their country and of their commander.

"Union killed, 9; wounded, 35; rebels killed, 157; wounded, nearly 300."

The Louisville Journal, June 4th, 1863, said:

"The recent fight which Colonel Jacobs had with John Morgan near Narrow Horse Shoe Bottom, a quarter of a mile from the Cumberland river, and about twelve miles above Monticello, in Wayne county, was much more destructive to the rebels than was at first supposed. The loss in killed has been definitely ascertained to be 157, while the wounded are variously estimated at from 350 to 500. It is certain that nearly every house in the neighboring valley contains disabled rebels. Our correspondent Fidler gives an excellent account of this affair, but his information is in some respects incorrect.

"The force of 450 men had been sent out by Colonel Jacobs to reinforce a party of 100 who had gone on an expedition to break up a desperate band of guerrillas. They were completely successful in their object, but fell in with the advance of Morgan's main army, when they retired in excellent order and fighting desperately. Captains W. D. Wiltsie, of the 20th Michigan Infantry, Wilson, of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, and Searcey, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, led their men with great gallantry. The fight was in the open field of Coffey's, just outside the narrows of Horse Shoe Bottom, and was desperately contended for against Morgan's whole force for fifty-five minutes, after the gallant boys had previously almost destroyed Cluke's force and driven them to a point of surrender, which would have been accomplished had it not been for the timely aid of Morgan. A demand for an unconditional surrender was sent to Colonel Jacobs by Morgan, which having been promptly refused, he carried his whole force to the north side of the river to rejoin his main command, and Morgan did not feel the least disposition to follow, but it is understood returned to Monticello. No men could have behaved better than the 12th Kentucky Cavalry and the 20th Michigan Infantry. This spirited affair unquestionably prevented Morgan from effecting a contemplated raid into our State, for prisoners state that he acknowledged that the desperate resistance at the narrows had completely frustrated all his plans."

The regiment, then in the 3d brigade, afterwards fell back to Columbia, and June 3d received orders to proceed with the remainder of the 9th corps to reinforce General Grant, at Vicksburg. It aided in fortifying Hayne's Bluff and Oak Ridge, and on the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment moved with the army to Jackson. July 10th and 11th it was engaged in skirmishing before that place with a loss of three wounded. After the evacuation of Jackson, the 20th was sent to Madison Station to destroy the railroad. July 24th, it again reached Hayne's Bluff. In this campaign of twenty days the heat was terrible, and many fainted on the march. During its stay in Mississippi, the 20th lost by deaths from disease eighteen men and two officers, Lieutenants J. B. Leeland and W. H. Paine, and at times almost half the regiment were sick. Embarking August 3d, the regiment proceeded to Kentucky, and on the 10th of September participated in the movement on Knoxville, Tennessee, marching via Cumberland Gap. October 10th, the regiment took part in the engagement at Blue Springs with a loss of one killed and two wounded.

The 20th was, on the 1st of November, 1863, at Lenoir Station, East Tennessee, where it remained until the 14th. The enemy making, at this time, their advance toward Knoxville, the regiment was ordered to Hough's Ferry, with other forces, to check their advance, but on the 15th fell back to Lenoir Station, the regiment covering the retreat, and holding the Loudon Road during the night. On the 16th, the army continuing the retreat to Knoxville, the 20th with the 2d and 17th Michigan Infantry, were constituted the rear guard. The enemy followed them up with great vigor and at times pressed them very heavily. At Turkey Creek, near Campbell's Station, the rear was attacked by the enemy in force, but successfully sustained the attack for over two hours, when they were reinforced. The loss of the 20th during this action was 33 in killed and wounded. Among the former was its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

The commanding officer's report says:

"* * * On the 16th November our army commenced moving back on Knoxville, and the 20th, 2d and 17th Michigan regiments were constituted rear guard to the army, a post of great honor and responsibility, as the enemy were pressing us very heavily. When we reached Turkey Creek, McLaw's rebel division attacked us with great vigor, and we became heavily engaged. Among the first who fell was Lieutenant Colonel W. Huntington Smith, who had commanded the regiment several months. He was a brave and efficient officer, and his loss is deeply felt by the regiment." * * *

On the morning of the 17th, the regiment, in command of Major Cutcheon, arrived at Knoxville, having marched all night over bad roads, it being the third night that it had been without rest. The enemy made their appearance before Knoxville on the 17th, and commenced the siege, which continued until the 5th of December. On the 29th of November it assisted in repelling the desperate assault made on Fort Saunders, losing two killed and eight seriously wounded. Thirteen of the regiment on picket at the time, were reported missing.

From commanding officer's report is taken the following:

"* * * At Knoxville the regiment occupied a position on the most exposed part of the line, and lost heavily in the trenches. Captain W. D. Wiltsie, who fell during the siege, was an officer of great ability, zeal, and courage." * * * * *

He was mortally wounded on the 25th of November, and died on the 27th of the same month.

From correspondence Detroit Advertiser and Tribune is taken the following:

HEADQUARTERS 20TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Near Blain's Cross Roads, East Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1864.

"As your former correspondent with this brigade ('J. T. M.') has had the misfortune to 'fail to connect,' in other words has been captured, and is now paying his *devoirs* to Miss 'Libbie Prison,' perhaps you will consider it no intrusion if another—an old friend—takes up his fallen mantle. Since the late operations in East Tennessee I have seen so much in the northern journals that was absolutely *false*—so much that was only partially *true*—so much that lacked in justice to the Michigan troops, and so much that was *more* than just to certain other troops, that I am forced for the nonce to throw down the sword and take up the quill. It was but this evening that I took up a paper—a Michigan paper—containing what purported to be a list of casualties in this regiment. In the first place the number was less than *one-fourth* of the *real* number, and in the second place there was not a single name correctly given. The list was copied from an eastern paper and is of a piece with the greater share of their correspondence.

"Justice has not been done the Michigan boys, and with your permission I would give you some history of Burnside's last campaign in East Tennessee, with facts and figures.

"It was on the 27th of October, 1863, that we evacuated Loudon and fell back to Lenoir, hoping to remain in winter quarters there for some time. Until November 13th we, the 9th corps, were engaged in building winter quarters. But on the night of November 13th Mr. Longstreet very ungenerously and rudely disturbed our dreams of bliss by crossing the Tennessee six miles below Loudon.

"The river at this point makes an immense 'horse shoe' with Loudon at one point of the heel and Hough's Ferry at the other. The distance around is six miles, the distance across but a mile and a half. On the morning of November 14th General White, who occupied the heights opposite Loudon, fell back with his division to Lenoir, and his trains were on their way to Knoxville. General Burnside—'Old Burny'—whom we have followed ever since we have been soldiers—was telegraphed for. He came. Those of us who saw him that day will never forget how that engine came flying in, with the General's own hand at her throttle. 'Right about,' was the order, and in twenty minutes our columns were on the road *facing* the enemy and General White's own division in the advance. By dark we had driven the enemy back within a mile of the ferry. That night we lay face to face with him. He was strongly posted on a peninsula, both flanks protected by a river, his position covered completely by batteries planted in works on a commanding height, on the opposite side of the river. During the night dispatches were received from General Grant which changed the programme. Before daylight the next morning we began falling back, which we did without any molestation from the enemy. By noon of the 15th our division (Ferrero's), was again at Lenoir, tired, hungry, muddy, and sleepy. About 2 o'clock P. M. this regiment (20th Michigan), was sent back three miles to a cross road connecting the Loudon and Kingston roads. We took up position, covered the retreat of the army, and held the road during the night.

"During the afternoon the enemy made his appearance upon the Kingston road and some skirmishing ensued. That night we lay in skirmish line, face to face with the enemy again, without sleep or even unslinging knapsacks.

"At daylight we were again on the road, or rather *in the mud*,—for the road was a bed of mud—and our brigade, the 3d, was the rear guard to cover the retreat.

"The brigade did not muster over 700 muskets, and consisted of the 2d, 17th, and 20th Michigan regiments. The 17th, of 'Stonewall' fame, was in the rear, the 20th next, and the 2d in advance.

"We had hardly taken the road when the rebels pushed forward their skirmishers in close pursuit.

"Twice in the course of the morning we formed in line of battle, but no actual collision occurred until we reached a point a mile and a half in front of Campbell's station. At this point a cross road connects the Kingston with the Loudon road, about three-fourths of a mile from their junction. McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps had been pressing forward upon our left flank to cut us off at this cross road, but we succeeded in gaining the point just a few minutes ahead of them.

"It now became necessary to check the advance of the rebel column in order to gain time for our main force, with the artillery, to get into position. Just in rear of the cross road above mentioned is a small creek upon which is a saw mill. Just in front of this creek, with a line of skirmishers in advance, the 17th Michigan was formed. In rear of the creek were the 2d and 20th Michigan, the former on the right, the latter on the left of the road. We had scarcely formed when the rebels attacked furiously. The 17th were ordered to hold the creek as long as they could and then fall back. Meanwhile the 2d and 20th were ordered back by General Ferrero to a new and better position. We were posted on the top of a hill, an open field in front—beyond it woods—on both flanks woods.

The wounded of the 17th began to come back rapidly. The volleys of musketry became momentarily nearer and heavier. Soon the 17th emerged from the woods in front, fighting gallantly but much cut up. They fell back in line of battle, passed around our left flank and filed into the road to the rear. The rebels rapidly pressed up heavy columns on both our flanks, under cover of the woods. Already they began to rake us, when we were again ordered back. We fell back step by step, disputing each foot of ground. Everything was deliberate and orderly.

"Our little band was now reduced to about 600 men, and yet there was no haste, no confusion, though we faced a division of veterans. Colonel Humphrey, of the 2d Michigan, commanding the brigade, gave his orders with coolness and judgment, and they were obeyed with promptness and precision. In our rear was a piece of woods, skirted by a high rail fence. Behind this it was resolved to make a decided stand. The 17th was formed on the left of the 20th. The fire now became rapid and destructive. Colonel Smith fell, shot though the brain. Several officers of the 17th were already wounded. Captain Farrand of the 2d was wounded. Every moment some man fell. Our ranks were fast thinning, and still McLaw's heavy columns pressed down on our flanks. It was a critical moment. To stay there was to be captured; to fall back was full of peril. Slowly and sullenly our boys gave up the ground, bringing off the wounded and dead. We had now reached the middle of the woods. The rebels were pressing our left flank very hard, when the 17th and the left wing of the 20th charged and drove them back and threw them into confusion.

"We made good use of the time thus gained, and fell back to the edge of the woods, when our eyes were gladdened by the 1st brigade advancing to our support. In our rear as we faced the enemy was a broad, open field, half a mile across. Through this we must fall back. Our lines were re-formed, and with as steady a step and as true a line as if on brigade drill, we fell back across the field, while a rebel brigade poured volley after volley after us.

"It was now noon. The first gun was fired at 10 A. M. For two hours our three little Michigan regiments, of Humphrey's brigade, had borne the brunt of the onset unsupported. We now took up a new position under cover of our guns. Soon the rebel skirmishers advanced, supported by a division of infantry. They came boldly and rapidly on, but our artillery soon scattered their skirmishers like chaff, and sent three brigades in confusion to the cover of the woods.

"For two weary hours longer we lay under a raking fire of musketry and artillery. When, at 2 P. M., our brigade was withdrawn, being relieved by the 2d brigade, we moved back and stacked arms in a little hollow, one hundred and fifty (150) were killed, wounded, and missing, out of less than 700 that we took in. And here *let the figures be recorded*, which no New York correspondent can write up or down, that *one-half* the entire loss of our army at Campbell's Station fell upon these three Michigan regiments—the 2d, 17th, and 20th.

"We had just stacked arms when General Ferrero, who is clear 'grit' in a fight rode down with an aid in front of the colors of our regiment, and raising his hat, said: 'I come to thank you. You have done nobly. I am proud of you all,'—a compliment which the boys repaid with three hearty cheers. For the remainder of the day we were in the second line, supporting batteries, and when night came we again took the road.

"Our old chief, Burnside, was everywhere, giving spirit and confidence to the men, but his brow this night looked anxious and careworn. I will not attempt to describe this weary, never-to-be-forgotten night march. This was our third night without sleep. Cold, hungry, sleepy, tired with marching and with fighting, we blundered, slid, and waded through that night of Egyptian darkness. Five o'clock A. M. of the 17th of November found us at Knoxville, near what was to be, but was not yet, Fort Sanders. After an hour's repose, we moved to our position and began throwing up works. Day and night we toiled, as men only toil for life and victory. The 100th Pennsylvania, which had been absent from the brigade as escort to the trains, now rejoined us. On the night of the 17th General Burnside visited our works and approved them.

"On the 18th General Sanders made a gallant fight in front of the fort, to which he gave his name with his life. We saw the battle like a picture. The 100th Pennsylvania was on the left, the 20th Michigan on the right, with its two left companies in the fort. The 2d and 17th were on our right. On the right of the main fort were three strong lunettes, which were held by the left wing of the 20th. On the night of the 20th of November the 17th Michigan made a brilliant sortie, driving back the rebel advanced posts, and burning the buildings in which they had gained cover.

"On the morning of November 24th the 2d Michigan made the most brilliant sortie of the siege. Daylight that morning disclosed the fact that the rebels had advanced a rifle-pit into the open field on the west front of the fort. This pit extended some twenty rods at right angles from a heavy piece of timber. To the 2d was assigned the work of taking

and holding this pit. Never was work more fearlessly undertaken—never was work more bravely accomplished. In the face of a well-directed fire from a whole brigade, they charged across an open field for a fourth of a mile, carried the work at the point of the bayonet with a cheer, held it for half an hour, *without support*, and only gave it up when the 2d Michigan had almost ceased to be.

"They went in with 160 muskets; they lost 83 men. They went in with 11 officers; the came out with 5. Byington, Noble, Galpin, Zoellner, brave hearts! vain was your gallantry. Sad that folly should waste so much rich blood. I will not offer criticism, for I might say that which would be unmilitary. I will not say who planned or who ordered the attack; I do not know. But it is understood that it came from a source higher than the division commander. But this I will say, that I have heard but few speak of it in any other terms than as a *butchery*.

"I hasten to the close of this already too prolix history. On the morning of Sunday, November 29th, General Longstreet made his long-expected assault upon Fort Sanders. This is a part of the siege more misrepresented than any other. One officer, high in command, who *ought* to have known, says that the forces who defended the fort were the 79th New York, the 29th Massachusetts, and a detachment of the 2d Michigan. A certain New York paper gives the whole credit to the 79th New York. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that they consisted of the 79th New York, four companies of the 100th Pennsylvania, and four companies of the 2d Michigan. 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?' Having been in the fort at the time, which I doubt if any of these authors were, I am able to state exactly what forces were there.

"There was the 79th New York, numbering from 100 to 125 men, from the 1st brigade. There were four companies of the 29th Massachusetts, numbering about 75 men, of the 2d brigade, and four companies of the 2d Michigan, numbering about 60 men, and three companies of the 20th Michigan, numbering about 80 men, of the 3d brigade—all of Ferrero's (1st) division of the old 9th army corps. There were Benjamin's and a part of Buckley's and a part of Roemer's batteries. That's who 'killed cock robin,' exactly. *Let it be recorded*, that in the defense of Fort Sanders Michigan boys stood first among the foremost; and if *loss* is any test of exposure, then the 20th was more exposed than any other regiment.

"I will not go into the details of the impetuous, determined, gallant assault, nor of the terrible, decisive, and bloody repulse. You are already too familiar with the story. Ditches filled with dead and wounded mingled—the slope literally covered with the slain. God's mild, loving, sunlit Sabbath never looked down on a more fearful sight. Three battle flags, 225 prisoners, and 700 stand of arms were the trophies. Five hundred killed and wounded, the cost of this fearful experiment.

"Then came a few nights of terribly anxious watching. One-half the men were kept in the trenches day and night. But the morning of December 5th came, and Longstreet —where was he? There were grateful hearts that morning; and there were sad hearts, too, for our three small Michigan regiments of the 3d brigade had lost 302 of their number since we left Lenoir.

"More than half the loss on the north side of the river during the siege fell upon them. Each had lost its commanding officer. Huntington Smith, Comstock, Byington—this mountain-girt city is hallowed by your blood. Wiltsie, Noble, Galpin, Zoellner, Billingsly—they sleep with their chiefs, in the bosom of that land they died to redeem. Out of fourteen officers who fell in the late series of battles, eight were from Michigan regiments of Humphrey's brigade. Proud State to claim such sons! Brave hearts! Noble soldiers! True men! Green be their graves! 'Loving sunshine fail them never—fail them not, ye gentle showers—above them, good angels write *Resurgam*.'"

On the raising of the siege, the regiment participated in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Bean's Station, but falling back to Blain's Cross Roads, it there encamped until the 16th of January, 1864. From the commencement of the retreat to Knoxville, during the siege and the movements subsequent thereto, and while at Blain's Cross Roads, the regiment endured much hardship and privations. Living on quarter rations, foraged from an almost destitute country, their sufferings were greatly increased by the want of clothing. On an inspection made during the intensely cold weather in January, it was found that some were entirely without shoes, and others nearly barefooted; a large number were without overcoats, and but few had a change of underclothing. The regiment marched to Strawberry Plains on the 16th of January. On the 20th, our forces having withdrawn, the regiment was left to

guard the crossing of the Holsten river. January 21st it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, but on the following day fell back to near Knoxville, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry during the movement. On the 24th it broke camp near Knoxville, and participated in the advance to Morristown, falling back to Mossy creek March 2d, where it remained until the return to Morristown on the 12th. On the 14th, with a small body of cavalry, the regiment engaged in a reconnoissance to the bend of Chucky river, seven miles from Bull's Gap, where the enemy were in force. Finding two battalions of rebel cavalry posted at the mouth of Lick creek, the regiment forded the stream and forced the enemy's position, the rebels fleeing and leaving their camp baggage and a number of arms and horses. Marching from Knoxville, the regiment on the 21st proceeded to Nicholasville, Ky., thence by railroad to Annapolis, Md., its corps having been ordered to join the eastern armies.

Joining the army of the Potomac, the regiment, commanded by Colonel Cutcheon, and then in the 2d brigade, 3d division, same corps, crossed the Rappahannock on the 4th of May, 1864, and the Rapidan at Germania Ford, on the 5th. It participated in the battle of the Wilderness on the 6th, losing 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 2 missing. On the 8th the regiment formed part of the rear guard in the movement of its corps to Chancellorsville. On the 9th it took part in the engagement on the banks of the Ny river, and on the 12th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Geo. C. Barnes, Colonel Cutcheon having been wounded on the 10th, participated in the attack on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House, sustaining in the action a loss of 30 killed, 82 wounded, and 31 missing, including among the killed, Captains Roswell P. Carpenter, Walter McCollum, and Lieutenant David E. Ainsworth, while Lieutenant James B. Gould, who was severely wounded, died of his wounds in Libby Prison in June following.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"We marched from Warrenton Junction, Virginia, May 4th, 1864, and on the 5th recrossed the Rapidan and took position on the right of the army of the Potomac, then fighting in the Wilderness. That battle has passed into history, and I need not here repeat its story. In the first day's fighting we had no share, but in the second day's battle we had our part, though fortunately our loss was small. In the charge on the afternoon of the 6th of May the 20th captured twenty prisoners, including one adjutant, and a well-timed attack checked a flank movement of an entire rebel brigade. On the withdrawal of the army from the Wilderness, May 8th, the 20th was selected to cover the rear, which they did in good style, keeping their skirmishers well out to the rear, and checking the enemy's advance. On the 9th of May the regiment led in the advance across the river Ny, supporting the skirmishers. In this action the regiment bore itself with such coolness and bravery as to gain the commendation of the brigade and superior commanders. On the 10th we were again engaged in a charge upon the enemy's works, in which the line advanced in magnificent style. The loss of the regiment was again small.

"But on the 12th of May the 20th charged through an open field upon a rebel battery, advancing in good order to within a few rods of the guns. The regiment upon the left being struck in flank gave way, and the 20th was taken in flank and rear and almost surrounded, but fought their way out with great loss. Up to this time the regiment had lost about 150 men, having been engaged four times in less than a week.

"We now enjoyed a short respite from fighting. On the 21st of May we began the second great flank movement, and upon the 23d arrived at the North Anna river. The next morning, 24th, the 20th was selected to lead the charge of the 9th corps across the river. The command was drawn up for the charge. On the opposite side frowned formidable rebel batteries and field works full of guns and veteran troops. It was ordered that the 20th should charge across a ford, waist deep, deploy as skirmishers and take the works. Every man considered his death warrant sealed, but no man faltered.

"'Each man looked to hill and sky and plain,
As things they ne'er might see again.'

"But those ranks had never broken and they were ready for the order to charge. But wiser counsels prevailed and the order was countermanded, and if ever a load was lifted from brave hearts it was that day. That night the regiment built breastworks and occupied them as sharpshooters until the 27th, during which time they kept the guns in the enemy's works silent.

"On the 27th of May began the third flank movement, and marching rapidly day and night the lines before Richmond were reached.

"The regiment occupied a position near Bethesda Church. On the 2d of June, when the 9th corps was withdrawn from the extreme right to the take position near Cold Harbor, the 20th Michigan again covered the rear. The movement of the column being delayed the 20th was sent back to the forks of the road for picket. They had not reached their position and were still marching by the flank, when suddenly they were attacked by the enemy in force, who had succeeded in turning our flank. The regiment was instantly thrown into line as skirmishers and met the charge of the enemy with steadiness and success. For a long time, unassisted, they held the enemy at bay, until the division could be formed and the artillery put in position, thus saving the whole corps from surprise and perhaps from disaster. In this action the regiment suffered heavily. On the next day the command was again engaged and with considerable loss.

"When the fourth great flank movement (that across James river) began the 20th once more was rear guard of the corps.

"This was the most severe march of the season. For five nights the most of the regiment did not lie down to sleep. Three nights they were upon the march, and two nights they lay upon their arms. The end of these five days found them in front of Petersburg, on the evening of June 16th. On the 17th they participated in a charge upon the rebel lines, in which they escaped with slight loss.

"But the next day, June 18th, they were not so fortunate. Charging half a mile across an open field, and across a deep railroad cut, thoroughly enfiladed by the enemy's fire, they lost one-half their number, including Major Geo. B. Barnes, commanding, a very brave and efficient officer, and Captain Dewey and Lieutenant Geo. B. Hicks, both valuable and experienced officers.

"That night the regiment threw up breastworks, and during the night were withdrawn from the front line. On the 20th of June the command was again put in the trenches, where they remained without relief until the 25th of July.

"After the battle of the 18th of June the regiment numbered 106 muskets, which number was increased by returned convalescents, etc., to 128 on the 1st of July.

"After being on picket on the left rear of the army for a few days, the regiment was again brought to the front on the night of the 29th of July and participated in the gallant but unfortunate charge of the 30th ult.

"In this charge the regiment captured quite a large number of prisoners, including some officers. When most of our force fell back the 20th gallantly held its position in the rebel works, refusing to retire until they were almost completely surrounded, and their colors were kept defiantly flying on the enemy's fort so long as there was a man to defend it. Out of this fight we came with the loss of one-half of the force engaged."

From regimental commander's report the following is taken:

"On the 12th of May the regiment participated in the attack upon the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House, advancing over an open space between two belts of timber. The enemy coming in on our flank and rear under cover of heavy woods (the troops on our left having given way). Major Barnes commanding moved the regiment by the left into the woods. Here we were met by a rebel brigade returning from an ineffectual charge upon one of our batteries, and a hand to hand encounter ensued by which we fought our way out, bringing off our colors in safety and capturing a few prisoners, but losing heavily in officers and men."

Leaving the breastworks, which it had thrown up on the 21st, the regiment reached the North Anna river on the evening of the 23d. Throwing up breastworks on the north bank of the stream, it occupied the position until the 27th, when it took up its line of march for the Pamunky river, which it crossed at midnight of the 28th. On the 2d of June, being detailed as rear guard, it was attacked by the enemy, but repulsed them, and held the position during the withdrawal of its corps. June 3d the regiment was in the second line during the engagement near Bethesda Church, and suffered severely. Crossing the James river, the regiment arrived in front of Petersburg on the

16th, and on the next day was engaged as support to the force attacking the enemy's lines, suffering but slight loss. On the 18th the regiment charged over an open field and through a cut in the Suffolk railroad, to a point near the enemy's lines, where it constructed rifle-pits. During this attack it suffered severely from a galling cross-fire, and lost more than one-half of the number engaged.

A correspondent writes:

"So constantly have we been in the front, on the march, and under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, that I have not had time to chronicle any of the stirring events in which we have been engaged. We cannot act and write too at the same time. We must leave the latter to non-combatants, who spend most of the time in the rear. When the storm is over, our friends shall then have a full account of the part the 20th has borne in the conflict. On the 2d our corps changed its position, moving toward the left. The enemy, discovering our movement, followed closely. Our regiment, under Major Barnes, was sent back to picket two roads. We had no time to post our men before the enemy came upon us in heavy force. Our boys drove back one regiment, advancing in line over an open field. Fortunately a short distance behind us was a gravel rifle-pit, in which some of our forces were quickly placed. Our pickets were placed in a belt of timber and awaited their approach. At dark they attacked, driving in the pickets and charging upon the pit. In fifteen minutes, however, they went back, leaving some of their dead within four rods of the pit. Our loss was 3 killed, 18 wounded, and 13 missing. Among the missing is Captain Dodge, Company I. Among the killed is Sergeant B. Farms, Company D, known by all as one of the bravest of the brave, and one of the noblest among men. For two nights we had had no sleep, but on the 3d the 1st brigade had orders to charge the rebel pit. Our brigade was to support them, and in getting into position we were exposed to fire from the rebels, making an additional loss of 1 killed and 18 wounded. Lieutenant Carpenter, Company A, received a severe but not dangerous wound in the head. The fight raged fiercely on the right during a great part of the afternoon. Our batteries opened with terrible effect as the enemy retreated during the night, leaving us masters of the field. We found between 200 and 300 dead horses, two caissons blown up and one abandoned, the graves of many dead rebels, and some still unburied. Last evening we moved about two miles further to the left, to our present position. Under the command of Major Barnes, aided by brave officers and supported by brave men, our regiment wins fresh honors, but at the sacrifice of many noble men."

The commanding officer's report says:

"* * * On the 18th of June the regiment made a charge across a wide, open field and through a railroad cut, exposed to a galling cross-fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. Then charging again from the railroad to within 160 yards of the enemy's works, we threw up rifle-pits and held our position until midnight, when we were withdrawn. Our loss in these charges was one-half of the number engaged. Our gallant Lieutenant Colonel Geo. C. Barnes, commanding regiment, Captain Wm. A. Dewey, Lieutenant George R. Hicks, are among the killed." * * *

Withdrawing at night, of the 18th of June, the regiment, again in command of Colonel Cutcheon, was placed in reserve until the 20th, when it again moved into the trenches, remaining there without relief until the 25th, when it was again withdrawn to the rear. On the 30th of July it participated with Willcox's division in the action following the springing of the mine near Petersburg, charging into and planting its colors on the rebel works.

Colonel Cutcheon says in a report:

"We charged at 8 A. M. in the face of a terrific fire of musketry, canister, and shell, and maintained our position, efficiently assisting in repulsing three assaults until 7.30 P. M., losing 52 out of 110 men. After that ill-fated day we remembered with some pride and consolation that ours were the last Union colors displayed from the enemy's works."

The 20th played a conspicuous part in the charge referred to; courage, endurance, and indomitable pluck marked their course; the advance desperate; they charge over open ground; the enemy's fire thick, withering, and murderous; they reach the pit; it soon becomes a slaughter-pen; there is no

escape except through the leaden hail, to certain death; charges and countercharges, rapid and desperate; the final rebel charge comes at last with a yell; most of the Union troops alive had reached their main line, about thirty of the 20th in the crater, defending their colors, still flying defiantly; ten escape, the others prisoners; Bush and Phillips cut up the colors and staff, hurriedly bury them deep in the sand, and then fall into rebel hands as prisoners.

As there were six Michigan regiments, 2d, 8th, 17th, 20th, 27th, and 1st Sharpshooters, in Willcox's division, the following notice, from the American Cyclopedia, 1864, of the affair of the springing of the mine and the action which followed is inserted:

"Immediately after the explosion, the cannonading from a hundred guns commenced. Gradually recovering from his surprise the enemy began to respond, and soon their entire line was engaged. Meantime, after a few moments' delay, General Marshall's brigade, of General Ledlie's division, began to advance across the deadly plain. The supporting brigades spread out and enveloped the flanking rifle-pits, capturing about 200 prisoners. The breach was gained, and the troops began to reform for the assault. Meanwhile the enemy rallied and poured a terrific enfilading fire upon the captured fort. At length the 9th corps was formed after a fatal delay, and with General Potter's division on the right, Ledlie's in the center, and Willcox's on the left, under cover of the fire of two guns, began the charge. At every step the fire of the enemy, in front and on each flank, concentrated with greater fury upon them, and ploughed their ranks with slaughter. The charge was checked on the side of the crest, there was a halt, and finally the whole line, wavering under terrible odds, recoiled to the fort. His fire was directed straight upon the dismantled fort, now become a slaughter pen in which were huddled the fragments of the 9th corps, hoping for relief from their comrades who lay in their entrenchments 200 yards distant. Then squads of men began the work of retreating. But the enemy kept up a destructive cross-fire over every rod of the space between the fort and the Federal lines. The retreating movement, however, was kept up. Meanwhile the enemy made several charges upon the ruins of the fort, which were bravely resisted by some of the officers and the remnants of the corps. About noon, however, a general retreat was ordered, a considerable part of the survivors of the assault having already crossed to the rear. Those who remained in the fort having exhausted their ammunition, and being left unsupported by the rest of the army, were captured at 2 P. M. by a final charge of the enemy."

Moving to the rear, the regiment rested until the 14th of August, 1864, when it again moved into the trenches, whence it withdrew on the 19th, and engaged in the movement on the Weldon railroad, with slight loss. Marching toward Yellow House the 20th, then in the same brigade, 1st division, threw up breastworks, and encamped until the 25th of August, when it marched toward Reams's Station to reinforce the troops there engaged, but did not participate in the action. It took part in the action of the 30th of September, near Poplar Spring Church, losing a number in prisoners.

The commanding officer's report says:

"* * The enemy charged upon the line of the right of our brigade and succeeded in breaking it. Our line, however, maintained its position until the enemy was upon our flank and rear, when we received orders to fall back, which we did in good order. On reaching the road we halted and again faced the enemy, and on receiving orders made a second movement to the rear in perfect order, until reaching a swamp by which the regiment was cut off from the rest of the brigade. Here the enemy's cavalry charged our left flank, pouring in several volleys as the men were forcing their way through the swamp tangled with vines and brambles. At this point the regiment lost two officers and twenty-one men killed. Adjutant J. E. Seibert, a most valuable officer, fell while encouraging and steadying the men. Captain Oliver Blood also fell mortally wounded. He was a meritorious officer." * * *

October 8th, 1864, the regiment was engaged in a reconnoissance on the right of the enemy's position, and covered with its skirmishers the withdrawal of the reconnoitering force.

During the year, of the commissioned officers of the regiment 11 were killed in action or died of wounds, 10 were wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. Of the enlisted men, 526 were killed, wounded, or captured, making the aggregate loss 548.

On November 1st, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Grant, it was encamped at Peeble's Farm near Petersburg and still serving in the 2d brigade, then commanded by Colonel Cutcheon since October 17th, and in same division and corps, and was engaged on picket duty and in building fortifications, and on the 28th moved with its division to the extreme right of the line east of Petersburg, and during the night took position in the trenches, the regiment occupying battery 9, near the Appomattox river, and relieving a portion of the 2d corps. The enemy, having been apprised of the movement, had posted sharpshooters in convenient positions, who kept up a continuous fire through the night, killing several men of the regiment.

During the winter which followed, the regiment, still under command of Colonel Grant, Colonel Cutcheon being appointed to the 27th, November 12, 1864, continued in that position, within range of the enemy's fire from mortar batteries in front, and also on the right flank from batteries across the river mounted with Whitworth and sixty-four-pounder rifle guns. From these points he usually opened fire at intervals of three or four days, driving every man to the shelter of the works. The picket trenches being only about two hundred yards apart at that point from those of the enemy, consequently much annoyance and danger was experienced from the fire of his pickets; and on February 15th, 1865, while Captain H. F. Robinson was riding along the lines he was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. Owing to the insufficiency of shelter and scarcity of fuel the men in the trenches suffered much hardship, while at the same time their duties were arduous, being engaged on picket or fatigue duty every other day.

About March 1st, 1865, the enemy was observed strengthening his works in front as if he expected an assault. On the 13th, the regiment, in command of Major Francis Porter, Colonel Grant having resigned, was under arms anticipating an attack, and on the 15th it received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. All sick were sent to City Point and the men required to sleep on their arms every night. On the morning of the 25th, about 4 o'clock A. M., the command was aroused by sentinel's cry of "A charge!" and the men were immediately ordered to the works. It was still dark and no one seemed to comprehend the nature or extent of the attack; there was an irregular firing heard a short distance on the left, and it was soon ascertained that the enemy had captured Fort Steedman, and that he was swinging around to the right in rear with the intention of capturing all on the right of the captured fort, and nothing but the vigilance and bravery of this regiment, then in command of Captain Albert A. Day, Major Porter having received a leave of absence on the day previous, but remained with the regiment and participated in the defense of the fort, and the 2d Michigan which occupied battery 9 and Fort Steedman, prevented the success of his movement. The 2d Michigan was forced back into battery 9 with considerable loss in prisoners. All the rebel batteries in front of the position were opened on that portion of the line occupied by the 20th and 2d Michigan, also the guns of the captured fort, while the enemy was pouring in at the breach, and at the same time preparing for a charge in front. The 17th Michigan, advancing from division headquarters, charged rapidly on the advance in front, but was driven back by

a superior force. Re-forming it again charged, the 20th and 2d Michigan charging gallantly on the right, covered by the guns of Fort McGilvery. The enemy, seeing that success was impossible, became utterly demoralized, and retreated hastily in great disorder to his works. The 20th was then deployed along the picket line and succeeded in capturing about 350 of the retreating enemy, who were delivered inside our lines. During the attack the regiment lost nine wounded, three mortally. On the 26th, anticipating another attack, the regiment was constantly under arms. On the 29th the enemy opened a furious fire, wounding four men, and on the 30th it was ordered out through the covered way to the picket trench, receiving orders, together with the 2d Michigan and 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, to make a dash on the rebel works. It was decided that the 2d Michigan should make the charge, supported by the 1st Sharpshooters on the left and the 20th on the right. The 2d started on the charge preceded by fifty axmen to cut away the *chevaux de frise*, but the furious fire of the enemy indicated that he was fully prepared and the attack at that point was abandoned.

Fort Mahon, about two miles to the left of the position held by this regiment, was captured by our troops on April 1st, while at the same time a heavy demonstration was made on the right by the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, which captured and for a short time held a portion of the enemy's works, and the 20th, together with the whole brigade, was kept in constant readiness for a charge, should not our forces succeed in holding Fort Mahon; and a heavy artillery fire was kept up during the whole day and night by all our batteries, and during the second the regiment was held in readiness for a charge; and at 3 o'clock A. M. on the 3d it was ordered toward the right to support the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters in a charge on the enemy's works, as it was supposed that he was evacuating. On arriving at the point indicated the sharpshooters, followed by the 2d and 20th Michigan, charged into the city, capturing a number of prisoners, guns, and small arms, and at 4.10 A. M. the flag of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters was raised on the court-house of Petersburg, that being the first regiment which entered the city, and the 20th was immediately detailed on provost duty. On the 8th the regiment, with its brigade, was relieved from duty in Petersburg and ordered to the front, moving about 15 miles southwest, on the South Side railroad, to Ford's Station, where the men of the regiment were detailed as safe-guards at the various houses in the vicinity to prevent outrages being committed by both armies. On the 20th the regiment, still in command of Captain Day, was ordered to City Point, and arriving there on the 22d immediately embarked for Alexandria; reaching there on the 24th, it encamped about two miles from the city, near Fort Lyon, and on the 28th marched over Long bridge, through Washington and Georgetown, encamping about four miles from the latter place; and on the 23d of May, being then commanded by Colonel Clement A. Lounsbury, who had been commissioned to rank from March 11th, but had been serving on brigade staff, it participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 30th, and started by rail for Michigan June 1st, arriving at Jackson on the 4th, and on the 9th was paid off and disbanded.

The 20th met the enemy at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 1862; Horse Shoe Bend, Ky., May 10, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 22 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn.,

November 15, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Fort Saunders, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Thurley's Ford, Tenn., December 15, 1863; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 22, 1864; Chucky Bend, Tenn., March 14, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Ny River, Va., May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon railroad, Va., August 19, 21, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28, 1864; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

The regiment had 1,157 officers and men in its membership, and lost 290; being killed in action, 10 officers and 64 men; died of wounds, 3 officers and 37 men; and 3 officers and 173 men died of disease.

"When you fell at duty's call,
Your fame it glittered high,
As the leaves of the golden fall
Grow brighter when they die."

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"God bless our nation's banner, long may it wave and dip;
We'll fly it while our life-blood runs—we 'don't give up the ship.'"

The 4th Congressional district was the field assigned to the 21st regiment, which had its rendezvous at Ionia, with the Hon. J. B. Welch as commandant of camp, and the counties of Barry, Ionia, Montcalm, Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Mason, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Manitou, Osceola, Emmet, Mackinac, Delta, and Cheboygan constituted the sections for recruiting, which commenced on the 15th of July, 1862, and on the 4th of September following the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, with the following

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Ambrose A. Stevens, Saranac. Lieutenant Colonel, William L. Whipple, Detroit. Major, Isaac Hunting, Grand Haven. Surgeon, William B. Thomas, Ionia. Assistant Surgeon, John Avery, Otisco. Second Assistant Surgeon, Charles R. Perry, Lowell. Adjutant, Morris B. Wells, Ionia. Quartermaster, Martin P. Follett, Fair Plains. Chaplain, Theodore Pillsbury, Hastings.

The companies were mustered in under the following officers:

A. Captain, Francis P. Minier, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Allyn W. Kimball, Ionia. Second Lieutenant, John Morton, Ionia.

B. Captain, James Cavanaugh, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Benton D. Fox, Lowell. Second Lieutenant, Albert G. Barr, Grand Rapids.

C. Captain, Leonard O. Fitzgerald, Hastings. First Lieutenant, Perry Chance, Hastings. Second Lieutenant, Marion C. Russell, Hastings.

D. Captain, Jacob Ferris, Ionia, First Lieutenant, James B. Roberts, Ionia. Second Lieutenant, James A. Knight, Greenville.

E. Captain, Alfred B. Turner, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Edward Dunham, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Selden E. Turner, Hastings.

F. Captain, Elijah H. Crowell, Greenville. First Lieutenant, Robert Mooney, Greenville. Second Lieutenant, Eben R. Ellenwood, Greenville.

G. Captain, Harry C. Albee, Grand Haven. First Lieutenant, Edgar W. Smith, Grand Haven. Second Lieutenant, George W. Woodward, Wright.

H. Captain, Seymour Chase, Cannonsburg. First Lieutenant, Loomis K. Bishop, Cannonsburg. Second Lieutenant, Robert B. Robinson, Grand Rapids.

I. Captain, John A. Ellsworth, Saranac. First Lieutenant, Herman Hunt, Hastings. Second Lieutenant, James H. Truax, Hastings.

K. Captain, Herman Baroth, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Albert G. Russell, Hubbardston. Second Lieutenant, Eli E. Burritt, Ionia.

The regiment left its quarters at Ionia on the 12th of September in command of Colonel Stevens, 1,008 strong, under orders to report at Cincinnati. It was immediately pushed forward into Kentucky via Louisville, and became early engaged in the realities of war.

A beautiful silk flag was provided by the ladies of Ionia and delivered to the 21st Regiment on the 6th of September, 1862, at that city. The center of the flag was decorated with the American eagle, holding its quiver of arrows, olive branch, etc. Over this a small National flag, and beneath it the words "Union," "Constitution." An excellent speech was made by L. B. Soule, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, to which Colonel A. A. Stevens, commanding the regiment, appropriately replied. Afterwards speeches were made by Z. Chandler, T. W. Ferry, and F. W. Kellogg. At the same time there was presented a flag by the children of the Grand Haven Sunday-schools to Company G of the regiment.

The flag given the regiment was carried through all of its engagements, brought back to the State, and at a celebration on July 4th, 1865, was formally returned, on behalf of the regiment, to the ladies by the Hon. John Avery, of Greenville, the highest ranking officer of the regiment present, and was received on behalf of the ladies by the Hon. John B. Hutchins, of Ionia.

On the 1st of October following it broke camp at Louisville and entered upon a long march through Kentucky. On the 8th it bore an important part in the battle of Perryville, suffering a loss of 24 wounded (1 mortally) and 3 missing, Colonel Stevens being among the wounded.

Following is a report of Colonel A. A. Stevens made to Colonel Nicholas Greusel, now a citizen of Iowa, for many years prior to the war a citizen of Detroit, and at an early day identified with military organizations in that city. At the time of making the report referred to he was colonel of the 36th Illinois, and commanding 37th brigade, 11th division, Army of the Ohio. While Colonel Greusel during his entire service was an honor to the State from which he held his commission, he at the same time reflected honor upon the State of Michigan, his early home, in which he had commenced his military career, and in which he had so long devoted himself to the building up of the military service of the State:

"At about 11 o'clock A. M. of the 8th instant your order was received to hasten forward with the rear of your brigade, consisting of the 21st Michigan, 88th Illinois, and 24th Wisconsin, cousin regiments, to where you were then engaged, some two miles distant. This order was promptly complied with, and upon arriving within one-quarter of a mile of your position we were halted by order of Major General Gilbert, where we remained for a few moments, when I received an order from Brigadier General Sheridan to support a section of Barnett's battery on a hill to the left. We remained in this position about one-half hour, when we were again ordered and led by General Sheridan in person to take position in line of battle upon the brow of the hill on the right of Hescock's battery, and in the rear and support of the 88th Illinois Infantry, who were then hotly engaged. While taking this position our right wing was brought under fire, and it was at this time our casualties occurred. After remaining for some time in this position we were ordered by yourself to form in line of battle in the cornfield upon the left of the turnpike and in rear of the 36th Illinois, where I again received your further instructions to move forward with the two regiments to the edge of the woods in front, deploy into line of battle on the 36th Illinois, and charge and take, if possible, a rebel battery which was then harassing our position.

"I had scarcely given the order to advance when I was again ordered to move to the rear in support of Barnett's battery. This movement was promptly executed, when we again received your order to take our position in line upon the hill to the left of Hescock's battery, where we remained until the close of the action. In conclusion, permit me to add that the coolness and bravery of both officers and men of this regiment during the engagement was truly commendable, and I humbly trust will merit your favorable consideration. Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, Major Hunting, and Adjutant Wells each filled their respective positions nobly, and rendered very efficient service upon the occasion."

From Perryville the regiment moved to Bowling Green, and on November 4th proceeded to Nashville, arriving there on the 12th and encamped, remain-

ing there until the general advance of General Rosecrans on Murfreesboro. The 21st left Nashville on the 26th of December, with the army, in command of Lieutenant Colonel McCreery, and was engaged at Lavergne on the 27th, and at Stewart's creek on the 29th. It participated with Sill's brigade of Sheridan's division in the five days' battle at Stone River, sustaining a loss of 17 killed, 85 wounded, including Captain Leonard O. Fitzgerald, mortally, and 37 missing.

Special correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune says:

"We have triumphed! In all probability the rebel cause is badly crippled, if not wholly defeated in the southwest. Five days of terrific battle have solved the problem! General Rosecrans's army commenced its march from the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 26th ult., and with the exception of picket firing, nothing disturbed their steady march for that day. On the 27th a part of Sheridan's division drove a small force of rebels from their position at Nolinsville. Next morning we went on, driving them before us.

"We rested on the Sabbath, and early on Monday morning with renewed strength, we kept on our way to Murfreesboro. Sheridan's division was in the advance each day, and continued there until after the Wednesday's fight. On Tuesday, the 30th ult., the rebels made a stand in one of their chosen positions, about three miles from the town. After a brisk fight (mostly artillery) we drove them, and occupied their position as far as practicable during the night. The 21st regiment being in the front, of course was not allowed fires or tents, and indeed we found no use for them for a brisk musketry fire was kept up during the whole night. Early on Wednesday, the 31st, the battle opened with renewed vigor. The rebels had received large reinforcements during the night, and at daybreak rushed upon us with a vigor admirable even in rebels. A part of our division was at first repulsed; not, however, without making the rebels feel considerable Yankee powder and Yankee lead. The rebels attempted to surround us, but in this they were only partially successful, and finally, after several hours' extremely hard fighting they were repulsed. Thus, with various success, the fight raged all that day. Five days in all led on by the arch traitors in command, the rebel army fought the hosts of the Union.

"Five days the rebels fought, but all in vain. On Saturday night, the 3d inst., they made their final attack. Under the cover of the storm and darkness of that night, they thought to surprise us, but General Rosecrans, anticipating this, was prepared for them. He collected his batteries in a strong position, and concealed them behind a large body of troops. The rebels made a furious charge upon these, and our forces gave way to the batteries, when these grim dogs of war were let loose upon the rebels, and gnawed deep furrows with canister and grape, and shot and shell. They staggered and fled in dismay at the unexpected reception. At that moment a whole division of our forces charged upon them, and left us in undisputed possession of the field."

General Sheridan, in a portion of his report covering the operations of his division in that important engagement, says:

"The enemy appeared to be in strong force in a heavy cedar wood across an open valley in my front, and parallel to it—the cedar extending the whole length of the valley —varying from 200 to 400 yards.

"At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, General Sill, who commanded my right brigade, reported great activity on the part of the enemy immediately in his front. This being the narrowest point in the valley, I was fearful that an attack might be made, and therefore directed two regiments from the reserve to report to General Sill, who placed them in position in very short supporting distance of his lines. At 4 o'clock the division was assembled under arms, and the cannoneers at their pieces. About fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock, the enemy advanced to the attack across the cotton field on Sill's front. This column was opened upon by Bush's battery, of Sill's brigade, which had a direct fire on its front, and by Hescock's and Houghtaling's batteries, which had an oblique fire on its front from a commanding position, near the center of my line; the effect of this fire upon the advancing column was terrible. The enemy, however, continued to move forward until he had reached nearly the edge of the timber, when he was opened upon by Sill's infantry, at a range of not over fifty yards. As this attacking force was massed several regiments deep, the destruction to it was great. For a short time it withstood the fire, then wavered, broke, and ran. Sill directed his troops to charge, which was gallantly responded to, and the enemy was driven back across the valley and behind his intrenchments. The brigade then fell back in good order and resumed its original lines. In this charge I had the misfortune to lose General Sill, who was killed."

The enemy soon rallied and advanced to the attack. General Sheridan, after making several movements with brigades of his division and with his artillery, intending to meet successfully the advancing enemy, and gallantly attacking at several points against immense odds without success, finally took a position on Negley's right and placed his batteries in position. General Sheridan further says:

"In this position I was immediately attacked, when one of the bitterest and most sanguinary contests of the whole day occurred. General Cheatham's division advanced on Robert's brigade, while heavy masses of the enemy, with three batteries of artillery over the open ground which I had occupied in the previous part of the engagement, at the same time opened fire from the entrenchments in the direction of Murfreesboro. The contest then became terrible. The enemy made three attacks and was three times repulsed, the artillery range of the respective batteries being not over two hundred yards. There was no sign of faltering with my men, the only cry being for more ammunition, which unfortunately could not be supplied on account of the discomfiture of the troops on the right of our wing, which allowed the enemy to come in and capture the ammunition train."

General Sheridan in specially mentioning by name various brigade, regimental, and battery commanders of his division,—one of whom was Lieutenant Colonel W. B. McCreery, 21st Michigan,—says:

"I refer with pride to the splendid conduct, bravery, and efficiency of the following regimental commanders and the officers and men of their respective commands."

Draper, in his history of the war, says:

"In the dawn of the last day of the year (1862), while Rosecrans's left was rapidly crossing Stone river to make its expected attack, Bragg with his left had already anticipated him. Coming out of a fog which had settled on the battlefield, he fell furiously upon Johnson's division, and so unexpectedly that two of its batteries were taken before a gun could be fired. The Confederate success was decisive. Johnson's division which was on the extreme national right was instantly swept away. Davis, who stood next, was assailed in front and on his uncovered flank. He made a stout resistance but the shock was too great; he was compelled to give way with the loss of many guns. And now the triumphant Confederate left, the center also coming into play, rushed upon the next division—but that was commanded by Sheridan.

"Rosecrans's aggressive movement was already paralyzed; nay, more, it had to be abandoned. He had to withdraw his left for the purpose of saving his right and defending his communications. He must establish a new line.

"The possibility of doing this—the fate of the battle—rested on Sheridan. He was furiously assailed in front by the Confederate division of Withers; on his flank, uncovered by the overthrow of Johnson and Davis, he was attacked by their victors, McCown and Cleburn. The front attack he received with such an artillery and musketry fire that the Confederates were not only checked and broken, but were pursued across the field to their entrenchments. Then by retiring his right and reserves, he swung his line around so as to come perpendicularly to its former direction. He faced now south instead of east and stood parallel to the Wilkinson turnpike. The Confederate division in front of him and greatly overlapping him in this, his new position, were at once held in check. Before they could advance to the Nashville roads and so seize Rosecrans's communications, Sheridan must be put out of the way.

"But it took an hour to do that. As his antagonists pressed on his flank he changed his front again. Pivoting on the right flank of Negley's division, he wheeled round his line so as to face to the west, thereby covering the rear of Negley's line. With Negley he was now forming a wedge. Here he withstood an impetuous attack of Cheatham's division and other heavy masses. All three of his brigade commanders had been killed, his ammunition train had been captured, he could not resist much longer, for the cartridge boxes of his men were empty. The time had come when even Sheridan must fall back. But if he had no powder he had steel. The fixed bayonets of his reserve brigade covered him, and he retired unconquered and unshaken out of the cedar thicket toward the Nashville road. In this memorable and most glorious resistance he had lost 1,630 men. 'Here's all that are left!' he said to Rosecrans whom he had saved and now met."

The American Conflict contains the following:

"McCook attempted to re-form in the woods behind his first position, but his right was too thoroughly routed, and was chased back rapidly towards our center. A large portion of this (Johnson's) division was gathered up as prisoners by the rebel cavalry; the rest was of little account during the remainder of the fight.

"McCook's remaining divisions, under Jeff. C. Davis and Sheridan, had repulsed several resolute attacks on their front, when the disappearance of Johnson's division enabled the rebels to come in on their flank, compelling them also to give ground, and, though repeated efforts were made by Davis and his subordinates to bring their men again up to the work, their fighting did not amount to much thereafter.

"Sheridan's division fought longer and better, but of his brigade commanders, General I. W. Sill was killed early in the day, while leading a successful charge, and Colonels Roberts and Schaeffer at later periods, each falling dead at the head of his brigade while charging or being charged. This division fought well throughout, but was pushed back nearly or quite to the Nashville turnpike, with the loss of Houghtaling's and a section of Bush's batteries."

The regiment, in command of Colonel McCreery, Colonel Stevens having resigned on account of ill health, remained at Murfreesboro, employed on picket duty and as guard for forage trains, until June 24th, 1863, when it advanced with the army on Tullahoma. During July it was stationed at Cowan and Anderson Station, on the Nashville and Cumberland railroad. Subsequently it occupied Bridgeport, under General Lytle, who commanded the brigade to which the 21st was attached. September 2d the regiment crossed the Tennessee, and advanced with the corps of Major General McCook to Trenton, Ga., from whence it crossed the mountains to Alpine, 30 miles from Rome; thence made a forced march toward Chattanooga, between the mountain ranges, and came into line of battle at Chickamauga September 19th. The following day the regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, sustaining a loss of 11 killed, 58 wounded, 35 missing, 3 prisoners. Of the missing, 21 were known to be wounded. Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Wells was among the killed, and Captain Edgar W. Smith, being mortally wounded, died October 13th following, while Colonel McCreery, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. In this engagement the regiment belonged to the same brigade as at Stone River, and then commanded by General Lytle, was serving in Sheridan's division of the 4th corps. On September 20th, while the division was advancing to the support of General Thomas, it became heavily engaged, and captured prisoners from four different rebel divisions. The 21st was in the hottest of the fight, behaved with great courage, never yielding except when overcome by immense odds, but after a brave but fruitless effort against a perfect torrent of the enemy was compelled to give way.

In General Sheridan's report is found the following extracts:

"On the morning of September 20th I rearranged my lines and formed myself in a strong position on the extreme right, to which I had been assigned, but which was disconnected from the troops on my left.

"At about 9 o'clock the engagement again opened by a heavy assault upon the left of the army, while everything was quiet in my front. To resist the assault that was being made on the left the interior divisions were again moved. * * * * *

"Immediately afterwards I received orders to support General Thomas with two brigades, and had just abandoned my position and was moving at double-quick to carry out the order when the enemy made a furious assault with overwhelming numbers on Davis's front, and coming up through the unoccupied space between Davis and myself, even covering the front of the position I had just abandoned, Davis was driven from his lines, and Laiboldt, whose brigade was in column of regiments, was ordered by Major General McCook to charge, deploying in front. The impetuosity of the enemy's charge, together with the inability of Laiboldt's command to fire in consequence of the ground in his front being covered with the men of Davis's division, who were rushing through his ranks, caused this brigade also to break and fall to the rear. In the meantime I had received

the most urgent orders to throw in my other two brigades. This I did at a double-quick, forming the brigade of General Lytle—composed of the 36th and 88th Illinois, 24th Wiscousin, and 21st Michigan—and Colonel Bradley's brigade, now commanded by Colonel W. H. Walworth, to the front, under a terrible fire of musketry from the enemy. Many of the men were shot down before facing to the front. After a stubborn resistance the enemy drove me back nearly to the Lafayette road, a distance of about 300 yards. At this point the men again rallied, drove the enemy back with terrible slaughter, and regained the line of the ridge on which Colonel Laiboldt had originally been posted. In this charge we took a number of prisoners, and the 51st Illinois captured the colors of the 24th Alabama.

"Here, unfortunately, the enemy had strong supports, while I had none to relieve my exhausted men, and my troops were again driven back to the Lafayette road, after a gallant resistance. In this engagement I had the misfortune to lose General Lytle, commanding my first brigade, and many of the best and bravest officers of my command."

Among the names of the officers mentioned by General Sheridan as specially distinguished are Colonel W. B. McCreery (wounded and taken prisoner) and Lieutenant Colonel Morris B. Wells (killed), 21st Michigan.

The American Cyclopedia, 1863, has the following:

"The battle was finally opened about 9.30 A. M. by a forward movement of General Breckenridge, accompanied by General Cleburn, against the left and center of General Rosecrans. Division after division was pushed forward to assist the attacking masses of the enemy, but without success. The ground was held by General Thomas for more than two hours. Meantime, as General Reynolds was sorely pressed, General Wood was ordered, as he supposed, to march instantly by the left flank, pass General Brannan, and go to the relief of General Reynolds, and that Generals Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left and close up the line. General Rosecrans reports that the order was to close up on General Reynolds. General Wood says that General Brannan was in line between his and General Reynolds's division.

"A gap was thus formed in the line of battle of which the enemy took advantage, and striking General Davis in his flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion. Passing through this break in General Rosecrans's line, the enemy cut off his right and center, and attacked General Sheridan's division, which was advancing to the support of the left. After a brave but fruitless effort against this torrent of the enemy he was compelled to give way, but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and by a circuitous route joined General Thomas, who had now to breast the tide of battle against the whole army of the enemy. The right and part of the center had been completely broken, and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga their commanders, Generals McCook and Crittenden, and also General Rosecrans, who was on that part of the line."

After the battle of Chickamauga the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel S. K. Bishop, was detached from its brigade by order of General Thomas, and was placed under General Smith, Chief Engineer of the Department, and performed duty as engineer troops, forming part of Engineer Brigade, and was on that duty during the engagement of Mission Ridge. It was stationed, until the 11th of June, 1864, on the north side of the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, and was employed in building a bridge over the river, and in the erection of storehouses in Chattanooga. At the above date the regiment was ordered to Lookout Mountain, where it was engaged in building hospitals, running mills, and in the performance of the usual picket duty, until the 20th of September following, when it was relieved from further duty with the Engineer Corps. On the 27th of September the regiment left Lookout Mountain for Tullahoma, thence it proceeded to Nashville. Joining the forces under General Rosseau, it participated with them in the pursuit of the rebels under General Forrest, beyond Florence, Ala., returning to Florence on the 11th of October. On the 14th, the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga, and on the 18th to proceed to and garrison Dalton, Ga. On the 30th of October, the regiment was relieved at Dalton, and was ordered to join its corps. During the year it had traveled between 480 and 500 miles.

On November 1st, 1864, the 21st, then in command of Colonel Bishop, was at Dalton, Ga., where it received orders to march to Kingston and join the 14th army corps, and on arriving there was assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, when it started for Atlanta, and on the march assisted in tearing up the railroad track and destroying everything in its rear, reaching that point on the 15th, and on the following day after the destruction of that place, moved with General Sherman's army towards Milledgeville, arriving there on the 22d, and then took up a line of march in the direction of Augusta, and on reaching within about forty miles of that point, turned directly south towards Savannah, and arrived at the works in front of that place on the 10th of December, and there relieved a part of the 20th army corps, which held a portion of the works on the south side of the canal, being the most exposed position on the whole line. There the men being obliged to lay in the trenches, without tents and lightly clad, few of them having blankets, suffered extremely from cold, and also from hunger, as their rations were short. The regiment continued in that position until the 18th, when it moved back north of the canal, and remained there until the evacuation of Savannah on the 21st, and then encamped about three-fourths of a mile from the city. During the 25 days occupied on the march from Atlanta, only two and a half days' rations had been issued to the regiment, it being mainly supplied with subsistence procured by foraging on the inhabitants of the country through which it passed. The regiment remained at Savannah, refitting, reclothing the men, and getting ready for the campaign through the Carolinas, until the 20th of January, 1865 following, when in command of Captain A. C. Prince, it marched up along the Savannah river to Sister's Ferry, where it lay until the 5th of February, then crossed into South Carolina, still continuing the movement in the vicinity of the river until nearly opposite Columbia, when a direction was taken towards that point, and on arriving there turned to the left, crossed the Black and Saluda rivers, and struck the railroad at Winnsboro, where it assisted in destroying the track as far north as Blackstock Station; then changing the direction eastward, crossed the Great and Little Pedee rivers about eight miles north of Cheraw, then crossed the Wateree at Rocky Mountain, on pontoons made from wagon boxes covered with tent flies and canvas, the high water having carried away the pontoon bridge. While crossing, the brigade, being the rear guard, was much annoyed by the enemy's cavalry, but succeeded in getting over the entire corps' train, when the march was resumed in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C. Reaching there, Cape Fear river was crossed on the 13th of March, and moving forward, met the enemy at Averysboro on the 16th, and after a severe engagement he retreated during the night; continuing the march, again encountering the enemy at Bentonville, on the 19th, where the regiment became heavily engaged, losing six officers and eighty-six men, killed and wounded, out of 230, and after the retreat of the enemy from that point the march was resumed, and crossing the Neuse river, arrived at Goldsboro on the 25th, after a march of sixty-four days from Savannah, during which time only twelve days' rations had been issued to the regiment, the main supply having been obtained by foraging on the country on the line of march. The regiment remained in camp near Goldsboro until April 11th, when again in command of Colonel Bishop, a movement was commenced in the direction of Raleigh. Reaching there on the 14th, it then marched to Haywood, on Cape Fear river, where it remained until the surrender of Johnston's army, when the regiment, with its division and corps, started for Richmond, in company with the 20th corps.

The two corps being destined for the same point, entered on a friendly race, which resulted in the 1st division, 14th corps, in which was the 21st Michigan, reaching that point ahead of any other troops, marching 280 miles in less than eight days. From Richmond the march was continued to Washington, D. C., where the regiment participated in the review of General Sherman's army on the 24th of May, and on the 8th of June was mustered out of service, when it proceeded to Michigan, arriving at Detroit on the 13th, and on the 22d was paid off and disbanded.

The 21st participated in encounters with the enemy at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., December 27, 1862; Stewart's Creek, Tenn., December 29, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Tullahoma, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Elk River, Tenn., July 1, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, and 21, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863; Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 26, 1863; Savannah, Ga., December 11, 18, 20, and 21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

The reports of the regiment show a membership of 1,477 officers and men, while its losses were 1 officer and 40 men killed in action, 2 officers and 31 men died of wounds, 3 officers and 291 men of disease, being 368 of a total.

"Do you know that signs of your deaths
Across our heart-springs play,
E'en from the last sweet breaths
That come from the month of May?"

NOTE.—Colonel McCreery was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. He was taken to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison, where, with others, he engaged in digging the celebrated tunnel through which he made his escape on February 9th following. On reaching the union lines he telegraphed his father as follows:

FORT MAGRUDER, VA., Feb. 15th, 1864.

TO RUBEN MCCREERY, *Flint, Mich.:*

I have made escape from "Hell" (Libby Prison), and am again in God's country,—will be home soon.

WM. B. MCCREERY,
Colonel 21st Michigan Infantry.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"The morning of the battle call, to every soldier dear!
Oh joy, the cry is forward! Oh joy, the foe is near!
For all the crafty men of peace have failed to purge the land;
Hurrah! the ranks of battle close! God takes his cause in hand."

The twenty-second regiment was raised in the counties of Oakland, Livingston, Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, and Sanilac, being what was then the fifth congressional district. Its rendezvous was at Pontiac, Hon. Moses Wisner, who had lately been governor of the State and who was afterwards commissioned colonel of the regiment, having charge of the camp.

The recruitment of the 22d commenced July 15, 1862, and was completed August 29th, following, when it was mustered into service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Moses Wisner, Pontiac. Lieutenant Colonel, Heber Le Favour, Detroit. Major, William Sanborn, Port Huron. Surgeon, Abram P. McConnell, Pontiac. Assistant Surgeon, Wells B. Fox, Hartland. Adjutant, Edgar Weeks, Mt. Clemens. Quartermaster, Thomas C. Boughton, Pontiac. Chaplain, Asher E. Mather, Pontiac.

It was made up of companies as follows, and mustered into service with the officers named:

A. Captain, Ezra C. Hatten, Farmington. First Lieutenant, Edward M. Wisner, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, William Albertson, Pontiac.

B. Captain, Alonzo M. Keeler, Shelby. First Lieutenant, William Hulsart, Bruce. Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Howgate, Armada.

C. Captain, John Atkinson, Port Huron. First Lieutenant, Jefferson J. Wilder, Capac. Second Lieutenant, John Sacket, Port Huron.

D. Captain, Townsend C. Beardslee, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, Almeron S. Mathews, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Elijah Snell, Independence.

E. Captain, Henry Carlton, Newport. First Lieutenant, Hazzard P. Wands, St. Clair. Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Jackson, Ira.

F. Captain, Alfred Ashley, New Baltimore. First Lieutenant, George W. Robertson, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, Heber B. Pearson, New Baltimore.

G. Captain, Joseph Goetz, Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, William C. Stockton, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, Augustus Czizek, Mt. Clemens.

H. Captain, Henry S. Dean, Green Oak. First Lieutenant, William A. Smith, Marion. Second Lieutenant, Lewis Brown, Howell.

I. Captain, Frederick W. Kimberk, Brighton. First Lieutenant, Walter Bowers, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, James Page, Lyons.

K. Captain, Alexander G. Galbraith, Lexington. First Lieutenant, Henry Breidenbach, Lexington. Second Lieutenant, John A. Simons, Lexington.

On the 4th of September following the regiment took its route for Kentucky via Cincinnati, 997 strong, in command of Colonel Wisner. On that day the regiment was given a flag just before leaving Pontiac by the young ladies of

that city. The presentation was made by J. S. Dewey, Esq., in a short but very eloquent address. Colonel Wisner in the name of the regiment received the flag in a brief but patriotic speech. While Mr. Dewey was addressing the regiment the flag was borne by two beautiful and accomplished young ladies, —Miss Emma Adams and Miss Julia Comstock.

This flag was defended at Chickamauga in the heroic charge of the regiment, nobly, where three color bearers were killed and several wounded, with nearly the entire regiment killed, wounded or prisoners.

Colonel Wisner served faithfully and with much distinction until attacked with typhoid fever, of which he died at Lexington, Ky., on the 4th of January, 1863.

Governor Blair, in his message delivered to the Legislature in January of that year, makes the following allusion to the death of Colonel Wisner, which is worthy of a place in the history of Michigan troops, especially of this regiment:

"Intelligence has been received of another of the great sacrifices we make to save our country. My predecessor, Ex-Governor Moses Wisner, colonel commanding the 22d regiment of infantry, died at his post of duty in Kentucky, on the 4th day of January instant. His conduct is his best eulogy. A man of great intellectual as well as physical power, in the meridian of life, surrounded by all the comforts of family, home, and friends, he obeyed the call of his country and took the field. Deeply imbued with a love of those free institutions which had done so much for his country and himself, he put away from him everything but this service, and went forth at the head of his regiment to peril all in defense of the Union. As a commanding officer of patriotic volunteers he was successful in an eminent degree, as he had been in all the walks of life. He died of the diseases of the camp, in the midst of his command, in the doing of his duty. More than this need not be said. For him the pomp and circumstance and the battle are no more. To his family and friends he leaves the rich remembrance of an honorable fame, and to the State he loved, the pride that she had so noble a citizen. To you, gentleman, the representatives of the people, is committed the duty of fitly commemorating his services."

This regiment, in command of Colonel Le Favour, and serving in the 3d brigade, 2d division, army of central Kentucky, remained in that State until the 13th of April, 1863, stationed at Lexington, Danville, Nicholasville, Stanford, and other places. On the 24th of March it was attacked near Danville by the forces under General Pegram and fell back to Hickman bridge, with the loss of two men slightly wounded and one taken prisoner. The regiment arrived at Nashville April 14th, where it remained until the 5th of September, when it moved to Bridgeport, Ala., proceeding thence to Rossville and Ringgold, Ga. It did not participate in the first day's battle at Chickamauga, but was engaged with large loss on the second day, September 20th, being then in the 3d brigade, 2d division, reserve corps of the army of the Cumberland. The regiment went into this action with 584 officers and men, and lost 2 officers wounded and 15 missing, 36 men killed, 89 wounded, and 247 missing,—a total loss of 372. Among the prisoners taken was its commanding officer, Colonel Le Favour.

Colonel Le Favour having been assigned to the command of two regiments, the 89th Ohio and 22d Michigan, the 22d went into action in command of Lieutenant Colonel Sanborn, who was severely wounded, while Captains Elijah Snell and Wm. A. Smith were mortally wounded. The former died September 25th and the latter on October 11th following:

Colonel Le Favour being a prisoner and Lieutenant Colonel Sanborn wounded, Captain A. M. Keeler assumed command, but was taken prisoner during the remainder of the engagement.

Following is from a report of Major Dean, under date of December 23d, 1863, covering services of the regiment in detail between the dates given:

"From November 1st, 1862, to February 21st, 1863, the regiment was encamped at Lexington, Kentucky, doing picket and provost guard duty. February 21st, marched from Lexington to Danville, arriving at the latter place at 4 P. M., February 22d, distance thirty-five miles. February 23d marched for Nicholasville, distance twenty-one miles, arrived 7 A. M., February 24th; thence by rail to Lexington, distance twelve miles. Companies A, F, D, I, C, and H returned to old camp, one mile from Lexington. Companies E, K, G, and B moved by rail to Cynthiana, distance twenty-three miles, arriving at 2 P. M., February 24th, February 28th this detachment returned to Lexington by rail. Here the regiment remained in camp until March 21st, when it moved by rail to Nicholasville, arriving at that place at 3 A. M., March 22d, distance twelve miles; marched for Danville at 6 A. M. of the same day, arriving at that place at 4 P. M., distance twenty-one miles, quartered the men for the night. March 23d, 8 A. M., moved out of town one mile into camp; March 24th were attacked by the enemy under General Pegram, and received orders to fall back to Kentucky river bridge (Hickman bridge), which was accomplished with the loss of two men slightly wounded and one man taken prisoner, distance twelve miles, arriving at the bridge at 1 o'clock A. M. March 25th, at 8 A. M., marched out three miles on Danville road, when skirmishers found the enemy's picket, formed line of battle, kept up light skirmishing until 3 P. M., when the regiment was ordered to fall back to north side of Kentucky river, distance four and a half miles. March 26th, 8 A. M., moved to the support of battery on bank of Kentucky river; 3 P. M. returned to camp. March 27th, 9 A. M., marched for Nicholasville, arrived 1 P. M., distance nine miles. March 28th, 5 A. M., marched for 'Camp Dick Robinson,' arriving there at 12 M., distance thirteen miles. March 29th, marched to Lancaster, distance seven miles. March 30th, moved to Duck river, distance three miles, found the enemy had destroyed the bridge; marched back through Lancaster to Crab Orchard, distance fifteen miles. March 31st, marched from Crab Orchard to Buck's creek, distance seventeen miles. April 1st returned to Crab Orchard, seventeen miles. April 2d, marched to Stanford, distance ten miles. Here the regiment went into camp and remained until April 8th, when it took its line of march for Lebanon, Kentucky, distance forty-four miles; arrived at Lebanon April 10th, 8 A. M. April 12th at 11 A. M., ordered to take cars for Nashville, Tennessee, leaving at 6 P. M. April 13th, and arriving at Nashville 6 P. M.; April 14th, quartered for the night in barracks; April 15th, went into camp one mile out of the city; distance from Lebanon to Nashville 150 miles. The regiment remained at Nashville, doing 'interior' guard duty until September 5th, when it moved by rail to Bridgeport, Alabama, distance 122 miles, arriving there September 6th; crossed pontoon bridge, and encamped on the island in Tennessee river. September 13th, moved in light marching order for Rossville, Georgia, distance thirty-two miles; reached Rossville September 14th and encamped; September 17th, marched to Ringgold, Georgia, fifteen miles. September 18th, returned to Rossville. September 19th, moved out on road northeast of the Ringgold road three miles; at 12 M. crossed over to Ringgold road; here remained in line of battle until 9 A. M. September 20th, were ordered to the left to reinforce General Thomas; became engaged at 2 P. M. The result of this engagement is shown by the accompanying report. What remained of the regiment returned to camp at Rossville on the night of September 20th. On the 21st the regiment was ordered to the rear. On the 23d it encamped on 'Moccasin Point,' on the north bank of the Tennessee river, seven miles from Rossville. It was engaged at this place in building fortifications and doing picket duty until October 28th, when it was ordered to the south side of the Tennessee river, to the support of General Hooker. Threw up rifle-pits on hill commanding Lookout Valley; returned to camp on Moccasin Point October 30th. At that time the regiment was attached to the 3d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, but was acting with the 2d brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, Brigadier General Whittaker commanding, to whom the regiment is indebted for many acts of kindness and consideration. The regiment is now attached to the Engineer brigade, commanded by Brigadier General William F. Smith, chief engineer of the military division of the Mississippi.

"The marches of the regiment through Kentucky were performed at a season of the year when the roads were bad, and portions of the march were accomplished amid heavy falls of snow and rain, but under these trying circumstances the men of the 22d, as they have always done, discharged their duty faithfully."

FORT WHITTAKER, OPPOSITE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
Near Chattanooga, October 12th, 1863.

SIR,—Having had the honor of commanding the 22d Michigan, Colonel Le Favour, in

my brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, and being personally observant of their undaunted heroism, I send a copy of my report to advise you more especially, and a copy of the tabular statement accompanying, that you may see their loss. Let me urge you for the good of our service, and as a reward to a chivalrous officer, to use your influence for the promotion of Colonel Le Favour.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

W. C. WHITTAKER,
Brig. Gen. 4th A. C.

To the Governor of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan:

P. S.—Do not have my report published until the military restrictions about publishing reports are removed.

The following is from the report of Colonel Whittaker:

"* * * My command was then moved by the flank in two lines at double-quick time up the valley for nearly a mile, under a heavy fire of shell from a rebel battery. Several were killed and wounded in this charge. Arriving at the point occupied by General Thomas, we found him sorely pressed and yielding stubbornly to superior numbers. I was directed to drive the enemy from a ridge on which he had concentrated his forces in great numbers, supported strongly by artillery, and was imminently threatening destruction of the right by a flank movement. Forming my command in two lines, 96th Illinois on the right, 22d Michigan on the left, and 115th Illinois in the center of the first line, both lines advanced at a double-quick against the enemy. The conflict was terrific; the enemy was driven nearly a half a mile; rallying, he drove my command a short distance, when he in turn was driven again with great loss. Both lines had been thrown into the conflict on the second charge, and the whole line kept up a deadly and well-directed fire upon the enemy, who fought with great determination and vigor. The 22d Michigan, after fighting for nearly three hours, having exhausted their ammunition, boldly charged into the midst of overwhelming numbers with the bayonet, driving them until overcome by superior numbers."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The following is from Lossing:

"Wood had barely time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before they were furiously attacked, the Confederates keeping up the assault by throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were repulsed. Meanwhile, General Gordon Granger, who, at Rossville, had heard the roar of guns where Thomas was posted, had moved to his support, without orders, and appeared on his left flank at the head of Steedman's division of his corps. He was directed to push on and take position on Brannan's right, when Steedman gallantly fought his way to the crest of the hill at the appointed place, and then turning his artillery upon the assailants drove them down the southern slope of the ridge with great slaughter They soon returned to the attack, with a determination to drive the Nationals from the ridge. They were in overwhelming force, and pressed Thomas in front and on both flanks. Finally, when they were moving along a ridge and in a gorge to assail his right in flank and rear, Granger formed the brigades of Whittaker and Mitchell into a charging party, and hurled them against the Confederates, of whom General Hindman was th. commander in the gorge. They were led by Steedman, who, seizing a regimental flag, headed the charge. Victory followed. In the space of twenty minutes Hindman and his Confederates disappeared, and the Nationals held both ridge and gorge. The latter had lost heavily. Steedman's horse was killed, and he was badly bruised by a fall, and Whittaker was stunned by a bullet and fell from his horse."

Colonel Le Favour says of his regiment at Chickamauga, on September 20th:

"* * * The second charge the rebels drove the brigade to the bottom of the hill. It was reformed, marched up, and again took the crest. The regiment was out of ammunition, and word was sent to General Whittaker to that effect. 'You must use your steel.' was the reply. The regiment rushed forward with fixed bayonets and empty muskets, under a most terrific fire of grape and musketry, received the counter charge of the enemy, repulsed and drove them at every point." * * * * * *

Cartridges all gone. "You must use the bayonet," says General Whittaker to the 22d. The enemy again furiously advance. The sun has gone down on that bloody field; in the twilight it is difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The 22d rushes forward with bayonets fixed and empty muskets under a terrible

fire of grape and musketry, meet the charge of the enemy, drive him at every point. An order comes to fall back, 'tis too late; the regiment is closed in on both flanks, cut off, and darkness finds nearly all the living in the hands of the enemy, the dead on the field.

The following interesting account is by Colonel John Atkinson, then a captain in the regiment:

CAMP LE FAVOUR, NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
September 29th, 1863.

Mr. Edward Le Favour, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that many of the people of Michigan will look anxiously for news from our regiment, I take the liberty to give you what facts I can gather relative to the part it took in the late battle.

From Brigadier General Whittaker I learn that on Friday, the 18th inst., he was ordered to advance with his brigade from Rossville towards Ringgold, as far as the Chickamauga river, take possession of the bridge, and hold it without bringing on a general engagement. He met the rebels at 1 P. M., and fought till 5 P. M., driving them, though more than two to one in numbers. On Saturday morning he was reinforced by Mitchell's and McCook's brigades, and by the 22d Michigan and 29th Ohio, under Colonel Le Favour. Colonel LeFavour, with his command, was attached to General Whittaker's brigade. That day and night were passed in line of battle. Sunday, at 9 A. M., the fight commenced on General Thomas's line, which was broken and compelled to fall back. General Whittaker was ordered to advance to the right and reinforce Thomas at a point some four miles distant. Moving rapidly he found the rebel cavalry in position to stop him, but soon drove them off and succeeded in taking up his position near the right of Thomas's line. Steedman, commanding 1st division, reserve corps, received word from Thomas that the enemy must be driven from the hill to his right. General Whittaker was ordered to the work and advanced in two lines, the first composed of the 96th Illinois on the right, 115th Illinois in the center, and 22d Michigan on the left, the 2d ——— and 40th Ohio on the right, 84th Indiana in the center, and 89th Ohio on the left and in rear of the 22d Michigan, both under Colonel Le Favour. Charging on the enemy's lines they drove him from the hill full half a mile. Here the rebels rallied and Longstreet's corps came rushing down in masses eight lines deep. The gallant brigade received and repulsed them with terrible loss. Lieutenant Colonel Sanborn was wounded while in front of the regiment. The noise making it impossible for him to make himself heard from his place in the rear and desiring to halt the line, he rushed in front, and just as he had succeeded in restoring order and halting his regiment he received the wound. The color sergeant, Philo G. Durkee, was shot through the breast and face, and fell dead the first round. Corporal Stansell, of the color guard, from Company H, grasped the colors, but had scarcely raised them when a ball passed through his head killing him instantly. Corporal Vincent, Company C, lifted the colors, and a moment after received a ball in the thigh, wounding him severely. He was carried to the rear. First Sergeant William F. Atkinson took the colors, handing them to Sergeant Kendall, Company C, who carried them the rest of the day and had them when the regiment went into the last charge.

The second charge the rebels drove the brigade to the bottom of the hill. It was reformed, marched up, and again took the crest. Colonel Le Favour sent General Whittaker word that his ammunition was exhausted. "You must use your steel," was the reply. And now the rebels advanced a third time. The sun had gone down. In the twilight it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The 22d rushed forward in command of Colonel Le Favour in person, with fixed bayonets and empty muskets, under a most terrific fire of grape and musketry, received the charge of the enemy, repulsed and drove them at every point. General Steedman sent an order to fall back, but too late. Before it arrived the regiment was closed in upon by rebel hordes on both flanks and cut off. This brave charge, General Steedman says, saved that portion of the army.

General Whittaker, who fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro, says he never heard such heavy musketry, and never saw such magnificent charges. He had four staff officers killed, and received himself a slight wound in the side.

He, General Steedman, and General Gordon Granger behaved in a manner worthy of the men they led. Each was seen in advance of his staff, and where the danger was the greatest. General Steedman's horse was shot under him. General Granger received a bullet in his hat. Their bravery is the talk of the army, and their gallant conduct will never be forgotten. During the entire fight Colonel LeFavour rode along the line, his hat in one hand, and drawn sword in the other, cheering on his men—and whose voice could cheer them like his? for not a heart in the brave band but loved him; not a man but would willingly die that his Colonel might live. General Whittaker told me personally that he

never saw soldiers behave more gallantly. Colonel Sanborn is complimented by every one for his coolness and bravery. And more than one brave fellow has wept those tears which only brave men weep, on hearing that his wound will keep him from us for a long time, perhaps forever. Not merely as an officer did we all respect and honor him. His great heart broke over those distinctions that separate officers and men, and made him not only the commander but the brother.

Captain A. M. Keeler is among the missing. He must have been in command of the regiment on the second charge, and went into the third and last well. He and the adjutant, Matthews, reported wounded and a prisoner, are said to have been everywhere along the line encouraging and urging on their men. Captains Snell, Wands, Galbraith, and Goetz, when last seen, were severely wounded, probably mortally. Captain Smith had his leg amputated. Lieutenant Ed. G. Spaulding was wounded on the first round through the hip. He went to the rear, but finding his wound less severe than he supposed, again returned to his company and remained with it during the entire day, he being in command. Sergeant William F. Atkinson, acting second lieutenant, was slightly wounded above the knee, but binding his handkerchief around his leg, remained on the field. Captain Kimberk, Lieutenants Robertson, Hamilton, Button, Willets, Drake, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel LeFavour, Mead, Andrews and Albertson were uninjured previous to the third and last charge. Only Lieutenant Albertson escaped, Captain Kimberk not going to this charge.

Many are undoubtedly prisoners, but a number even of those must be wounded.

All behaved with the greatest gallantry. Drs. McConnel and Lawrence were on the field to the last, dressing the wounds and giving the necessary directions for the proper care of the disabled. They have the thanks of their comrades.

I send you lists of the killed, wounded, and missing. It would undoubtedly gratify the friends of all to see them published, as the suspense and uncertainty attending the affair must be very great.

Michigan is again called upon to mourn many a gallant son; but a new glory has been added to her history. We pause in the great work to drop a tear, not for the brave who have fallen, but for the dear ones at home to whose hearts a new sorrow has been brought.

What remains of the regiment is upon the hills on the north side of the river, just opposite Lookout mountain, which is occupied and fortified by the rebels. Its present strength, not including the band, is 149 enlisted men, nine lieutenants and two captains. The major and myself were on General R. S. Granger's staff at Nashville up to the 13th instant, when we were relieved by request for the purpose of reporting to our regiment. We arrived here on the morning of the 22d. The armies lie in the presence of each other. From the hill where I write I can see our troops fortifying the plains below, and the rebels the hills beyond them. Last night the line of each army could be traced by its camp fires. Another great battle, in which the whole force of the southern confederacy will be hurled upon our brave army, is expected to open at any hour.

I am very truly your obedient servant,

JOHN ATKINSON,
Captain Co. C, 22d Mich.

"The Rock of Chickamauga" is a Michigan production, being composed by Dr. William B. Hamilton of Lapeer, who was a lieutenant in the 22d Michigan Infantry, and taken prisoner in the battle of Chickamauga, remaining in confinement until paroled March 1st, 1865. The poem was written with reference to the 22d in that engagement, as three counties are named, Macomb, St. Clair, and Oakland, in which that regiment was largely recruited.

"Let rebels boast their Stonewall brave
Who fell to fill a traitor's grave,
We have a hero grander far,
The Union was his guiding star,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"When, foot by foot, stern Rosecrans
'Round grim Lookout, with bold advance,
Pressed back the rebels from their lair,
Our Thomas was the foremost there,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"And when, in mightier force, they came
With serried ranks and sheets of flame,
Sweeping apart our shattered bands,
Who snatched the palm from rebel hands?
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"All day they surged and stormed in vain,
Lost Chattanooga to regain,
In vain each furious battle shock;
They were but waves, and he the rock,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"His clarion voice with cheering word,
Above the din of battle heard,
His bearing firm, his kindling eye
Fired every breast with ardor high,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"A new Thermopylæ we found
On Chickamauga's bloody ground;
And in that rugged mountain pass
He stood our true Leonidas,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"Sons of Macomb and broad St. Clair,
And Oakland's rolling fields were there.
And now they tell, with patriot pride,
How that great day they fought beside
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'

"Gone is our hero, strong and brave,
Columbia weeps above his grave,
While high upon the roll of fame
She writes that loved and honored name,
The 'Rock of Chickamauga.'"

What remained of the regiment after Chickamauga was ordered to the rear, and on September 23d it proceeded to Moccasin Point, on the north bank of the Tennessee river, where it was employed, under continuous fire from rebel batteries on Lookout mountain, in building fortifications until October 28th, when, in command of Major H. S. Dean, who had been serving on the staff of General R. S. Granger, at Nashville, it was ordered to the south side of the Tennessee, to the support of General Hooker, and threw up rifle-pits on hills commanding Lookout Valley, and became engaged with the enemy at Wauhatchie. October 30th it returned to camp on Moccasin Point. At this time the regiment was attached to the 3d brigade, 2d division, 14th corps, but was acting with the 4th corps. Since then it had been attached to the Engineer brigade, commanded by General Wm. F. Smith, chief engineer.

This regiment, which, on the 2nd of November, 1863, had been detached from the 14th army corps, and attached to the engineer brigade, remained at or near Chattanooga, Tenn., engaged in the usual duties of the engineer service. From the 2d to the 21st of November it was employed in building a road from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee river. On the 22d it proceeded with a pontoon bridge up the Tennessee river, and laid the same for the crossing of the command of General Sherman to attack the rebel position on Mission Ridge. Returning to Chattanooga the regiment threw a bridge across the river at that place on the 25th, and on the 1st of December moved its camp to the foot of Lookout mountain, and was employed until the 16th in repairing the railroad and the railroad bridges. At the latter date

the regiment moved into Chattanooga, where it was employed in building storehouses, and similar duty. Detachments of the regiment were sent up the river, and employed in cutting and rafting timber to Chattanooga; others were engaged at Moccasin Point in setting up a portable steam saw-mill, and in getting out lumber. On the 19th of November the regiment moved to Lookout mountain, continuing its service as artisans and engineers for some months. On the 26th of May, 1864, it marched from Lookout mountain, and on the 31st reported at headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, then in the field at Brown's Mill Creek, Ga. The 22d and the 9th Michigan Infantry were organized on the 1st of June into a brigade, to be known as the Reserve Brigade, Department of the Cumberland, and the former was detailed for provost duty. It participated in the movements of the Army of the Cumberland in its march to Atlanta. On the 6th of July it moved to Vining's Station, on the Western railroad, and on the 18th to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee river. The regiment was here employed in building bridges across that stream. On the 21st of July, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Dean, who had been commissioned to rank from June 7th, 1864, it marched toward Atlanta. On the 27th of August it encamped at Red Oak, on the Montgomery railroad, and on the 29th destroyed a portion of that road. On the 30th and 31st the regiment marched towards Jonesboro, encamping south of that place on the 2d of September. Returning in the direction of Atlanta, it marched into that place on the 8th, and was employed until the 31st of October on provost duty. At that date it moved to Mariette, Ga., 18 miles from Chattanooga, and then left that place as part of the escort to the headquarters of Major General Thomas, and arrived at Chattanooga November 6th, having made the march of 138 miles in a little over six days. The 22d formed a part of the reserve brigade, commanded by Colonel Le Favour, Army of the Cumberland, which was doing duty as provost guard of the department. It remained at Chattanooga during the winter on that duty, and furnished guards for steamers leaving that port, and was also engaged in building barracks. On April 1st, 1865, the regiment was transferred from the reserve brigade to the command of Major General Steedman, commanding the District of Etowah, and on the 7th was assigned to the 3d brigade, separate division, Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, where it continued to serve until June 20th, when it was ordered to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service on the 26th, and on the 27th left for Michigan by rail via Louisville, Indianapolis, and Michigan City, and, arriving at Detroit on the 30th, in command of Colonel Le Favour, was there paid off and discharged on the 11th of July.

The regiment while in service was engaged at Danville, Ky., March 24, 1863; Hickman's Bridge, Ky., March 27, 1863; Pea Vine Creek, Tenn., September 17, 1863; McAffee's Church, Tenn., September 19, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863; Wantahatchie (near Chattanooga), Tenn., September 28 to October 28, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Atlanta, Ga., July 22 and 23, 1864.

This regiment had carried on its rolls 1,586, and its losses were 374, of whom 1 officer and 52 men were killed in action; died of wounds, 2 officers and 27 men; of disease, 3 officers and 289 men.

"Men of the silent bands,
Men of half-told days,
Lift up your specter hands,
And take our sweet bouquets."

NOTE.—In August or September, '62, and soon after the 18th and 22d regiments went to the field in Kentucky, they were brigaded under command of Colonel Doolittle of the 18th. The government at that time being remarkably careful of rebel property, both man and beast, it became necessary for Colonel Doolittle to issue an order against killing hogs. In the 22d was the *waif Johnny Clem*, who had straggled from his home with an Ohio regiment and then joined the 22d Michigan. The first that is known of this little wanderer of ten summers—small enough to live in a drum—he is beating the long roll for the 22d. Although a mere child, he had learned all sorts of tricks from the soldiers, and did not fully yield obedience to all orders. One morning the Colonel heard a musket report in the immediate vicinity of the camp, and being desirous of finding out the cause hurried out among the bushes and there found Johnny and his victim, a hog, near by. "John," says the Colonel, "don't you know that it is against orders to kill hogs?" "*I know it, but, Colonel, I don't intend to let any rebel hogs bite me!*"

At Chickamauga he was a marker. On Sunday of the battle the little fellow's occupation is gone. He picks up a gun fallen from some dying hand, finds ammunition, and begins on his own account blazing away close to the ground, like a fire-fly in the grass. Late in the waning day this waif, left almost alone in the whirl of battle, a rebel colonel dashes up, looks down on him, orders his surrender. "Surrender," he shouts, "you little ——!" Scarcely were the words spoken, like a flash Johnny brought his piece to an order, slipped his hand to the hammer, swings up the gun to a charge bayonet. The rebel raised his sabre to strike, the glancing barrel lifted into range, and the haughty colonel tumbled from his horse.

Clem was afterwards captured, but says that after most of the regiment had been made prisoners by a large force of rebels and were being marched to the rear, they were fired upon by another rebel force, when he dropped as if shot, and after lying for some time on the ground, and until the escort had moved off, he traveled to Chattanooga during the night, a distance of about ten miles.

This boy attracted the attention of the noble-hearted Thomas, who sent him to school at his own expense, then obtained an appointment for him at West Point, and he is now a very gentlemanly officer of the army.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"While there's leaves in the forest and foam on the river,
The Union, despite them, shall flourish forever."

The 23d, which had its rendezvous at East Saginaw was filled by volunteers from the 6th Congressional district, comprising the counties of Clinton, Shiawassee, Genesee, Gratiot, Saginaw, Tuscola, Huron, Isabella, Midland, Bay, Iosco, Alpena, Chippewa, Marquette, Houghton, Ontonagon, and a few others not organized.

Colonel David H. Jerome of Saginaw, was selected by Governor Blair as commandant of camp, who had charge of its recruitment and organization, which he most successfully accomplished.

The regiment commenced recruiting on the 15th of July, 1862, and the 13th of September was mustered into service with the following

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Marshall W. Chapin, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, Gilbert E. Pratt, Detroit. Major, Benjamin F. Fisher, East Saginaw. Surgeon, Louis W. Fasquelle, St. Johns. Assistant Surgeon, Gilbert H. Blaker, Houghton. Second Assistant Surgeon, Gilbert Bogart, Jr., Flint. Adjutant, Campbell Montgomery, Detroit. Quartermaster, Charles D. Little, Saginaw City. Chaplain, James S. Smart, Flint.

The companies comprising the regiment were:

A. Captain, Oliver L. Spaulding, St. Johns. First Lieutenant, William Sickles, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, James Travis, St. Johns.

B. Captain, Henry Woodruff, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Fayette Smith, Bridgeport. Second Lieutenant, William A. Lewis, East Saginaw.

C. Captain, Charles E. McAllister, Flint. First Lieutenant, George W. Buckingham, Flint. Second Lieutenant, William C. Stewart, Flint.

D. Captain, Benjamin W. Huston, Vassar. First Lieutenant, John Hamilton, Watrousville. Second Lieutenant, John G. Riggs, Millington.

E. Captain, Henry C. Norville, Saginaw City. First Lieutenant, John Earl, Harrisville. Second Lieutenant, Lester E. Cross, Saginaw City.

F. Captain, Henry S. Raymond, Bay City. First Lieutenant, Eben R. Ayers, Port Austin. Second Lieutenant, John S. McKinney, Portsmouth.

G. Captain, Henry Walbridge, St. Johns. First Lieutenant, Stephen J. Wright, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, Alonzo O. Hunt, St. Johns.

H. Captain, John Carland, Caledonia. First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Briscoe, Caledonia. Second Lieutenant, Marvin Miller, Corunna.

I. Captain, Carlos D. Sheldon, Houghton. First Lieutenant, Graham Pope, Houghton. Second Lieutenant, William H. Patterson, Houghton.

K. Captain, Damon Stewart, Flint. First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Randall, Flint. Second Lieutenant, John Rea, Flint.

It left Saginaw on the 18th of September following, in command of Colonel M. W. Chapin, and proceeded at once to Kentucky, its muster roll showing a

force of 983 officers and enlisted men. Soon after its arrival in Kentucky it was assigned to the 10th division of General Rosecrans's army, and was soon pushed forward to Bowling Green, Kentucky. While stationed at that point, a detachment of the regiment, in command of Lieutenant E. G. Wellington in charge of a train for Nashville, was attacked by a very superior force of guerrillas, who were repulsed in so gallant a manner as to receive the commendation of the commanding general in orders. The following is from the report of Lieutenant Wellington and the order of General Judah referred to:

"I left Bowling Green at 10 A. M. on Friday, the 10th instant, with twenty-five men of Company B, in charge of freight train for Nashville, Tennessee. At Neeley's Bend, about twelve miles this side of Nashville, the railroad runs near the Cumberland river, the river being on one side and a steep precipice on the other, just leaving room for the railroad track As we arrived at this point, about 4 P. M., a party of guerrillas, numbering about 200, opened upon the train from across the river with two field pieces, throwing shell. Several shells struck the locomotive, disabling it, and several passed through the cars in which the guards were, striking the rocks beyond and bursting, throwing fragments of shell back into the cars. I disposed my men behind such shelter as was at hand and returned the fire, they replying with cannon and small arms. After about half an hour they retired with the loss of their leader and one other killed, leaving behind their bodies where they fell; what other damage was done them I am unable to say. My loss was two wounded, both before leaving the cars—Allen Barnum slightly in the left shoulder, and Edwin Worden in the right arm. The latter died after reaching Nashville."

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Bowling Green, Ky., April 16th, 1863.*

The following letter has been received from Headquarters district of Western Kentucky, and is published for the information of this command:

Brigadier General H. M. Judah, Bowling Green:

GENERAL,—I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 13th, enclosing report of Second Lieutenant E. G. Wellington, Jr., 23d Michigan Infantry, of the attack made by a body of guerrillas on a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Nashville. The splendid conduct of Lieutenant Wellington and his brave men is deserving of the highest commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. TEMPLE,
Ass't Adj't General.

This order will be read at dress-parade in the camp of each regiment or battalion of this command.

By order of Brigadier General Judah,

R. C. KISE, *A. A. G.*

The 23d remained at Bowling Green until May 29th, 1863, employed in garrisoning that post and guarding railroad trains. May 31st the regiment, then in command of Major O. L. Spaulding, Colonel Chapin being on special duty commanding troops at Carthage, arrived at Glasgow. Marching from Glasgow it proceeded to Tompkinsville, from which place it started July 4th in pursuit of the rebels under General John H. Morgan. Moving rapidly through Munfordsville, Elizabethtown, and Louisville, it proceeded to Jeffersonville, Indiana, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Chilicothe, Ohio, and arrived at Paris, Kentucky, June 29th, just in time to save the railroad bridge from destruction, and a small force stationed at that point, from capture by a rebel force that made an attack soon after the arrival of the regiment. The rebels retired after a short skirmish. Leaving Paris August 4th, and then serving in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 23d corps, army of the Ohio, the regiment in command of Lieutenant Colonel Spaulding, Colonel Chapin being in command of the brigade, proceeded via Lexington and Louisville, to Lebanon, and thence to New Market. Leaving New Market August 17th, it participated in the advance into East Tennessee, arriving at Loudon September 4th. On the 15th it made

a forced march of thirty miles to Knoxville, and moved thence to Morristown. It returned to Loudon on the 19th. With the exception of these and some minor movements, the regiment remained at or near Loudon the remainder of September, and during October was engaged on picket duty and entrenching.

During the early part of November following this regiment, in command of Major W. W. Wheeler, was in camp opposite Loudon, East Tennessee, doing picket duty, whence it marched to Lenoir. The 23d then returned with the army towards Hough's Ferry, and attacked the enemy on the 12th, driving them some miles towards the ferry. On the following morning the command fell back to Lenoir. On the 16th orders were received to destroy the transportation equipage and officer's baggage, and turn over the teams to the several batteries. The papers and records were here lost or destroyed. The retreat to Knoxville then commenced, the enemy vigorously pressing the pursuit. A halt was ordered at Campbell's station and an endeavor made to check the rebel advance. The position was maintained against repeated attacks of the enemy for several hours, when the command, tired and hungry, continued the retreat through mud and rain, to Knoxville, where it arrived at 4 A. M., on the 17th, after a march of 28 miles, and a battle of five hours' duration, without food or rest. The loss of the regiment in these movements was 8 killed, 23 wounded, and 8 missing.

The 23d, 107th Illinois, 111th Ohio, and 13th Kentucky, under command of Colonel Chapin, composed the 2d brigade of General White's 2d division of the 23d corps.

The following is taken from the Red Book of Michigan:

"The brigade had been engaged with its division in a severe encounter with the advancing forces of Longstreet at Hough's Ferry on November 12th, when Colonel Chapin moved forward with his brigade to the attack on the double-quick, and after a severe fight against immense odds drove the enemy back for over three miles, when he took a strong position on a hill which he thought impregnable, defended as it was by three regiments of Longstreet's celebrated corps; but a charge was made by the 2d brigade, and in fifteen minutes the hill was cleared and the rebels routed with heavy loss.

"Next morning at daylight the troops took up the line of march to Lenoir's, the second brigade covering the retreat, and skirmishing with the enemy during the day. Lenoir's was reached about 4 P. M., when it was discovered that the main rebel force had taken position to give battle. Necessary preparations were immediately made to meet their attack, but no demonstration was made by the enemy that evening. At daylight next morning the retreat was continued. Marching in the direction of Knoxville the retreating troops were overtaken by the enemy near Campbell's station at midday on the 16th, when a severe engagement immediately ensued.

Which engagement is described by a correspondent in the Louisville Journal as follows:

"One brigade of the 9th corps was in advance, the 2d brigade, of the 2d division, 23d corps in the center, and one brigade of the 9th corps as rear guard. The skirmishing was begun by the 9th corps, forming in rear of General White's command, which formed in line to protect the stock, etc., as it passed to the rear, and to cover the retreat of the 9th corps, which was the rear guard, and was to file past it. Again was the 2d brigade in position where it must receive the shock of battle, and must sustain, more or less, the honors already won. The arrangements for battle had hardly been completed before the cavalry came in from the front, followed by the infantry of the 9th corps, and two heavy lines of the enemy emerged from the woods three-quarters of a mile in front. Each line consisted of a division, and were dressed almost wholly in the United States uniform, which at first deceived us. Their first line advanced to within eight hundred yards of General White's front before that officer gave the order to fire. Henshaw's and the 24th Indiana batteries then opened on them with shell, but they moved steadily forward, closing up as their lines would be broken by this terrible fire, until within three hundred and fifty yards of our main line when the batteries mentioned open on them with canister, and four batteries in the rear and right and left of General White opened on their rear line

with shell. This was more than they could stand. Their front line broke and ran back some distance, where they re-formed and deployed right and left and engaged the 13th Kentucky and 23d Michigan on the right and the 111th Ohio and 107th Illinois on the left, which were supported by General Ferrero's command of the 9th corps. This unequal contest went on for an hour and a half. The only advantage over them so far was in artillery, they not having any in position yet. It seemed to be their object to crush the inferior force opposing them with their heavy force of infantry. The men were too stubborn; they would not yield an inch, but frequently drove the rebels from their position and held their ground. Finding they could not move them with the force already employed, the rebels moved forward another line of infantry, heavy as either of the first two, and placed in position three batteries. Their guns were heavier and of longer range than those of the 2d brigade, and were situated to command General White's position, while his guns could not answer their fire. They got the range of these guns at once and killed and wounded several gunners and disabled several horses, when General White ordered them back to the position occupied by those in the rear, the infantry holding the position covered by the artillery on the hill. An artillery fight then began which continued nearly two hours till it was growing dark and the order was given for our troops to fall back to resume the march to Knoxville.

" 'Their bugles sang truce for the night cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep and the wounded to die.'

"The management of the troops as they moved from the field of battle was a picture of skill and generalship. The 9th corps moved off first, devolving the duty of protecting the rear upon the troops of General White. They were hotly pursued by the enemy, who hoped to break the retreat into a route; but not a man quickened his pace, and their lines, dressed as when marching in review, gave evidence of the utter disregard of personal safety to save the honor of three days' fighting and toil. The enemy made use of every advantage he thought he could gain, but not a move did he make that escaped the quick glance of division or brigade commander, who would face about or change his front as the occasion required, delivering a few volleys so well directed as to check and drive back the enemy utterly discomfited. For two miles this military game was played with such success by the 2d brigade as to cause the rebel chief to draw off, virtually acknowledging himself checkmated at the game he began and seemed anxious to play.

"This retreat over that field was a sight so grand and beautiful in its management that it attracted the attention of every officer and man who could leave his command to witness it. The heights in front and on the rear were filled with persons of high and low rank, almost grown boisterous with pleasurable excitement as each move of troops of General White showed them the discomfited enemy falling back to assume a new offensive movement, and to meet the same fate as before. General Burnside, who witnessed its management, pronounced it a masterly effort against such numbers.

"Night coming on, the enemy growing less troublesome, Colonel Chapin, commanding the brigade, who had been unwell for a number of days, but had refused to leave the field while the enemy was in front, was now suffering so that he was ordered to quit his post, and the command devolved upon Colonel W. E. Hobson, of the 13th Kentucky, who led the men from the field and conducted the retreat to Knoxville.

"Of Colonel Chapin, commanding the 2d brigade, I need not add to what I have said. His excellent management of the troops upon three fields and his personal bravery have attached him to his men as few commanders are attached. His staff, Captains Gallup and Sheldon, and Lieutenant Pearson, are worthy followers of their brave leader."

This correspondent, in mentioning the names of the several regimental commanders in the brigade as behaving nobly, includes the name of Major Wheeler. The regiment assisted actively in the defense of Knoxville until the siege was raised, on the 5th of December. On the 7th of December it marched in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and on the 13th went into camp at Blain's Cross Roads, where it was stationed until the 25th, when it received orders to proceed to Strawberry Plains and build fortifications at that place. From the commencement of the retreat to Knoxville to this time the regiment suffered greatly. It subsisted on quarter rations of meal and fresh beef, foraged from the country. It had few tents, and many of the men were without blankets,

overcoats, or shoes. On the 14th of January, 1864, the regiment marched to Dandridge, but on the 17th fell back to Strawberry Plains, whence, on the 21st, the march was continued to a point near Knoxville, where it was stationed until February 15th, engaged on picket and out-post duty. The enemy's cavalry attacked its pickets January 27th, and mortally wounded one man and captured seven others. The regiment returned to Strawberry Plains February 23d, where it encamped until the 29th. Thence it proceeded to New Market and Mossy Creek, and on the 12th to Morristown, returning to Mossy Creek on the 18th. There is no report of the movements of the regiment during the month of April.

On May 2d it moved from Charleston, Tenn., in command of Colonel O. L. Spaulding, and entered on the Atlanta campaign, being still in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 23d corps. On the 7th it marched toward Tunnel Hill, and on the 8th encountered the enemy at Rocky Face. The regiment advanced as skirmishers, and took possession of a ridge in front of the enemy's works. On the 9th it was engaged in a reconnoissance of the rebel position. Moving from Rocky Face, and marching through Snake Creek Gap, the regiment arrived in front of Resaca on the 13th, and on the following day participated in an unsuccessful charge on the enemy's works, losing, in a few minutes, 62 men killed and wounded.

A report of Colonel Spaulding says:

"* * * An assault on the enemy's works was ordered. The assaulting column was formed in three lines, this regiment being in the second line. Advancing over an open field, within easy rifle shot of the enemy's position, under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery, the regiment in front of the 23d broke and was driven back, and the one in our rear followed them. We pushed forward until we reached a deep creek which was impossible to cross, and held our position until ordered back. In this advance the regiment lost 62 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Wm. C. Stewart was killed." * * *

The enemy having evacuated Resaca, the regiment engaged in the pursuit, and came up and skirmished with them on the 24th, on the Etowah river. The rebel forces having fallen back to Dallas, the 23d took a position in front of their works at that point, which it occupied from the 27th to the 1st of June, and during this time was almost constantly, day and night, engaged in skirmishing. On the 31st of May it assisted in repelling a charge made on our lines. The regiment participated in the various movements following the retreat of the enemy from Dallas, and was engaged at Lost Mountain June 17th, Kenesaw mountain on the 27th, on the Chattahoochee river July 5th and 6th, before Atlanta during the siege, and at Lovejoy's Station on the 31st of August, and subsequently moved to Decatur. At Lost Mountain Lieutenant Wm. Begole was mortally wounded on the 16th, and died at Chattanooga on October 15th following. The regiment marched from Decatur on the 3d of October in pursuit of the rebel army under General Hood, who was then moving northward through Georgia and Alabama to the Tennessee river. During the month it marched to Marietta, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Allatoona, Cartersville, Kingston, and Rome. From Rome it moved to Calhoun, thence to Resaca, and through Snake Creek Gap to Villanon, Summersville, and Cedar Bluff, Ala.

On October 31st it was at Rome, and with its brigade reached Johnsonville, Tenn., early in November, where it was stationed, doing garrison duty and throwing up works, until the 24th, when it left by rail for Columbia, arriving there on the 25th, and there joined the army then opposing Hood. At the

time of its arrival at that point a heavy skirmish was in progress, and four companies were immediately sent forward on the skirmish line, while the regiment went into position, and at midnight it was ordered to withdraw to Duck river, then threw up works and lay on the south side of the river skirmishing with the enemy and working day and night, the men being on short rations. Before daylight on the 28th the regiment crossed Duck river, taking a position on the north bank, skirmishing with the enemy across the river until noon of the 29th, when the army fell back towards Franklin, and about dark, near Spring hill, ten miles north of Duck river, the enemy was found in front in heavy force on the right flank, occupying the road, and after a short skirmish he was driven from his position, and the march was resumed towards Franklin, where the army arrived on the morning of the 30th, the enemy hanging on its rear and flanks, and destroying a part of the train. The army was immediately put in position, throwing up slight works, and at 4 P. M. the enemy attacked in four lines, and after a desperate assault he was repulsed with great loss. He renewed the attack at intervals until 10 P. M., when he again made an assault and planted his colors on the works in front of the 23d Michigan, and was repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight. At 11 P. M. our troops withdrew and crossed the river, moving in the direction of Nashville, and arrived there at 2 P. M., December 1st, having in 48 hours marched 50 miles and fought the battle of Franklin, the men being on less than quarter rations. In the engagement Captain D. M. Averill was killed.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that the brigade commander congratulates the gallant officers and soldiers of the entire brigade upon the great victory achieved on the battle-field at Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, 1864. An unbroken line of steel composed of the 80th Indiana, 118th Ohio, 107th Illinois, 23d Michigan, 129th Indiana, and 111th Ohio regiments was formed, with the entire brigade front, without a reserve, to engage the rebel force, which was from three to five times their number, and which advanced to the charge with three lines of battle, extending along the whole front.

The repeated, desperate, and determined charges of the enemy were every time successfully met, and with a heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war they advanced but to be driven back with terrible slaughter—they advanced upon a line of steel.

The heroic spirit which inspired the command was forcibly illustrated by the gallant 111th regiment of Ohio infantry, on the left flank of the brigade, when the enemy carried the works on their left and they stood firm and crossed bayonets with them, holding them in check. This is not mentioned to discriminate between the gallant regiments of the command, but by way of illustrating the heroic bravery of the entire command, for all along the line, at different points, at different times, a hand to hand conflict ensued, even to the capture and recapture of the colors.

A late hour closed the conflict upon your front, and a nation's gratitude will be your reward.

We can but drop a tear for our brave companions who fell so nobly upon the battle-field and express a deep sympathy for their loved ones at home.

By command of

HENRY H. HALL,
Captain and A. A. G.

COL. O. H. MOORE.

The regiment lay in the works at Nashville until the morning of the 15th, when, as a part of the army of General Thomas, it moved on the enemy and was in the engagements during that day and the next with Hood's forces, which resulted in his being driven, in a demoralized condition, from all his positions. On the 15th the regiment made a daring and dashing charge on a position occupied by a portion of the enemy's infantry behind a heavy stone

wall on a crest of a hill, carried it in most gallant style, capturing more prisoners than there were men in the line of the regiment. The color staff is shot in two, the color sergeant severely wounded, but before the colors fell to the ground they were grasped by a color-bearer and bravely carried forward erect and defiant.

On the 17th the pursuit of the enemy commenced, and during the first three days of the march the rain fell in torrents, the mud being fully six inches deep, which with the swollen streams rendered progress extremely difficult and tedious. The pursuit was continued until Columbia was reached, where a halt was made and the movement ended.

The following is from a correspondent:

"You are long since posted on our glorious battles of the 15th and 16th of December before Nashville. There is much to write, it seems, that the world can never know. Michigan should know more than the mere telegraphic reports of the part which her brave soldiers acted. The 23d and 25th are in the 23d army corps. The morning of the 15th was warm and the earth, fortunately for our movement, covered with a dense fog. Steedman commands. The 4th and 16th corps passed defiantly over their works and moved forward to confront the enemy in his works, while the 23d corps moved far to our right, passing between our fortifications and the city, and passing out, formed in four lines upon the extreme right of our line of infantry. We then began our usual movement in battle, during the whole Georgia campaign, swinging around to our left as we moved forward, and pressing hard upon the enemy's right. This we continued until our batteries reached the desired position. One by one they opened until the whole earth seemed to tremble, the enemy responding as is written, 'feebly.' The results of these feeble efforts reached our lines, causing us to hug the earth closely, but with unpleasant sounds passing us harmless. An hour or more we lay listening to the thunder of this grand artillery fight, and feeling proud of the general commanding, who had so defiantly pushed so much heavy ordnance into the very face of that boasting braggart, Hood. Hooker before Kenesaw had caused our hearts to swell under the sublime thunder tones of his artillery, but Thomas before Nashville having facilities for multiplying the notes struck them boldly, and reached such of those explosive mines of feeling and emotion as seldom burst upon one in this world. While Steedman on our left and the 4th corps on his right, and the 16th corps were charging upon and taking successive lines of the enemy, our corps again moved by the flank nearly three miles to our right and front, our whole line having pushed the enemy back in wheeling movement around and upon his right flank, where were built his strongest fortifications, and where he made his most stubborn resistance that day. We reached again the extreme right of our infantry lines. A. J. Smith's force had just taken a high hill and a battery from the enemy. Behind this hill our corps formed, and moving over it near its base upon the opposite side where runs the Harrodsburg pike, passed through the resting lines of the 16th corps, relieving them, and pressed on through a wood to the open fields of the valley. Here the balls from the skirmish line began to fly around our heads, and shell from a battery upon the next eminence half a mile to our front shrieked over and tore up the ground before us. Down through the fields, over fences, past a mansion but a few moments since the headquarters of a rebel general, and over the fields and hills we ran. As our regiment climbed to the brow of a slight elevation we dislodged the enemy from a stone wall, losing a standard-bearer and several sergeants of Company I wounded, but escaping wonderfully, by the favorable lay of the ground, that shower of lead. We cast a glance toward the high point from which burst forth the smoke from the enemy's batteries. A regiment in advance of all others had climbed to within a hundred yards of the battery. A horseman had taken its star spangled banner and rode forward to the very mouth of the cannon, then turned around and waved it to his valiant followers. I need not attempt to describe the shout of pride, of triumph, and of joy, that went up from our corps. The hill and battery were ours. The major who bore our beautiful banner there was Major Dunn of the 3d Tennessee Infantry. Until that hour we had known but little of the magnificence of that

"Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Whose stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all whose hues were born in heaven.

"The shades of evening were falling, the enemy had fled. We entrenched ourselves and lay down to rest. Another hour and our regiment was building strong works on the

hill, up near where the last battery was taken. The enemy half a mile distant, on a hill of equal height, was heard doing a like work. Early on the morning of the 16th the battery from General Couch's division opened upon the enemy's works at short range, doing splendid execution, piercing repeatedly their works, and even playing the sharpshooter, by crushing through the trees, from which were seen the smoke of rebel skirmishers; the wind blew strong and cold. Far to the left was seen the flash of our artillery, bringing no audible response. The whole line poured out its volume of iron until about 2 P. M. All day legions of cavalry had been moving to our right. Then came the charge. Our first brigade, General Cooper's, moved from our left and began the ascent of that steep, the summit of which was the last stronghold of the enemy visible to us. We watched our flag as it moved slowly but steadily up, until it reached the summit, when it waved triumphantly there, and the rebels were seen flying before it. The excitement all along the line became intense. The flag that first waved over the enemy's works at the summit of the hill was that of the 25th Michigan. A few hundred yards to the right of this point the enemy was seen to plant hurriedly a battery and fire wildly a few shots, when our skirmishers silenced it. A moment more and this was ours. Still on the right and higher up than all, there was such heavy musketry firing as to produce that perfect roll which tells that it is the carbine with its seven or more shots. Suddenly, very suddenly, it ceased. Our cavalry, which in these two days' fighting had redeemed itself from all odium attached to its character in the days of Wolford, had there captured a brigade. The glorious day's work was done. 'Ho, for Alabama!' was then our watchword. We marched over their works and on in the pursuit. Such a scene! Their trenches, the corn fields, the Granny White pike which we then struck, the whole were covered with great and small arms, ammunition and accoutrements, wounded, dead—indeed, all the paraphernalia and debris of a routed army. Glory enough; we had reached the acme of our arms, and felt a kind of pity for those who had not been here to see all this."

The 23d corps having received orders to proceed to Washington, D. C., the regiment, still serving in the same brigade and division, left Columbia on January 1st, 1865, and marched for Clifton, a point on the Tennessee river, distant 250 miles, where it arrived on the 8th, and on the 16th embarked on steamers for Cincinnati, Ohio. Reaching there on the 22d immediately took rail for Washington, and arriving there on the 29th moved to Camp Stoneman and continued at that point until February 9th following, when it went to Alexandria, where on the 11th it embarked with its corps on transports for Smithville, N. C., at the mouth of Cape Fear river, reaching that point on the 15th. On the 17th the movement was commenced against Fort Anderson, and on the 18th our troops were advanced to within a few yards of the forts and intrenched under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and on the morning of the 19th occupied the fort, the 23d Michigan being the first to enter. Engaging again the enemy at Town Creek on the 20th, capturing two pieces of artillery, and taking 350 prisoners, a movement was immediately made up the south bank of the river, above Wilmington, and on the night of the 22d the troops moved back ten miles to cross the river for the purpose of rejoining General Terry. The crossing was made on boats from the fleet on the morning of the 23d, when it was found that Wilmington had been evacuated during the previous night. The march was resumed on March 6th. Proceeding up the coast, reached Kingston just at the close of the action at that point, having marched 125 miles in six days, and for the last 24 hours without halting, except long enough to draw rations and issue 30 additional rounds of ammunition to the men. On the 20th left Kingston, and occupied Goldsboro on the 22d, the enemy retiring on the approach of our forces. General Sherman's army arriving at Goldsboro on the 23d, the regiment was sent back ten miles to Mosely Hall to guard the railroad at that place while the army was being supplied, and on April 9th moved with the grand army on Raleigh, which was reached and occupied on the 13th. The regiment remained at that point until the surrender of Johnston's army on the 21st, when, on the 3d of May, it

marched for Greensboro, distant 90 miles, reaching there on the 7th. On the 9th went by rail to Salisbury, remaining there until June 28th, when it was mustered out of service, and in command of Colonel Spaulding left for Michigan by rail via Danville, Petersburg, and City Point, Va., thence by steamer to Baltimore, Md., where it again took rail, and arriving July 7th at Detroit, on the 20th was paid off and discharged.

The regiment during service had met the enemy at Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863; Huff's Ferry, Tenn., November 12, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 14, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 22, 1864; Rocky Face, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga,, May 14, 1864; Etowah River, Ga., May 22, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., June 1, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 17, 1864; Kenesaw Ga., June 27, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 5 and 6, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., August 31, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864; Duck River, Tenn., November 28, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 12 to 16, 1864; Fort Anderson, N. C,, February 18, 1865; Town Creek, N. C., February 20, 1865; Wilmington, N. C., February 21, 1865; Goldsboro, N. C., March 22, 1865.

The 23d had borne on its rolls 1,417 officers and men, while its loss was 287, being 3 officers and 38 men killed in action, 1 officer and 17 men died of wounds, and of disease, 3 officers and 225 men.

"O, bravest, truest, best!—
Well earned the quiet rest,
Beneath the daisied sod!
No more the volleying gun,
No more the scorching sun,
For you, O, tired sleepers, watched by God!"

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Our country! forever we swear 'neath the blue,
Thy name and thy fame bright and spotless shall be!
Thine honor we'll guard—hearts and hands ever true;
Columbia! we owe all and give all to thee!"

The 24th was raised almost exclusively in the county of Wayne, with its rendezvous at Detroit. It was recruited with much dispatch, being mustered into the U. S. service on the 15th of August, 1862, just thirty days from the date of the order giving authority for its organization.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry A. Morrow, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, Mark Flanigan, Detroit. Major, Henry W. Nall, Detroit. Surgeon, John H. Beech, Coldwater. Assistant Surgeon, Charles C. Smith, Redford. Second Assistant Surgeon, Alexander Collar, Wayne. Adjutant, James J. Barnes, Detroit. Quartermaster, Digby V. Bell, Jr., Detroit. Chaplain, William C. Way, Plymouth.

The companies were mustered in with the following line officers:

A. Captain, Edwin B. Wight, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Richard S. Dillon, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Henry R. Whiting, Detroit.

B. Captain, Isaac W. Ingersoll, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William H. Rexford, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, F. Augustus Buhl, Detroit.

C. Captain, Calvin B. Crosby, Plymouth. First Lieutenant, Charles A. Hoyt, Plymouth. Second Lieutenant, Winfield S. Safford, Plymouth.

D. Captain, William J. Speed, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John M. Farland, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Yemens, Redford.

E. Captain, James Cullen, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John J. Lennon, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Malachi J. O'Donnell, Detroit.

F. Captain, Albert M. Edwards, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Asa W. Sprague, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Jacob M. Howard, Jr., Detroit.

G. Captain, William A. Owen, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William Hutchinson, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, George W. Burchell, Detroit.

H. Captain, Warren G. Vinton, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John C. Merritt, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Newell Grace, Redford.

I. Captain, George C. Gordon, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry P. Kinney, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John M. Gordon, Redford.

K. Captain, William W. Wight, Livonia. First Lieutenant, Walter H. Wallace, Brownstown. Second Lieutenant, David Birrell, Detroit.

Prior to its leaving for the front, Messrs. F. Buhl, Newland & Co. gave the 24th, on Campus Martius, Detroit, a very costly flag, red, white, and blue, in stars of raised work, inscribed on the flag, "24th Michigan Infantry." D. E. Harbaugh, Esq., made a very appropriate presentation speech, to which Colonel Morrow made a very brief but patriotic reply. The flag was carried through all the battles of the regiment up to Gettysburg, where, in upholding

and saving it, four color-bearers were killed and three wounded. It was then returned to the State, being so tattered and torn as to be unfit for service.

The 24th left Detroit on the 29th of August, 1862, in command of Colonel Morrow, who had been authorized by the Governor to recruit and organize the regiment, and took the route to Washington, arriving there on September 2d, and marched to Camp Morrow, near Fort Lyon, Va., then on the 4th moved to Fort Wayne, remaining there until the 7th, when it marched to Camp Shearer, near Fort Baker, D. C. It remained at this camp until September 30th, when it was ordered by General Banks to take rail for Frederick City, Md., but owing to some disarrangement it did not start until October 1st, arriving at Frederick City about midnight of the same day, and the day after went into camp. On October 6th the regiment marched for Sharpsburg, arriving there on the 8th, and was assigned to General Gibbon's 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps. On October 20th, under orders of General Gibbon, the regiment continued the march from day to day in Maryland, and on the 30th crossed the Potomac on pontoon bridges into Virginia, at Berlin; continuing the march through Virginia, reached Warrenton on November 6th, and on the 22d, after a long march, went into camp near the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Aquia Creek Railroad, when it was placed on duty guarding that railroad. On the 6th of December the regiment was relieved from that duty, and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, was again on the move. At daylight on the 11th it marched towards Fredericksburg and remained lying on its arms until daylight of the 12th, when it crossed the Rappahannock on the lower pontoon bridges. Soon after reaching the Fredericksburg side the enemy opened with artillery from the heights.

The regiment was still in the 4th brigade, Franklin's 1st division, 1st corps, and on the left of the line of battle. It was under heavy artillery fire on the 12th and 13th. On the latter day it supported battery "B," 4th U. S. artillery, sustaining a loss of 8 killed, 16 wounded and 8 missing. Among the killed was Lieutenant David Birrell.

April 22d, 1863, the regiment marched from camp at Belle Plains, crossed the Rappahannock at Port Royal at daylight on the 23d, drove the enemy from the town, captured a number of prisoners, horses, and mules, and an important rebel mail, returning to camp on the 23d without loss. As preliminary to the crossing of the Rappahannock by the main body of the army in the advance on Chancellorsville, the 24th, on the 29th of April, supported by the 6th Wisconsin, crossed the river at Fitz Hugh crossing, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, and captured 103 prisoners, the loss of the regiment being 3 killed and 22 wounded. The enemy left 17 of their killed on the field. This was a daring achievement, receiving at the time the notice of the entire army for gallant and successful service.

Afterwards, the 1st corps, to which the 24th was attached, moved to near Chancellorsville, but did not become engaged in the battle at that place, and covered the retreat of the army across the Rappahannock, after the battle. From the 21st to the 26th of May, inclusive, the brigade, then in command of Colonel Morrow, of which the 24th formed part was engaged in an expedition to Westmoreland Court House, which resulted in the capture of 50 prisoners and 500 horses and mules, and the liberation of over 1,000 slaves, who were brought within our lines. In this affair the brigade marched over 150 miles in five days.

The regiment, again in command of Colonel Morrow and then in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, soon entered on the Pennsylvania campaign.

At Gettysburg, the great battle of the rebellion, Michigan troops were in large proportion. There the Confederate army of Virginia, and the Federal army of the Potomac, meet face to face; there the blue, under the star-spangled banner, and the grey, under the stars and bars, cover the hillocks and hillsides in that quiet, green valley of the Keystone State.

"Thin curling in the morning air
The wreaths of failing smoke declare,
To embers now the brands decayed,
Where the night-watch their fires had made."

Out of the woodlands at break of day, a bullet comes ever and anon, an ominous messenger of the coming storm; no enemy is yet in sight; at last a grey line of men shoots up, then comes a shock of musketry that rakes the Seminary, rends the trees, and makes gaps in lines of carbineers. Men on stretchers pass in solemn round, and the great battle is surely and furiously on. On they come,

"True to the last of their blood and their breath,
And like reapers advance to the harvest of death."

Desperation is in their movements, they seem to hazard all, columns in mass rush on the union line; they hesitate, stagger under the federal fire, waver and are repulsed. Charge follows charge in rapid order, unparalleled salvos of artillery, drifts of shot and shell, whirlwinds of minie bullets, continuous and destructive; the field is gory, and the air is thick with the breath of the dying. Three long days the battle rages, but the flag of the union is triumphant, its stars shine brightly, and night brings victory.

In the beautiful cemetery where now quietly rest the dead of that terrible strife, lie the remains of over two hundred Michigan men, the third largest in number, and the largest in proportion to population.

"Sleep well, O sad-browed city,
Whatever may betide;
Not under a nation's pity,
But 'mid a nation's pride.
The vines that round you clamber,
The brightest shall be, and best;
You sleep in the honor-chamber,
Each one is a royal guest."

The 24th left its camp near the Rappahannock on the 12th of June, and shared, with its corps, the laborious and rapid marches to the Pennsylvania line. It arrived near Gettysburg on the 1st of July, and went immediately into action, the division to which it was attached being the first infantry force under fire in that sanguinary struggle.

"When lo! the dread brigade called Iron, flashed
In armour bright as on the foe they dashed;
And when they met, a a bloody slaughter spread
The verdant plain, like autumn leaves, with dead."

This brigade had become known throughout the army of the Potomac as the "Iron Brigade," and under that additional designation its record in the war has passed into history.

On the first day the loss of the 24th was extremely large, being 316 in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed were Captains William J. Speed, Malachi O'Donnell, and Lieutenants Walter H. Wallace, W. S. Saf-

ford, Newell Grace, R. Humphreyville, Gilbert A. Dickey, and Lucius D. Shattuck. During the engagements of the 2d and 3d it was not under fire of musketry.

Extracts from the report of Colonel Morrow covering in detail the services and losses of his regiment at Gettysburg:

"On the 28th day of June, 1863, we marched from Middleton, Md., to near Frederick City, and on the 29th we marched to Emmettsburg. The latter was a long march, in which the troops suffered much from fatigue. On the 30th day of June we marched three or four miles and bivouacked near Marsh Creek.

"At an early hour on the 1st day of July we marched in the direction of Gettysburg, distant six or seven miles. The report of artillery was soon heard in the direction of this place, which indicated that our cavalry had already engaged the enemy. Our pace was considerably quickened, and about 9 A. M. we came near the town of Gettysburg, and filed off to the left; leaving it on our right, we crossed an insignificent branch, and were moved forward into line of battle on the double-quick. The cavalry immediately in our front was hotly engaged with the enemy, and the brigade was ordered to advance at once, no order being given or time allowed for loading our guns. I halted my regiment for this purpose, but was directed by a staff officer of General Wadsworth to move forward immediately without loading, which I did. The order to charge was now given, and the brigade dashed up and over the hill, and down into the ravine through which flows Willoughby's Run, where we captured a large number of prisoners being a part of General Archer's brigade. The cavalry, in the meantime, had taken position on our left flank. In this affair the 24th Michigan occupied the extreme left of the brigade, the 19th Indiana being on our right. I had lost my color-bearer, Abel G. Peck, a brave and faithful soldier, several of my color guard, and many men. After advancing to the crest of the hill beyond the run, we were halted, and threw out skirmishers to the front, and also to the left, near a brick house. We now received orders to withdraw to the east bank of the stream. The brigade changed front forward on first battalion and marched into the woods known as McPherson's woods, and formed in line of battle, the 19th Indiana being on the left of the 24th Michigan, and the 7th Wisconsin on its right. In executing this movement my lieutenant colonel and adjutant were severely wounded, and did not afterward join the regiment, the former having lost a leg and the latter being severely wounded in the groin. The line of the 24th Michigan curved a little backwards on the right, that wing being thrown a little back so as to connect with the 7th Wisconsin skirmishers, who were immediately deployed in front, and became at once engaged with the enemy. The woods were shelled, but I have no casualties to report as occurring at this time. I several times sent officers to the general commanding to report the condition of the line, and suggesting a change of position, as it was, to my judgment, untenable. To these reports of the condition of the line I received answer that the position was ordered to be held, and must be held at all hazards. The enemy advanced in two lines of battle, their right extending beyond and overlapping our left. I gave directions to the men to withhold their fire until the enemy should come within easy range of our guns; this was done, but the nature of the ground was such that I am inclined to think we inflicted but little injury on the enemy at this time. Their advance was not checked, and they came on with rapid strides, yelling like demons. The 19th Indiana, on our left, fought most gallantly, but was overpowered by superior numbers, the enemy having also the advantage of position, and after a severe loss was forced back. The left of my regiment was now exposed to an enfilading and cross fire, and orders were given for this portion of the line to swing back so as to force the enemy now on the flank. Pending the execution of this movement the enemy advanced in such force as to compel me to fall back and take a new position a short distance in the rear. In the meantime I had lost, in killed and wounded, several of my best officers and many of my men. Among the former were Captain William J. Speed, acting major, Lieutenant Dickey, a young officer of great promise, and Charles Ballou, my second color-bearer. The second line was promptly formed, and we made a desperate resistance; but the enemy accumulating in our front, and our losses being very great, we were forced to fall back and take up a third position beyond a slight ravine. My third color-bearer, Augustus Ernest, of Company K, was killed on this line; Major E. B. Wight, acting lieutenant colonel, was wounded at this time and compelled to leave the field. By this time the ranks were so decimated that scarcely a fourth of the force taken into action could be rallied. Corporal Andrew Wagner, of Company F, one of the color guard, took the colors and was ordered by me to plant them in a position to which I designed to rally the men; he was wounded in the breast and was left on the field. I now took the flag from the ground where it had fallen and was rallying the remnant of my regiment when Private William Kelley, of Company E, came up and took

the colors from my hand, remarking, as he did so, 'The colonel of the 24th shall never carry the flag while I am alive.' He was killed instantly. Private Silburn Spaulding, of Company K, seized the colors and bore them for a time; subsequently I took them to rally the men and kept them until I was wounded, near the barricade, west of Seminary buildings, and left the field. We had inflicted severe loss on the enemy, but their numbers were so overpowering and our own losses had been so great that we were unable to maintain our position, and were forced back, step by step, contesting every foot of the ground to the barricade referred to.

"Previous to our abandoning our last position orders were received to fall back, given, I believe, by Major General Doubleday. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Captain Albert M. Edwards, who collected the remnant of it and fell back with the brigade to Culp's Hill, which it held for the two succeeding days. Shortly after I was wounded Captain Edwards found the colors in the hands of a wounded soldier, who had fallen on the east side of the barricade. He was reclining on his right side and was holding the colors in his left hand. I have not been able to ascertain the name of this brave soldier in whose paralyzed hands Captain Edwards found the flag, and who describes the soldier as having been severely wounded, and is therefore probably among the dead. His name may forever be unknown, but his bravery will never die. Captain Edwards behaved very gallantly at this time in rallying the men under a murderous fire. The field over which we fought from our first line of battle in McPherson's woods to the barricade near the seminary, was strewn with the killed and wounded. Our losses were very large, exceeding perhaps the losses sustained by any one regiment of equal size in a single engagement of this or any other war. The strength of the regiment on the first day of July was as follows: Three field officers, 1 staff officer, 24 line officers, and 468 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 496, while its loss was 316, being 8 line officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, and 49 privates killed; wounded, 3 field officers, 1 staff officer, 10 line officers, 41 non-commissioned officers, and 182 privates. About 80 of the enlisted men and 3 officers were reported as missing in action, many of whom have never been heard from and are known not to be in the hands of the enemy. They were undoubtedly killed, but not having been so reported, are not included in the above. Captain George Gordon and First Lieutenants Asa W. Sprague and H. Rees Whiting were captured and are still prisoners at Richmond. Nearly all of our wounded, myself included, fell into the hands of the enemy when he took possession of the town of Gettysburg. When the enemy evacuated the place on the night of the 3d instant most of the wounded were left behind.

"The regiment occupied Culp's Hill during the battles of the 2d and 3d of July, but sustained little or no loss.

"During the battle of the 1st instant the regiment lost in killed four color-bearers, Abel G. Peck, Charles Ballou, August Ernest, and William Kelly. During the engagement of the 1st the flag was carried by no less than nine persons, four of the number having been killed and three wounded.

"Of the killed nothing less can be said than that their conduct in this memorable battle was brave and daring, and was creditable alike to themselves and the service. It will not be disparaging to his brave comrades who fell on this terrible but glorious day and who sleep with him in honored graves to say that Captain Speed's death was a severe loss to the service and an almost irreparable one to his regiment. He was amiable, intelligent, honorable, and brave, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Captain O'Donnell was a young officer who had given strong proofs of courage and capacity, and whose death was deeply deplored in the regiment. Lieutenant Wallace served in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan and lost an eye in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was a brave officer, an honorable man, and a good disciplinarian. Lieutenant Dickey joined the regiment in the capacity of commissary sergeant, and for integrity, capacity, and attention to business was promoted to the rank of sergeant major, and thence to a second lieutenancy. He had given great promise of future usefulness and distinction. He was the first commissioned officer of the regiment killed at Gettysburg. Lieutenants Grace, Humphreyville, Safford, and Shattuck were distinguished in the regiment for their attention to every duty, for the amiability of their manners, and for unflinching courage in battle. Lieutenant Grace was one of the bravest men I ever knew. The remains of Captain Speed and Lieutenants Wallace and Safford were conveyed to Michigan by their friends for interment, but the remains of the other officers slept with the brave non-commissioned officers and privates who fell that day in the cemetery in which a grateful nation will at no distant period erect a mausoleum to perpetuate the memories of its defenders. Lieutenant Colonel Flanigan lost his left leg in this battle. His conduct here, as everywhere in battle, was daring and gallant. Major Wight acquitted himself in the most creditable manner, and remained at his post until forced by his wound to leave the field. Both of these officers have since been discharged from the service on account of their wounds. They were universally esteemed and respected.

"Captain Hutchinson received a severe contusion in the groin early in the day, but remained with his company and behaved very gallantly. Captain Rexford was wounded in the change of front already referred to His conduct here as everywhere was gallant and conspicuous. Captain Edwards displayed great coolness and courage and deserves honorable mention. Captain Dillon commanded his company with skill and behaved very handsomely. Captain William W. Wight exhibited much coolness and courage. Lieutenant Dempsey was conspicuous for his gallantry in the charge across Willoughby's Run. Lieutenant Hutton was near me when I was wounded, and it was mainly through his assistance that I got off the field, His conduct in the engagement was all that could be desired, and confirmed my former opinion of his value as an officer. Captains Hoyt and Gordon, and Lieutenants Farland, Dodsley, Sprague, Witherspoon, Norton, Buell, Earnshaw, and Whiting all acquitted themselves honorably; their conduct was such as to win the confidence and respect of their men, and deserve the commendation of their commanding officer.

"In justice to the memories of the brave non-commissioned officers who were killed at Gettysburg, and whose conduct is highly praised by their superiors, their history should be made a part of the history of the regiment, and its future historian will narrate their heroic conduct on the ever memorable field of Gettysburg.

"Sergeant Major Andrew J. Connor was conspicuous for his bravery and was severely wounded. Long before his wound was healed he returned to duty in the regiment. First Sergeant George W. Haigh, of Company D, was suffering from a wound received at Fitzhugh Crossing, but went into battle on the 1st day of July, and was severely wounded in the leg. He deserves mention for his bravery. In response to a circular addressed by me to my company officers asking for the names of such non-commissioned officers and privates as particularly distinguished themselves at Gettysburg, I have received the following:

"Captain Albert M. Edwards says of First Sergeant Bucklin and Corporal J. W. Evans, Company F: 'They were both killed on the field, both were particularly distinguished in camp for their excellent moral character and the purity of their lives and example, and in the field for their unflinching courage and devotion.'

"This is high praise and well bestowed. Corporals Edward Dryer and William Carroll of Company B, died in hospital of wounds received in this day's fight. Captain Burchell says: 'They were efficient and brave men, and sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duties.' Captain Witherspoon, himself a brave soldier, writes that Sergeant Pomeroy of Company C, particularly distinguished himself by his gallantry and devotion; being too severely wounded to handle his musket he tore cartridges for his more fortunate comrades, and subsequently rendered valuable services in taking care of the wounded. Such conduct in officers or privates deserves to be recorded. First Sergeant William Nagle, Company A, came under my own eye; and was wounded very near me. His conduct was brave almost to temerity. He died in hospital from wounds received in this battle. He was a worthy, brave, and intelligent soldier. Captain Farland of Company D, speaks in high terms of praise of Sergeant Joseph Eberlee and Corporals David E. Rounds, James Stirling, and Andrew Strong. Corporal Strong came under my eye and it affords me pleasure to bear witness to his bravery. Sergeant Eberlee continued in the fight after being twice wounded. Private George Klink, Company F, acquitted himself finely and deserves notice. Surgeon Beach and Assistant Surgeons Collar and Tower were devoted and untiring in their attendance to the wounded. Of Dr. Beach it may truly be said that no surgeon in the army rendered more valuable service at Gettysburg than he. Chaplain William C. Way was early in attendance at the hospitals and rendered valuable services. He remained in attendance on the wounded for several weeks after the battle, and both officers and men speak in the highest terms of praise of his kindness and efficiency. This report would have been imperfect without this reference to the surgeon and chaplain, whose conduct elicited universal remark.

"During the time I was a prisoner I conversed freely with distinguished rebel officers in relation to the battle on the 1st instant, and without exception they spoke in terms of admiration of the conduct of our troops, and especially that of the troops composing the 1st army corps. One of them informed me that Lieutenant General A. P. Hill had said that he had never known the federals to fight so well. At first the officers seemed very sanguine of their ability to dislodge the army of the Potomac from its position, and the capture of Washington and Baltimore was considered almost a thing accomplished, and this feeling was fully shared by the private soldiers, but the admirable means taken by General Meade to meet every attack, and the successful manner in which he repulsed them seemed to have a powerful influence in abating their confidence, even before the final order was received for the evacuation of the town. From the cupola in the steeple of the court house at Gettysburg, I was an eye witness of the movements of the rebel army and of the disposition made of the troops for the famous attacks on the left, right,

and center of our position. The preparation for the final attack on our left center on Friday afternoon came directly under my eye. From an officer of the rank of major on the staff of Lieutenant General A. P. Hill, I was informed that the rebel army present at Gettysburg was about 90,000 strong, and that their line of battle was estimated to be eight miles long.

"The death of Major General Reynolds was well known to the enemy, and the highest opinions of his skill and bravery were freely expressed."

"There Peck our colors grasping,
Tho' death his form was clasping,
Still held them up in sight
Till other hands were reaching
And other boys beseeching
To bear them through the fight."

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
July 17th, 1863.

H. A. Morrow, Colonel 24th Michigan:

COLONEL,—Although still confined to my bed by severe injuries received in the late battle of Gettysburg, I cannot longer delay tendering to you and to the brave men under your command my heartfelt thanks for the gallant bearing of yourself and the regiment in the battle of the 1st instant. No troops ever fought with more bravery than did those of the 24th Michigan on that occasion. The "Old Iron Brigade" being among the first in the field it had to meet the first shock of a desperate attack of a far superior force, and nobly did it do its duty. You and your officers and men under your command are justly entitled to a full measure of the honors won in that great conflict. To you personally I beg leave to express my high appreciation of your services, and to assure you that you have justly earned and will receive the gratitude of all who love our glorious union and its holy cause.

I am most respectfully your humble and obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier General.

A special of the N. Y. Tribune says of the "Iron Brigade" at Gettysburg:

"Reynolds has ridden into the angle of the wood a bowshot from the seminary, and he cheers the Iron Brigade of Meredith as they wheel on the flank of the oak trees for a charge. Like a great flail of steel they swing into the shadows with an huzza that is as terrible as a volley; low crouching, dismounted, by his horse's head, the General peeps into the depths of the grove. 'Boom!' from the oaken recesses breaks a hailstorm of lead, and Reynolds, with the word of command upon his tongue, falls forward bloodily. The light of pride in his eye grows dull as blindness; the bronze flush on his face is veined with blue; two men bear away a dripping stretcher to the edge of the town; the architect of the battle has fallen dead across its portal. Grief, terror have no space to live in. Across the brook and up the ridge, with a yell that is shot through and through with their own volleys, two jagged arcs of gray leap into sight, wheeling, the one for the wood, the other pushing through the gorge of the old railway. Huzza! From the skirts of the oaks the great double doors of the Iron Brigade shut together with a slam as of colliding mountains, folding between them fifteen hundred rebel prisoners of war. Patrick Maloney, a brawny Irishman in blue, seizes General Archer by the throat: 'Right about face, Gineral! March!' Ere you can think, the disarmed column is over Seminary ridge and the grinning Celt has said to Wadsworth, looking on from the seminary shadows: 'Gineral Wadsworth, I make you acquainted with Gineral Archer.'"

Marching from Gettysburg July 6th, in command of Captain Albert M. Edwards, Colonel Morrow, Lieutenant Colonel Flannigan, and Major Wight being among the wounded, the regiment crossed the Potomac on the 18th, and arrived August 1st at the Rappahannock.

On the 1st of November, 1863, the 24th was employed in guarding the Orange & Alexandria railroad, from Catlett's Station to Slater Run, Va. On the 7th of November it moved to Morrisville, and on the following day, via Kelly's Ford to Brandy Station, thence returned to Beverly Ford, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where it remained until the 26th. Breaking

camp on that date, the regiment, in command of Colonel Morrow, participated in the movement to Mine Run. On the 28th it was deployed as skirmishers, and assisted in driving the enemy into their main warks, capturing a number of prisoners. Falling back with the army, it encamped at Kelly's Ford, and on the 24th of December proceeded to Culpepper, where it went into winter quarters.

On the 6th of February, 1864, the regiment, with the 2d Wisconsin and 76th N. Y., in command of Colonel Morrow, made a reconnoissance to Raccoonville, on the Rapidan, where a force of the enemy's sharpshooters had been posted, and at midnight burned the place while under direct fire of the enemy's artillery on the opposite side of the river.

With the opening of the campaign of 1864, the 24th, under command of Colonel Morrow, and then serving in the 1st brigade, 4th division, 5th corps, broke camp at Culpepper on the evening of the 3d of May, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 4th, and on the evening of the 5th encountered the enemy in the Wilderness. During this engagement the regiment captured a number of prisoners and a stand of colors from the 48th Virginia Infantry. Its loss during the battles of the Wilderness were 18 killed, 46 wounded, and 42 prisoners and missing. Colonel Morrow being among the severely wounded, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Edwards assumed command.

The following is taken from Colonel Morrow's report:

"* * * In the first engagement we drove the enemy full two miles, back to his reserves, capturing many prisoners and one stand of colors from the 48th Virginia Infantry. The enemy rallied, and with their fresh troops compelled us to fall back to our original line of works. In this retreat through dense woods, with the men in an exhausted condition, many of them fell into the hands of the enemy. In this charge we lost two brave officers, Captain George Hutton and Lieutenant Wm. B. Hutchinson, killed." * * *

On the night of the 7th of May, Colonel Edwards in command, the regiment withdrew from the Wilderness and marched rapidly towards Spottsylvania Court House. At the latter place it was under fire almost every day until the 21st, sustaining a loss of 11 killed, 39 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment crossed the North Anna river May 23d. The enemy almost immediately attacked, but were repulsed with large loss. The loss of the 24th was 3 killed, 8 wounded, and 5 missing. On the 28th the regiment crossed the Pamunky river rear Hanovertown. It participated in the fighting attending the advance to Cold Harbor, and in the battles and skirmishes near that point, sustaining a loss of 3 killed and 15 wounded. June 16th it crossed the James river at Wilcox's Landing, and marched toward Petersburg. On the 18th it participated in the successful assault on the enemy's works surrounding that city, going into action with 120 men, and of this number losing nearly one-third in killed and wounded.

In this charge Lieutenant and Adjutant Sirel Chilson was killed while serving on the staff of the general commanding division.

From this date until the movement on the Weldon railroad, on the 18th of August, the regiment was actively employed in duties attending the siege of Petersburg. Its loss in the various actions and skirmishes, and from the fire of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters to which it was exposed, was 8 killed, 36 wounded, and 5 missing. August 18th it participated in an engagement on the Weldon railroad, having one man wounded. On the 19th the enemy massed a heavy force on their front and attacked their position. The regiment succeeded in holding its ground for a short time, and thus saved a

large portion of its brigade from capture. The casualties of the regiment during this action were 25 in the aggregate. The regiment also participated in the battle of the 21st of August, in which the rebel attack on our lines was repulsed with large loss, the 24th capturing during the battle 11 rebel officers, one stand of colors, a large number of arms, and 60 men, while its loss was very slight.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"The repulse of the 2d corps by the rebels at Ream's Station, four miles below the point held by the 5th corps, made a change of front necessary for our brigade and division, and our men pitched in like beavers that afternoon and night to build up breastworks and dig ditches to protect their left and rear from an attack in that direction. The 24th had labored well with pick and spade on the establishment of the line after the slight repulse of the 19th of August, and the joyous satisfaction they feel at the success they had in so utterly destroying the rebel lines that charged upon them on Sunday repays them well for many an hour of hard digging and piling up of logs and rails and fixing up the sharp palisades and thorny *abatis* in front of their lines and ditches.

"And in this fight (August 21st) the 24th was for the first time in its wide experience permitted to stand behind the cover of its works, and received the rebel columns with well-aimed bullets from the bright gun barrels resting securely upon the top of their defenses. For the first time the tables were turned, and the enemy forced to assume the offensive, while this remnant of the 'Iron Brigade' awaited their assault, and pouring in their rapid, deadly fire swept whole rebel lines out of existence, or with open arms received the straggling remnant prisoners within their own. No wonder that the boys are elated; and surely their extravagant exultations are pardonable, for, beginning with the first bloody battles in the Wilderness, they have been forced to seek the enemy in his den, behind his masked batteries, and under the friendly protection of curtains and casemates. The 'Iron Brigade' had charged the double lines of a wary foe; had faced frowning batteries, and pushed their undaunted front up to the brink of impassable ditches till the soul had sickened and the heart grown faint at the sight of slaughter and ill success; but here was a change, a wonderful difference and a gratifying result. With scarcely the breath of a hostile bullet in their faces, though the solid, grim, and ever gallant ranks of their enemies swept across the open field before them, our troops destroyed the foremost line and scattered the second in death and ignominous flight. Our old division, the sole remnant of the old 1st corps, actually took more prisoners than the entire number of its own rank and file. The rebel chagrin must have been deep and bitter as they filed in over our breastworks as prisoners and discovered the weakness of that line of defenders before whom they had halted and laid down their arms. Into the lines of our own regiment came almost the entire remnant of a Mississippi regiment, whose field officers gave up their swords to our officers, and whose colors form another of our trophies. It is true that in repelling these charges the brave artillery acted their full part, and they also lost heavily as they hurled their grape and canister at short range into the advancing and partly enfiladed columns. The brave pickets of the red-striped trimming shall have due honor, but we must mention that here, too, as at the first battle of Fredericksburg, where the 24th passed through its ordeal fire, volunteers for the temporary working of the guns were called for and the call promptly filled from our ranks. When many of the battery heroes had been disabled and the cannoneers killed, our brave boys sprang to the guns, determined that the battle should not fail for lack of their enfilading fire, nor the pieces be abandoned for want of defenders.

"The battle was won, and now one other slow but certain step in the exceedingly slow progress to the end of the war has been taken. The men are engaged at present with heavy details of fatigue parties in building a large and exceedingly strong fort to command and hold this point in our line, while other plans are being formed and put in execution. Shall I repeat the stereotyped and senseless phrase that we 'have confidence in certain plans that are about to break out and astonish the world?'"

The regiment, then in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run on the 27th of October, 1864. The division captured a large number of prisoners during the night of the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th the regiment was sent on picket, and covered the retreat of the army back to their old works in front of Petersburg.

During the month of November the regiment, commanded by Colonel

Morrow, was engaged on picket duty, watching the enemy in front of Petersburg, and on the 6th of December moved southward and bivouacked for the night near the Jerusalem plank road, and there the corps was massed preparatory to a movement in the direction of Weldon, N. C., for the purpose of destroying the railroad and ascertaining the enemy's position and strength in that direction. The expedition, consisting of the 5th corps, Mott's division of the 2d corps, Gregg's cavalry division, and eighteen pieces of artillery, all under command of Major General Warren, moved south on the Jerusalem plank road on the 7th, crossed the Nottoway river, and pushed on as far as Sussex Court House that night, and on the following morning continued the movement southward, but soon turning westward and reaching the railroad burned the bridge over the Nottoway, from thence moved slowly southward, destroying the railroad by burning the ties and bending the rails. The column reached Bellfield, on the Meberrin river, on the 9th, having totally destroyed the railroad from the Nottoway to that point, a distance of about twenty miles. On arriving at Bellfield a small force of the enemy was found posted on the south bank of the Meberrin, near Hickford, but did not make much resistance. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the troops commenced to move back towards Petersburg on the 10th, the enemy with a considerable force of cavalry threatening the rear of the command, firing occasionally, but did not attack with any spirit, and on the 12th, arrived in camp in front of Petersburg. The regiment remained in camp at that point, building winter quarters and performing the usual picket and camp duties until February 5th, 1865, when, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, Colonel Morrow being in command of the brigade, it moved with the army to Hatcher's Run, which it crossed and bivouacked for the night, and on the 6th and 7th was hotly engaged with the enemy at Dabney's Mills, the regiment losing two officers and twenty men in killed and wounded. On the 11th of February the regiment was ordered to report at Baltimore, Md., for special duty, and reaching there on the 15th was ordered to proceed to Springfield, Ill., for duty at the draft rendezvous, where it arrived on the 21st, and at that point was on garrison duty in guarding conscripts and taking them to the front, and while there stationed had the honor of being selected as escort at the funeral of President Lincoln.

While at Springfield the citizens of Detroit, through General Mark Flanigan, gave the regiment a superb silk flag elegantly embroidered with the Michigan and United States arms, together with the battles in which the regiment had participated. The flag was taken to the regiment, then at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Major William Hutchinson, and presented, together with a letter from General Flanigan. Colonel A. M. Edwards, commanding the regiment, received it in an appropriate reply.

On the 19th of June the regiment left Springfield for Detroit, where it arrived on the 20th, and on the 30th was mustered out of service, and soon thereafter was paid off and disbanded.

During its term of service it took part in encounters with the enemy at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12 and 13, 1862; Port Royal, Va., April 23, 1863; Fitzhugh Crossing, April 29, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Westmorland, Va., May 23, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Raccoon Ford, Va., February 5, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, and 12, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 28, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864;

Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, and 4, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Weldon railroad, Va., August 18, 19, and 21, 1864; Hicksford, Va., December 9, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Dabney's Mills, Va., February 6 and 7, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, to February 11, 1865.

The 24th had borne on its rolls 2,054 officers and men, while its loss was 313, as follows: 12 officers and 118 men killed in action, 1 officer and 38 men died of wounds, and 2 officers and 142 men of disease.

"Next, thro' Gettysburg we trod;
And still trusting in our God,
Tro' those Independence days,
With our blood we soaked the sod,
And o'er hundreds heaped the clod,—
Their holy mound of praise."

NOTES.—The commander of the "Iron Brigade" requested of McClellan that as he had several Wisconsin regiments, and being about to receive another, that it might be a Wisconsin regiment. The General replied: "That is impossible, but I will send you a Michigan regiment, and they are as good as are in the service." He sent the 24th Michigan.

From the Rebellion Record:

Colonel Morrow, the brave leader of the famous 24th Michigan, lately made a long war-speech to his fellow-citizens of Detroit. Among other things he told them the following:

"One of the rebel officers captured by us afterwards met me in Gettysburg, where I was a prisoner. A man came up to me in the street and said: 'Colonel, how do you do? You don't know me, and think I don't know you. (I had cut off my straps to prevent my being recognized as a colonel.) Come and take a drink.' Of course I drank with him, and then asked who he was. He took me one side from the rebel officers and said: 'Your regiment captured me at Fitz Hugh's Landing, d—n you!' Said I, 'Glad of it. Didn't they treat you well?' 'Bully,' was his reply. 'Then treat me the same.' 'We will; where are your straps?' 'I have lost them for the time being.' 'All right, I shan't say a word.' He kept his promise, and when I left the rebels they took me for a surgeon.

"Twenty-four hours after crossing at Fitz Hugh's Landing, we recrossed and went to Chancellorsville. There we were stationed at a separate space and guarded two roads, a position of honor, given, as I was assured by General Hooker, as a compliment to the regiment. We were unsuccessful at Chancellorsville, but through no fault of General Hooker's. It would have been a glorious victory, had it not been for the defection of an army corps, and this was due to the bad conduct of its officers, and not to any lack of courage among the men. The 11th corps occupied a position directly in front of the enemy, and was, nevertheless, allowed by its officers to lay down its arms and make coffee. It was then attacked by the rebels with those unearthly shouts of theirs. The rebels beat any people out shouting. One-half the battles in that neighborhood were fought by power of the lungs rather than the bayonet. The lungs of the rebels are not so strong as ours, but they have a boy-like scream which is much shriller. (Colonel Morrow then related an amusing anecdote of the counter-cheering of the rebels and the 24th at Fitz Hugh's Landing.) General Hooker, at Chancellorsville, exhibited splendid generalship. I was told by a prisoner, a rebel colonel—a fact never before printed, I believe—that General Hooker succeeded in transporting 30,000 men across the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and right into the center of the rebel position, without their obtaining the least knowledge of it. In fact, General Hooker succeeded in dividing the rebel army, cutting off Stewart from Lee, and obliging the former to cut his way through in order to reach headquarters. However, we lost the battle, and fell back into our camp.

"At Gettysburg, with my assistant surgeon, Dr. Collar, indefatigable in season and out of season, I visited the hospitals and the battle field—the latter at 12 o'clock in the night of the 3d—determining the names of those that had fallen. In a barn, among two hundred others, I found a little Irish boy from this city, Patrick Cleary, a bright boy, and a brave little fellow. I said to him, 'Patrick, how do you feel?' He said, 'Pretty well, but the doctor says I can't live.' I looked at his wounded leg and saw that mortification had set in. I said, 'I don't know; the doctor is the best judge. If he says you can't live you had better prepare to die.' Said he, 'Colonel, if you'll have the leg taken off, I'll be with the regiment in a week.' I told him that was impossible. He then said, 'Colonel, ain't you proud of the 24th? Won't the people of Wayne county be proud?' God bless that boy. He is dead now. [A voice, 'He is alive yet.'] I am glad to hear it. He is a credit to his native and adopted country. The last thing the boys think of is what those at home think of them. They feel proud of themselves, and they want you to feel proud too. Write them cheering letters. Encourage your soldiers. Bid them God speed. Tell them they are fighting in a just and holy cause, as they certainly are."

The Washington Sunday Herald has the following account of General Gordon and Colonel Morrow at the battle of Gettysburg:

"While conversing with Colonel Bachelder, the historian of the battle of Gettysburg, a few evenings ago, at one of the leading hotels, he remarked: 'This jostling crowd little realizes that those two gentlemen in pleasant conversation yonder,' pointing to Senator Gordon of Georgia, and General Morrow, of the United States army, 'were prominent actors on opposite sides in the battle of Gettysburg.' And, as these gentlemen continued their conversation, and the crowd came and went, we drew from his never-ending fund of Gettysburg incidents the following story: The officer conversing with Senator Gordon is General Morrow, now sitting on the Army Equipment Board

in this city. He was among the wounded Union officers captured at Gettysburg when that place fell into the hands of the Confederate troops on the evening of the first day's battle. Colonel Morrow commanded the 24th Michigan Volunteers, which belonged to the famous 'Iron Brigade,' composed of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana troops, and forming a part of the division that opened the battle, and it was with this brigade that General Reynolds was killed. And it was also Colonel Morrow's regiment which enveloped the flank of Archer's brigade, compelling the surrender of General Archer with a large number of his men.

"Colonel morrow's regiment went into the engagement with 496 officers and men. Its casualties on the first day were 22 officers killed or wounded out of 28, and 22 non-commissioned officers and 49 privates killed, and 41 non-commissioned officers and 182 privates wounded, making a grand total of 316 *hors de combat* out of 496. The sanguinary character of the engagement of these troops will be better realized when it is known that this regiment lost seven color-bearers in killed and wounded and all its color-guard; after which Colonel Morrow took the flag to rally the regiment, and was himself wounded while carrying it, and obliged to leave the field. He was struck on the top of the head by a minie ball, producing a serious scalp wound, from which the blood flowed freely, completely covering his face; while engaged in washing it away, the Union forces fell back through the town, followed by the victorious foe, and Colonel Morrow found his retreat cut off. On the morning of the 2d, when the Union prisoners were about to be started for Richmond, the Confederate surgeon, who had examined his wound, humanely suggested that it would endanger his life to make such a trip in the heat of the summer, which being communicated to Colonel French, 15th Virginia cavalry, he sent Colonel Morrow into the village, detailing a guard to accompany him to see that he was not molested. And to the kindness of these officers he believes he owes his life. A night's rest, with good surgical care, so far restored him that he was able to be out the next day and mingle with the troops, from whose conversation he learned the movements of the armies, and how the battle progressed. At the commencement of the great cannonade on the third day he went to the cupola of the court house, from which he saw the grand advance of Longstreet's assault as it swept across the plains, saw the lines tremble, waver, recoil, and break in confusion under the withering fire of the Union troops. It was after this that he learned that the Union wounded of the first day's battle had not been attended to, and he determined to relieve them if possible. Acting upon the suggestion of the wife of Judge Wills, whose guest he was, he allowed her to tie a green scarf (the insignia of a surgeon) about him. He then sallied out, and soon met General Gordon and staff. Approaching him with customary salute he said: 'General, I am informed that our wounded of the first day's battle lie uncared-for on the field where they fell, and I ask your assistance in having them attended to.' 'You astonish me; it cannot be,' answered the General, and turning to a surgeon, he said: 'Is this so, and if so, why is it?' The surgeon assured him that the wounded of both armies had been cared for alike, but that they had been unable to visit that extreme part of the field. Turning to Colonel Morrow, General Gordon said: '*Doctor*, I will give you a detail of ambulances this evening to bring in your wounded. They will be in the central square at 7 o'clock.' Colonel Morrow was promptly on hand, and at nightfall started with a train of twelve ambulances, with Confederate drivers and stretcher bearers, for that part of the field where the battle opened. It was a weird sight, that long train of army hearses, as, by the fitful light of a half-clouded moon, made more obscure by the lanterns they bore, this party threaded its way among the blackened and swollen corpses, which lay where they had fallen two days before, and the moans and cries of the wounded for assistance, and their supplications for water were heart-rending. Some were delirious, and talked of home and friends, and wondered that they neglected them so long; while others, in their wild delirium, cheered on their comrades as they fought over again in imagination the terrible battle in which they fell. But by midnight they were all tenderly borne away to receive the care they so much needed, and thus many a valuable life was saved. As Colonel Morrow was about to leave for town he was casually told by a guard that there were five more wounded at the artillery quarters which had better be removed early in the morning, as orders had been received to fall back. The Colonel returned to town, and when he awoke the next day the Confederate troops were moving out, and he was soon able to join his command on Culp's hill."

The following is accredited to the 24th Michigan, while on the march to Gettysburg, and the suggestion has been raised by some that if true it was most likely the Lieutenant Colonel who is referred to, as the Colonel, it is thought, would have replied, "All right to-Morrow."

"As they went along their way over, some of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks and 'confiscated' a couple of geese, and at the suggestion of an ingenious fellow and a natural 'bummer,' one of the drummers unheaded his instrument and put the captured birds in. Shortly afterward the Colonel came along, and noticing that the boy shirked his usual drum whacks, rode up to him and said, 'Why don't you beat that drum?' 'Colonel,' said the startled musician, 'I want to speak to you.' The Colonel drew still closer to him and bending down his head, said, 'Well, what have you to say?' The drummer whispered, 'Colonel, I've got a couple of geese in here.' The Colonel straightened up and gravely said, 'Well, if you're sick and can't play, you needn't,' and then rode on. It is needless to add that the Colonel had roast goose that night.

In January, 1863, among the lookers-on in Virginia was the Hon. Henry J. Raymond of the New York Times. He had a brother serving in the 24th Michigan, and one day he received this telegram:

"Your brother's *corpse* is at Belle Plains." Hastening to the army as fast as steam could carry him, to perform the last sad offices of affection, he found his relative not only living, but in vigorous health. Through the eccentricities of the telegraph the word corps had been changed into corpse."

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"And swore to the God of the ocean and land
That ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves."

It was found, after the organization of the several Congressional District regiments had been completed, that more companies had been offered than places had been provided for, and the 25th was constituted from the surplus. It was ordered into rendezvous at Kalamazoo, and H. G. Wells, Esq., placed in command of the camp.

Colonel Orlando H. Moore, then a captain in the U. S. army, who had been lieutenant colonel of the 13th Michigan, was appointed its colonel, under whose direction it had been drilled and disciplined, and who took the field as its commander.

On the 22d of September, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, having the following

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Orlando H. Moore, Schoolcraft. Lieutenant Colonel, Benjamin F. Orcutt, Kalamazoo. Major, Dewitt C. Fitch, Mattawan. Surgeon, Bolivar Barnum, Schoolcraft. First Assistant Surgeon, Francis M. Oakley, York. Second Assistant Surgeon, John N. Greggs, Schoolcraft. Adjutant, Charles H. Brown, Kalamazoo. Quartermaster, John M. Ridlon, Paw Paw. Chaplain, Albert L. Payson, Schoolcraft.

The companies constituting the regiment were:

A. Captain, Charles B. Pratt, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Orange Bugbee, Homer. Second Lieutenant, Norris J. Frink, Marshall.

B. Captain, Samuel L. Demarest, Otisco. First Lieutenant, Frank R. Chase, Otisco. Second Lieutenant, Asa W. Slayton, Grattan.

C. Captain, Charles E. McCollister, St. Joseph. First Lieutenant, Jacob Ewalt, Berrien Springs. Second Lieutenant, Edwin F. Kimmel, Berrien Springs.

D. Captain, Julius C. Cross, Three Rivers. First Lieutenant, Henry McCreary, Colon. Second Lieutenant, John Gilchrist, Prairie Ronde.

E. Captain, Frank T. Sutton, Galesburg. First Lieutenant, Edwin Childs, Comstock. Second Lieutenant, Samuel Fisher, Galesburg.

F. Captain, Spencer L. Lansing, Niles. First Lieutenant, Gideon Frisbie, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Arthur M. Twombly, Niles.

G. Captain, William Fulkerson, Florence. First Lieutenant, John B. Handy, Lockport. Second Lieutenant, Darius D. Thorp, Three Rivers.

H. Captain, Hiram Cook, Oshtemo. First Lieutenant, John H. Wells, Comstock. Second Lieutenant, Alvin V. Cook, Oshtemo.

I. Captain, William E. Dowd, Holland. First Lieutenant, Martin De Boe, Holland. Second Lieutenant, Jacob O. Doesberg, Holland.

K. Captain, M. V. McKinney, Buchanan. First Lieutenant, John Tennant, Buchanan. Second Lieutenant, Franklin D. Weaver, Buchanan.

Before the 25th left Kalamazoo for the front a silk flag was presented to the regiment by the Hon. H. G. Wells, on behalf of the citizens of that place, and a response made by Colonel O. H. Moore, commanding. The flag was of the regulation standard, with the inscription, "This flag is given in faith that it will be carried where honor and duty lead." It was first given to the breeze at Green River, Ky., on the morning of July 4th, 1863, where the regiment, with less than 350 men, acquired an enviable reputation for a gallant defense, repulsing the attack of John Morgan with 3,000 men.

On the 29th of September, 1862, it moved from Kalamazoo under orders to report at Louisville, its muster rolls showing a strength of 896.

The regiment was stationed at this point until December 8th following, when it was ordered to Munfordsville where it became engaged in a skirmish with the enemy on the 27th. Thence it moved to Bowling Green, January 8th, 1863, where it was employed on provost and picket duty, and in guarding railroad trains, until March 26th, when it proceeded to Lebanon and took part with the troops under General Manson, in pursuit of the rebels under Pegram. The rebels having been driven from Kentucky, the regiment returned to Lebanon, arriving April 3rd, and thence proceeded to Louisville, where it was engaged in provost and guard duty. The 25th had been assigned to the 1st brigade, 2d division, 23d corps, Army of the Ohio, in which it served to the close of the war. On June 10th, five companies, D, E, F, I, and K, under the commanding officer of the Regiment, Colonel Moore, were ordered to Lebanon, and thence marched to Green River Bridge, near Columbia, and on the 4th of July following were attacked at Tebb's Bend by a largely superior force of the enemy.

The following is from the Red Book of Michigan:

"About July 1st, Colonel Moore was stationed, with five companies of his regiment, on the north side of Green river, ten miles north of Columbia, on the main road running from Columbia, to Lebanon, Ky., and on the 2d of July was advised of the fact that the rebel General John H. Morgan, was about crossing the Cumberland river to invade the State, with a cavalry force of from three to four thousand men. Being left to exercise his own discretion independently, and there being no union troops nearer than at a post thirty miles distant, he felt that it was his duty to retard the progress of the great rebel raider, if but for a few hours, as they might prove precious hours to the country. He might have retreated with entire success, but from patriotic motives he chose to fight, when he could scarcely entertain the hope that he and many others would ever live to tell the story of that terrible battle.

"After surveying the surrounding country, he selected a strong position for a battle-field, on the south side of Green river, about two miles from the encampment, in a horse-shoe bend in the river, through which the road ran, on which the rebel forces were advancing. This chosen battle-ground which was at the narrows entering the bend of the river, afforded high bluff banks, which protected the flanks of the command, and also compelled the rebels to fight him upon his own front. The Colonel instructed his command that there were no rebel troops organized that could whip them upon their own front, with the flanks protected, and with this judgment he was ready to engage ten times his own number of the enemy, feeling confident that his finely disciplined troops would do ten times better fighting than that of the rebels.

"On the evening of the 3d of July, General Morgan encamped with his entire command, about five miles south of Green river, and Colonel Moore after dark advanced with his command of five companies, numbering less than three hundred men, about two miles toward the enemy, leaving the river in his rear, and occupied the ground at Tebb's Bend which he had previously selected, and prepared for the battle. The defense, which had been completed that night consisted of some felled trees on the battle-line, which was in the rear of an open field, and was intended more particularly as an obstruction to the advance of cavalry, while to the front, about one hundred yards in the open field, was thrown up a temporary earth-work, which was intended to check the advance of the enemy, and more especially to command a position where the enemy would evidently plant their battery. This work was not intended to be held against charges of a superior force, on

account of the flanks not being strong, and was occupied by only about seventy-five men, who were instructed that when it became necessary to abandon the work, it should be done by flanking to the right and left from the center, so as to unmask the reserve force on the battle line and expose the enemy to their fire. This work was located, in anticipation of its capture by the rebels, a little down the slope of the field, so that when it was in possession of the enemy it would be useless and leave him exposed to a deadly fire.

"At the gray of morning the fire of the rebels upon the pickets resounded through the woods, and the entire rebel division, under General Morgan, was pressing upon the front. The fire was returned with spirit as the pickets retired to the breastwork, where they joined about seventy-five of their comrades, already in the advance work, and there, with their united fire as sharpshooters, held the enemy in check, without exhibiting their numbers and the real object of the work.

"The rebel artillery, of four pieces, had gained the anticipated position, and at once opened fire with some effect, when General Morgan suspended firing, and under flag of truce sent forward a dispatch demanding surrender.

"Colonel Moore rode forward between the lines, where he met the delegation of rebel officers, who appealed to him with marked courtesy and diplomacy, urging the surrender of his command, and promising kind treatment, as their only interest was to move forward on their course. Colonel Moore replied: 'Present my compliments to General Morgan, and say to him that this being the Fourth of July I cannot entertain the proposition to surrender.'

"Colonel Allston, Morgan's chief of staff, said: 'I hope you will not consider me as dictatorial, on this occasion; I will be frank; you see the breach we have made upon your works with our battery; you cannot expect to repulse General Morgan's whole division with your little command; you have resisted us gallantly and deserve credit for it, and now I hope you will save useless bloodshed by reconsidering the message to General Morgan.' To this the Colonel replied: 'Sir, when you assume to know my strength you assume too much; I have a duty to perform to my country, and therefore cannot reconsider my reply to General Morgan.' The rebel officer seemed moved by these remarks, extended his hand, and, with a moist eye, said: 'Good-bye, Colonel Moore; God only knows which of us may fall first.' They turned their horses and galloped in opposite directions, and at once renewed the conflict. No sooner had the rebel battery reopened fire than Colonel Moore commanded the force to 'rise up and pick those gunners at the battery.' No sooner was the command given than a deliberate and deadly fire by rank was delivered, which silenced the battery. Colonel Johnson's brigade then charged the work, and the little command abandoned it, as previously instructed; and when the rebels reached it they found that it availed them nothing against the deadly fire which was poured into them from the main force on the battle line in the timber.

"The rebel foe, with a hideous yell, charged across the open field a number of times in the face of a terrific fire, which repulsed them on each occasion with severe loss. The conflict was almost a hand to hand struggle, with nothing but a line of felled trees separating the combatants. At the same time the rebels were engaged in cutting out a gorge leading through the precipitory bluff into the river bottom, which had been obstructed with felled timber. The entrance was finally effected, and a regiment, commanded by Colonel Chenault, opened fire upon the right flank of the line of Union troops. This was a most critical and trying moment; the rebels had gained an important point; to defeat it was of the utmost importance; a company had been held in reserve for any emergency which might arise during the battle; it was now brought forward, deployed as skirmishers across the river bottom, with the right flank extending beyond the rebel line, and presented the appearance of being the advance line of reinforcements.

"The strength of Colonel Moore's command was a matter of doubt with the rebels, rendered more so by his having instructed his men to keep quiet and pour in as rapid and deadly a fire as possible. As cheering was suppressed, nothing but the efficacy of the firing afforded ground for estimating their strength, and when Colonel Moore brought forward and maneuvered the reserve company with the shrill notes of his bugle, it had the desired effect of impressing the rebels with the idea that reinforcements of cavalry or artillery were advancing, and by the bold front and deliberate firing of the line of skirmishers the rebel command in the river bottom was routed, the rebel colonel commanding killed, and they were promptly driven back through the gorge through which they entered, disheartened and defeated. New courage inspired the heroic little band who had sustained eight determined charges upon their front when the attack upon their right flank was defeated. The enemy, having met with a heavy loss after a battle of four hours' duration, retreated, leaving a number of killed and wounded upon the field greater than the entire number of the patriotic little band that opposed them. Among the number of killed and wounded were 22 commissioned officers.

"The rebel command effected a crossing six miles down the river and proceeded on

their march. It was his intention, as General Morgan declared, to capture the city of Louisville, but this unexpected and terrible repulse cost him more than twelve hours' delay, and caused him, which fact he stated, to change his plans and abandon his attack upon Louisville. By this brilliantly fought battle the city of Louisville was saved from sack and pillage and the government from the loss of an immense amount of property, consisting of munitions of war and army supplies amounting to the value of several millions of dollars."

HEADQUARTERS 25TH MICH. INFANTRY,
BATTLE-FIELD OF TEBB'S BEND,
Green River, Ky., July 4, 1863.

COLONEL,—I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General John Morgan.

I did not move my command from where it was encamped, on the north side of the river, until Morgan's advance had entered Columbia. I then moved forward to occupy the ground which I had previously selected, and had the night before prepared for the fight, which was one and one-half miles in advance on the Columbia road, south side of the river. I did not at any time occupy the stockade, which was far in my rear, but gave battle at the narrows entering the bend.

I engaged the enemy's force this morning at 3:30 o'clock; early in the engagement he opened on our breastworks with a battery, and after firing a shot disabling two of my men, he sent a flag of truce with the following despatch:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
IN FIELD IN FRONT GREEN RIVER STOCKADE,
July 4th, 1863.

To the Officer Commanding the Federal Forces at Stockade near Green River Bridge, Ky.:

SIR,—In the name of the Confederate States government I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the entire force under your command, together with the stockade.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Division Cav. C. S. A.

I sent a reply to General John Morgan that the Fourth day of July was no day for me to entertain such a proposition. After receiving the reply he opened fire with his artillery and musketry. My force, which occupied the open field, was withdrawn to the woods, where we engaged the enemy with a determination not to be defeated. The battle raged for three and a half hours when the enemy retreated with a loss of over fifty killed and two hundred wounded. Among the killed were Colonel Chenault, Major Brent, another major and five captains and six lieutenants as near as can be estimated.

The conflict was fierce and bloody. At times the enemy occupied one side of the fallen timber while my men held the other in almost a hand to hand fight. The enemy's force consisted of the greater part of Morgan's division. My force was a fraction of my regiment, consisting of two hundred men, who fought gallantly. I cannot say too much in their praise.

Our loss was six killed and twenty-three wounded.

After the battle I received, under a flag of truce, a despatch asking permission to bury their dead, which request I granted, proposing to deliver them in front of our lines.

The detachment of forty men, under command of Lieutenant M. A. Hogan, 8th Michigan Infantry, held the river at the ford, near the bridge, and repulsed a cavalry charge made by the enemy in a very creditable and gallant manner.

The gallantry of my officers and men in the action was such that I cannot individualize; they all did their duty nobly and the wounded were treated with the greatest care and attention by Assistant Surgeon J. N. Greggs, of my regiment, whose fine abilities as a surgeon are highly appreciated.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully your obediant servant,
ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Col. 25th Mich. Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Geo. B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant General, Lexington, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS 25TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
BATTLE-FIELD OF TEBB'S BEND, GREEN RIVER,
July 4th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 42.

My brave, my noble men, it is with pride and pleasure that I congratulate you upon the great victory won to-day. While you number but two hundred men, the enemy numbered thousands. Being advised of their strength, and of their advantage of heavy artillery bearing upon us, their demand for surrender was answered with a response that

echoed the feeling of the gallant little band of the 25th Michigan Infantry that was about to engage them.

The engagement was long and bloody, charge after charge was successfully repelled, and after three and a half hours' hard fighting the enemy was defeated and victory crowned our efforts.

Our brave companions who fell, fell gallantly fighting for their country and in defense of the starry flag. Their names, deeply inscribed on the pages of memory will be wreathed ever in bright laurels of fame, and though 'tis hard to part with our noble dead, we know "'tis sweet in the cause of our country to die." Although no marble slab have we placed o'er their heads to mark their last resting place, although no monumental pile have we erected over their graves, yet, in the hearts of the people of our Peninsula State will be erected a monument that will perpetuate their names to all eternity.

By order of

ED. M. M. PRUTZMAN,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

COLONEL O. H. MOORE.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, July 17, 1863.

The General commanding the corps hereby extends his thanks to the two hundred officers and soldiers of the 25th Michigan Regiment, under Colonel O. H. Moore, who so successfully resisted, by their gallant and heroic bravery, the attack of a vastly superior force of the enemy, under the rebel General, John Morgan, at Tebb's Bend, on Green river, on the Fourth of July, 1863, in which they killed one-fourth as many of the enemy as their own little band amounted to, and wounded a number equal to their own. * *

By command of

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Ass't Adj't General.

MAJOR GENERAL HARTSUFF.

The generalship of Colonel Moore in this affair was highly complimented by Morgan in several messages sent him, rather an unusual proceeding by a defeated enemy, so signally worsted, and in one of them he jocularly remarked, "I promote you to a Brigadier General."

In the private journal of Colonel Allston, Morgan's chief of staff, captured a few days later, he says:

"General Morgan sent in a flag of truce and demanded the surrender, but the Colonel quietly remarked 'If it was any other day he might consider the demand, but the 4th of July was a bad day to talk about surrender, and he must therefore decline.' The Colonel is a gallant man, and the entire arrangement of his defense entitles him to the highest credit for military skill. We would mark such a man in our army for promotion."

At the time these companies of the 25th were ordered from Louisville, Colonel Moore was Provost Marshal of that city. His administration of affairs, although faithfully rendered, was not agreeable to the large rebel element there at the time, bringing down on the Colonel the disapproval of a large class of citizens, together with the Louisville Journal, which attacked him most severely. It was also said openly at the time that influences were brought about which led to his removal with the small command referred to, to Green river, with a view to placing him in a position to render his capture not improbable. If this was a fact, the gallant defense he made when so overwhelmingly attacked, and which, as has been acknowledged saved Louisville from sack, the Journal included, was a merited rebuke to his enemies in that city. The same paper afterwards eulogized his bravery and great services and taking back all that it had said even to making a most ample apology, while the Legislature of Kentucky, in session at Lexington, commended his services in a set of complimentary resolutions thanking him and his command.

Following is from the Louisville Journal touching the matter:

"We saw yesterday a plan of the battle fought near Columbia on the 4th of July by the gallant Colonel O. H. Moore at the head of 200 men of the 25th Michigan, against John

Morgan's force of four or five thousand. Colonel Moore's repulse of a force equal to twenty or twenty-five times his own was one of the most chivalrous affairs on record. Though it is unquestionable history, it reads like the wildest romance.

"Colonel Moore prepared his defenses with great judgment, but at the turning point of the battle he had not the slightest advantage in position. He and his men were upon one side and Morgan's men upon the other side of an *abatis* of felled trees, crouching but a few yards apart and firing at each other upon terms of perfect equality through the branches.

"The fighting there was most terrific. All the Federal soldiers kept their places, the living not less than the dead, and the rebel hosts at length fled in confusion. The disaster sustained by Morgan upon this occasion cost him full twelve hours' time in his movements. He had intended, as he himself stated, to make a dash into Louisville, but his long and unexpected delay caused him to change his plans.

"After the fight was over, Colonel Moore received information, apparently correct, that Wheeler's cavalry were at Columbia advancing on him. He might have retreated, but, as he said to Morgan in reply to a summons to surrender, it was the Fourth of July. He made a brief harrangue to his men, telling them that they must be ready for another hard fight, and against a force even greater than Morgan's, and they gave a loud cheer to indicate that they were ready. But no Wheeler was forthcoming.

"We do not think that Colonel Moore made a very good provost marshal when he was here, but he fights like the devil. We rashly invited him to make a charge with his fraction of a regiment upon the Journal office, but we now hope he won't do it. We apologize. We retract. We back out. We knock under."

In Harper's Magazine, August, 1865, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, writes as follows:

"Colonel Orlando H. Moore was in command of 200 patriot troops stationed at Tebb's Bend, on Green river. This was the only force to retard the advance of the rebels upon New Market. On the 2d of July scouts brought in the report that Morgan's band was advancing in full force upon the Bend. Undaunted by the vast superiority of the rebels in numbers, Colonel Moore, as soon as he received the news, mounted his horse and rode over the surrounding country to select his own battle-field. About two miles from his encampment he found a spot which suited him. The site chosen for the morrow's battle was truly beautiful. It was a lawn of level ground, carpeted with velvety turf, and thick with trees, which, without the slightest impediment of underbrush, were waving in all the luxuriance of June foliage—a spot which a silvery river

"'Forsakes its course to fold as with an arm.'

"All night long the men relieved each other in the arduous work, with spade and pick, in throwing up intrenchments. Rifle-pits were dug; a barricade of felled trees was made to check cavalry charges; breastworks were thrown up to stand between the bosoms of the patriots and the bullets of the rebel foe. On the night of the 3d the gallant 200 took possession of these hurriedly constructed works, to beat back a small army of more than as many thousand.

"'Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs not to make reply;
Theirs but to do and die.'

"With not one word of murmuring, and with not one straggler, these heroic men planted themselves behind their frail redoubts to wait the oncoming surge of battle. All were prepared to meet, and with God's aid were determined to repel the charge from the foe, however numerous that foe might prove to be. There was but little sleep in that patriot encampment that night. The men, grasping their arms, lay down in the trenches, and thought of home, wife, children, and friends. Memory was busy with the days which had fled, while stern yet anxious thought dwelt upon the future of to-morrow.

The next day was the Fourth of July. That thought alone helped to make them heroes. Who could tell how many, then and there, would be called to put on a martyr's crown?

"With the first rays of the morning sun came the first balls from the rifles of Morgan's sharpshooters. Soon a shell came, with its hideous shriek, plump into the little redoubt, wounding two men. With this hint of what they might expect if obstinate, Morgan sent a flag of truce with Major Elliott, demanding an immediate surrender of the entire force under Moore's command. Colonel Moore replied: 'Present my compliments to General Morgan, and say to him that, this being the Fourth of July, I cannot entertain the proposition.' Then, turning to his men, he said: 'Now rise up, take good aim, and pick off those gunners.' At those words the patriots opened a calm, deliberate, and deadly fire.

The numerous trees and the intrenchments they had thrown up afforded them very efficient protection. Gradually the little redoubt became nearly encircled by the rebels. Still no one thought of yielding. Colonel Moore was everywhere encouraging and inspiring his men with his own enthusiastic patriotism. The heroic band still loaded and fired with fatal precision, though

"'Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered.'

"No hand trembled, no heart faltered. For God and the flag they fought and bled. The battle raged with unabated fury on both sides for four hours. At last the enemy retreated, leaving his dead on the field. The rebel army thus checked and discomfited, relinquished the prey it had hoped to grasp, and by a circuit avoiding New Market, continued its plundering raid; the conquerors, justly exultant over their chivalric achievements, with new zest celebrated the Fourth of July. They were entitled to unusual joy, for they themselves had contributed another triumph to the ever memorable day."

A correspondent writes:

"The battalion of the 25th Michigan Infantry, stationed at or near Green River bridge, occupied a position of much importance. All forces in front were drawn off and no reinforcements within thirty-five miles.

"For some days before the fight it was currently reported that Duke and Johnson, under the direction of Morgan, were crossing the Cumberland at Berksville and Creelsboro with a force of ten regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery. On the second instant information was received that the enemy was advancing on our position. Colonel Moore mounted his horse, and riding over the surrounding country, chose his ground and planted his men for a fight, determined that the first opportunity of engaging the enemy should not go untried.

"Men were that night set at work with spades and axes, and when the morning dawned a fine rifle-pit was to be seen, while in the rear a barricade of fallen trees was thrown to check all cavalry charges. Seventy-five men were kept in the trenches during the day, and in the evening, after the enemy's spies had visited our lines, found our exact position, and made their reports, we began a movement of our force, with all our stores and camp and garrison equipage. While we were thus engaged the enemy was by no means neglectful, the sound of preparation on our front proclaiming that he was busy.

"Our lines were visited at about one o'clock A. M., and all seemed in order. Companies D, E, F, and K occupied the earthworks, while Company I was held as a reserve. The scene was exciting and beautiful, the men, wakeful with the thoughts of the coming struggle, were jovial and happy, the brightened barrels of the arms glittering in the moonlight rendered the view soul-inspiring. Thus all continued, and as the first bright rays of morning streamed up the eastern sky, our last wagon crossed the ford, and the sharpshooters of the enemy opened the ball. Thus the engagement began, and thus it continued for nearly an hour, when the enemy having his artillery in position, sent a shell plunging into our earthworks, disabling two of our men before we had an opportunity of clearing the enemy away from his guns. 'Now, my men,' says Moore, 'rise up, take good aim, and pick those gunners.' The words were sufficient, but ere the deadly fire was poured in upon them, the old Parrot gun of the enemy boomed forth again in its tones of thunder. The volley from our fortifications did splendid execution, for not a man was left to tell the story. The enemy charged upon us, and we fell back to the timber. The fight now became terrible. The men fought with a desperation I never saw equaled. They seemed to feel that the enemy was yet to be organized that was to whip them. All possible chance of retreat was cut off, and no support within thirty-five miles. The enemy occupied one side of the tree tops while we held the other. The case was indeed one that called forth the exertions of every member of the little band. 'Twas life or death, and all were determined rather to die nobly and manfully fighting than cowardly surrendering without a struggle. Seven charges followed the first, but the advancing foe fell dead before us. The firing continued for nearly four hours, when the enemy retreated, leaving his dead on the field. His loss in killed and wounded was very severe, being much greater than our entire numbers, and among the former many of Morgan's ablest officers.

"Thus the Fourth day of July, made memorable in the annals of history, was to-day brought nearer and dearer to us by the gaining of a splendid victory over John Morgan's entire division."

"There cannot be too much said in praise of the men. In a fair field fight they defeated John Morgan, the rebel raider, the terrifier of Kentucky. The officers were

everywhere needed and deserve credit for their coolness and bravery. Colonel Moore's courage, coolness, and daring must call forth the admiration of all. His conduct on the field of battle cheered his men to strenuous efforts, for in every post of danger he was in their midst. He was ever where the bullets fell thickest, and by his good generalship won the day. General Morgan admired his generalship so much that he promoted him to a Brigadier General. But the Colonel says the largest brigade he wished to command is the 25th Michigan infantry."

The companies which had remained at Louisville joined the regiment at Lebanon, August 19th, and on the same day the regiment commenced its march with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 23d corps, over the mountains into East Tennessee. It participated in many of the movements made during September and October, and was encamped at Loudon, October 31st.

Marching from its camp at Loudon, East Tennessee, on the 9th of November, 1863, this Regiment, then in command of Captain S. L. Demarest, proceeded to Kingston, where it remained until the 4th of December. On the 26th of November it assisted in the defense of Kingston, which had been attacked by the forces under the rebel Generals Wheeler and Armstrong. The rebel troops, after a spirited engagement were repulsed with severe loss. The 25th, during the action, lost two men wounded. It left Kingston on the 4th of December, and after various marches arrived at Mossy Creek on the 27th. On the 29th the place was attacked by the enemy under General Martin. The contest continued during the day, but at night the rebels made a hasty retreat. The regiment remained quietly in camp at Mossy Creek until the night of the 18th of January, 1864, when the Union forces commenced falling back to Knoxville, the regiment arriving at Knoxville on the 21st. On the 24th of February, an advance being made toward Morristown, the 25th left its camp, and after several marches and counter-marches, arrived at Morristown on the 12th of March, but fell back to Mossy Creek on the 18th. A camp was there established and the regiment completely equipped, and preparations made for the summer campaign. Breaking camp on the 25th of April, the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Orcutt, with its Corps, began the march from East Tennessee, and on the 4th of May encamped at Red Clay, Ga. The movements of the regiment during the summer campaign in Georgia were identified with those of the Army of the Ohio, which formed a part of the army under command of General Sherman. During this campaign the regiment participated in the various engagements at Tunnel Hill, May 7th and 8th; Rocky Face Ridge, May 9th; Resaca, May 14th.

Correspondent N. Y. Tribune regarding the affair at Rocky Face:

"The skirmishers did their work well keeping the enemy's pickets on a lively run. Only two or three men were wounded during this advance, until we reached the woods. The 25th Michigan, 80th Indiana, and 6th Tennessee soon came to the corner of the woods, when, as they ascended a rise of ground they were met by a rapid discharge of shot and shell from the enemy's battery on the left, now distant about 1,000 yards. The first shot struck plump into the line of the 25th Michigan, which killed one man and wounded two others. The 80th Indiana also had one or two men wounded by shells which burst in their line. The regiments kept their position like veterans, but lay down.

"Heavy firing by the rebel artillery was continued, sweeping the field with shot and shell until late in the evening.

"The Union troops advanced through the woods and over the undulating slopes until they found the enemy in strong force. Pressing the rebel line steadily back, however, they drove them to their rifle pits which extended in a semi-circle across the valley and up the side of the mountain to an earthwork on the crest. There were one or two guns in battery near the center of the work, and the whole front was protected by *abatis* and stakes sharpened to a point. The enemy's position was very strong, and upon consulta-

tion, in view of the great expense of life which an assault would cost, and the uncertainty of being able to hold the position, it was decided by General Schofield to countermand the order for an advance.

"A consultation was held by the Generals during the night, and it was determined to hold the present position and await the result of the operations of the right."

The following is an extract report of Colonel Orcutt, commanding regiment:

"* * * At Resaca, May 14th the regiment participated in the charge made by our division (Judah's) and drove the enemy from a strong and well fortified position. The charge was made over an open field and through a creek, with the water waist deep, under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. Here the regiment lost fifty men in less than five minutes. Adjutant Ed. M. Prutzman was killed in this affair." * *

The regiment also participated in the engagements at Cassville, May 19th; Etowah River, May 20th; Kingston, May 27th; Altoona, May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th; Pine Mountain, June 3d to 7th; Lost Mountain, June 10th to 18th; Culp's Farm, June 22d; Kenesaw Mountain, June 23d to 29th; Nickajack Creek, July 1st; Chattahoochee river, July 9th. The regiment crossed that river on July 9th, was engaged at Decatur on July 18th and 19th, and on the 22d appeared in front of Atlanta. It took an active part in the siege of that place. On the 6th of August it charged and assisted in carrying the enemy's works near East Point at Utoy Creek. The 25th also participated in the flank movement west and south of Atlanta to Jonesboro, which was followed by the evacuation of Atlanta by the rebel army. After the capture of Atlanta its corps occupied Decatur, Ga. During this campaign the regiment was under fire for fifty-eight days and nights, and was within hearing of the skirmishers for over one hundred days. On the 4th of October it left Decatur, Ga., and participated in the campaign under General Sherman, while in pursuit of the rebel army under General Hood, then engaged in making his northern movement through Alabama, and met the enemy at Rome on the 12th, and at Cedar Bluff, Ala., on the 23d. On the 31st of October the 25th was encamped at Rome, Ga. During the year it had marched over one thousand miles and suffered many hardships and privations.

On the 1st of November, 1864, the regiment, again in command of Lieutenant Colonel Orcutt, Colonel Moore being in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 23d corps, was near Rome, serving in the 1st brigade, same division and corps. On the 2d it marched to Resaca, then took rail to Johnsonville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 5th, and remained there until the 14th, when, with its brigade it marched to Centreville to guard several important fords on Duck river, and was engaged at Pine Creek on the 26th, and at Franklin on the 30th, and soon after the engagement at the latter place it was ordered with its brigade to Nashville, but owing to the rebel General Hood having invested that place, it was compelled to make a circuitous march of 250 miles by way of Clarksville, to reach that point, and at one time was within the rebel lines, but under cover of a dark night made its way out and arrived at Nashville December 8th, and on the 15th and 16th took part in the battle before that city, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded. The regiment having served in the same brigade, division, and corps, during its entire service, was afterwards identified with all the movements of the 23d corps in its march to Columbia in pursuit of Hood's army.

From Columbia the regiment marched to Clifton, on the Tennessee river, distant 250 miles, where it embarked on steamers for Cincinnati, and thence proceeded by rail to Washington, D. C., and soon after took transports for North Carolina, where it participated in the movements of General Schofield's

army. After the surrender of the rebel forces under Johnston it was sent to Salisbury, where it remained until June 24th, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and in command of Colonel Moore started for Michigan, arriving on the 2d of July at Jackson, where it was paid off and discharged.

The 25th was engaged at Munfordsville, Ky., December 27, 1862; Tebb's Bend, Ky., July 4, 1863; Kingston, Tenn., November 26, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn, December 29, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7 and 8, 1864; Rocky Face, Ga., May 9 and 10, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13 and 14, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864; Etowah river, Ga., May 20, 1864; Kingston, Ga., May 27, 1864; Altoona, Ga., May 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1864; Pine Mountain, Ga., June 3 to 7, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 10 to 18, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 23 to 29, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 1, 1864; Chattahoochee river, Ga., July 9, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 18 and 19, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 22, and 28, 1864; East Point, Ga., August 3, 1864; Utoy Creek, Ga., August 6, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., September 3 and 4, 1864; Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864; Cedar Bluffs, Ala., October 23, 1864; Pine Creek, Tenn., November 26, 1864; Franklin Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

The losses of this regiment were 1 officer and 21 men killed in action, 13 men died of wounds, 2 officers and 129 men of disease, having borne on its rolls 988 officers and men, and 166 being its total loss.

"Do you know, O men now lying
In the low and chilly bed,
That we the slowly dying
Are giving a day to the dead?"

NOTES.—One of the most singular cases of escape from death, of suffering from thirst and wounds, of final restoration to his comrades in arms, and cheating the blood-thirsty guerrillas of their prey, and consequent exposure of their wicked and outrageous practices, is afforded in the case of Sergeant Oliver H. Blanchard, Company E, 25th Regiment Michigan Infantry. "It is enough to stir a fever in the blood of age." It was reported by a soldier, who was captured at the same time, that Blanchard was killed. The description of the man was so clear that there seemed no room to doubt that he had been shot dead. His name had been dropped from his company book, his final statements made out and sent to Michigan; and in my article of December 14th he was reported killed by bushwhackers. Our surprise and joy on hearing, yesterday, that he was alive and here in this town will only be equaled by his friends when they learn that he is alive and doing well. He is able to walk about town. His story is as follows:

"November 26th.—I was unable to keep up with the regiment, and in company with several others fell some distance to the rear. The next day, Sunday, we crossed Piney creek in the forenoon, and were in company with Moses Buck, Company B, William Dewey, Company D, Corporal George Westover, Company G, Sergeant Otto Boot, Company I, and a man from the 99th Ohio. When about a quarter of a mile from the creek 25 or 30 guerrillas suddenly dashed upon us from a bend in the road. They fired upon us and demanded us to surrender. No one was hit by the firing.

"I had a watch and two pocket-books, one containing $3 in my right-hand pocket, and one containing $40 in the other. They asked for my watch and pocket-book. I gave them the watch and the pocket-book containing the $3. Four guerrillas now took six of us and went round by a creek and halted till another squad came up. Then we were counted off and formed into small squads. I was in the first squad, and we were marched over a hill into a deep ravine. Here we halted, and they ordered me to turn my back. I said, 'For God's sake don't shoot us so.' The words were hardly out of my mouth when they fired. One ball went through my memorandum book, entered a little below the center of my right breast, glanced round and lodged near my back bone, just below the skin, where it still remains. A second shot struck the top button of my coat, shivered it to pieces, glanced and passed into my left breast and came out under my arm, inflicting only a slight wound.

When I was shot I fell forward and fainted. I soon came to myself and found the guerrillas cutting the buttons off my coat and searching my pockets. As I lay on my left side they did not find my pocket-book containing $40. They took my boots, pants, and hat, and left an old pair of shoes. I have Moses Buck's hat, which has a ball hole made when I was shot. The man that was searching me says to another, 'John, this d—d rascal ain't dead; he's playing off.' The other came up, but, having no load in his pistol, said, 'D—n him, he's shot clear through—he's dead enough;' and they went off and left me, They seemed to be in a great hurry, and did not wait to see that their work was well done.

"I lay there till near the next morning. Before daylight I crawled down where William Dewey, Company D, was, and lay there till daylight. With the help of a stick I got up, but hearing some one talking I lay down on Dewey's arm. Two men came along and searched around for some time. I did not dare to speak for fear they would shoot me, and they did not discover that I was alive. The persons proved to be Mr. Hammond and his son. After they were gone I got out of the ravine and crawled over into another, and climbed up on a side hill into the top of a fallen chestnut tree. I was not hungry, but suffered intensely from thirst. The roof of my mouth became dry and parched, and I was in constant pain from my wounds. While I lay there I saw several citizens come and bury my companions.

"I lay there till after dark, and during the night crawled up the hill, crossed a road into a corn field, then into a field grown up to weeds. I lay there in the weeds all day, all night, and the next day till most night. All this while I was without food or drink. My wounds were very painful, and my suffering was very great. When the sun was about two hours high a man who was picking cotton near by heard me cough and came to me. He said he heard me the day before, but supposed it was some of the negroes. I was carried to the house of Joseph Hassell, where I remained till the 6th of December. The people were very kind to me, and I had everything I could wish. Several guerrillas came in to see me, and tried to pursuade me to go with them to Forrest's scouts to be paroled; but I refused. They asked if the bushwhackers took my money; I told them they did. They asked how much; I told them three dollars. One of them gave me three dollars and another ten. I considered this only a ruse to deceive me.

"Two days before I left this place I learned they intended to kill me, and were to wait till Christmas, when they were to have a great carnival over me, and have their own fun killing me a second time. Not liking the shape matters were taking, I paid a negro to run me off and take me across Duck river. He took me to within a quarter of a mile of Centerville, when I walked to the town. Here I fell in with Mr, James Carr, who was taking with him a led horse. He let me ride this horse, and I came to within 14 miles of Columbia, to Andrew Crawford's, a Union man.

"I now thought it better to make my way to Columbia and give myself up to the rebels as a prisoner of war, than to risk myself with the bushwhackers; but Mr. Crawford persuaded me to stay, saying the rebels would never take Nashville, but would soon fall back and I could join our troops. I staid with him one week. While there a rebel officer came and staid all night. He was going to Johnsonville to order a brigade that was there to go Florence as soon as possible. I saw him coming and went into a back room and covered myself with a quantity of cotton, and lay there till he was gone the next morning. From Crawford's I went to Daniel McKenon's, six miles from Columbia, and his two sons brought me to Columbia, Tuesday, Dec. 27th."

This is one case among hundreds where our noble soldiers were brutally murdered, made the sport and jeer of men claiming to fight for their country, but proving themselves barbarians, yea, savages. Think of this, ye sympathizers with the rebellion, and consider the character and practices of your would-be friends, and then look a Federal soldier in the face, if you can, and say, "I hope the rebels will triumph." If you can, you deserve to swing on the same gallows with them, higher than Haman. L. C. H.

A pronounced and universal patriotism was proverbial among Northern women, while many of them defended the flag in the field with a courage and endurance worthy the other sex, and Michigan was not without her examples.

"In 1863, a Captain, accompanied by a young soldier apparently about seventeen, arrived in Louisville in charge of some rebel prisoners. The soldier attracted the attention of Colonel Mundy, at that time commanding officer of the post, by his intelligence and sprightly appearance. The Colonel detailed him for duty at Barracks No. 1, with the 25th Michigan, then garrisoning Louisville. He soon won the esteem of his officers and became a general favorite with all. Soon, however, the startling secret was disclosed, and whisperings went thick and fast, the young soldier was a *lady;* the fact was reported and established by a soldier who was raised in the same town with her and knew her parents. She begged to be retained; having been in service ten months, she desired to

serve during the war; her wish was granted, and she was continued on duty in the hospital. Her name then was *Frank Martin;* her proper name she refused to give. She was born in New Bristol, Conn., but was raised in Alleghany City, Penn.; her parents were very respectable people. At the age of twelve she was sent to a convent at Wheeling, where she remained till the outbreaking of the war, and was well educated and accomplished. She left the convent, enlisted in an East Tennessee cavalry regiment, and went with the Army of the Cumberland to Nashville. She was in the engagement at Stone River, and severely wounded. Her sex was then discovered, and she was mustered out, although entreating earnestly with tears in her eyes to be continued in service. Determined to enlist again, it is reported that she joined the 8th Michigan Infantry, and is supposed to have belonged to it when she came to Louisville with the Captain and prisoners. Frank was quite small, a beautiful figure, auburn hair, large blue eyes beaming with brightness and intelligence; her complexion naturally very fair, though bronzed by exposure. She was exceedingly pretty and very amiable. She was very patriotic and determined to see the war out."

When the 25th left Louisville to enter upon the Atlanta campaign, she remained there, and of her whereabouts since, nothing is known by the members of the Regiment.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"What flag is this you carry
Along the sea and shore?
The same our grandshires lifted up,
The same our fathers bore."

The 25th having failed to supply places for all the surplus companies which had been offered to the Congressional District regiments, the 26th was organized and ordered into rendezvous at Jackson.

In order to complete the regiment it was found necessary to recruit two additional companies, which was speedily accomplished, and on the 12th of December, 1862, it was mustered into service with the following

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Judson S. Farrar, Mt. Clemens. Lieutenant Colonel, Henry H. Wells, Detroit. Major, William O. Donnell, Saginaw. Surgeon, Ennis Church, Marshall. Assistant Surgeon, Mahlon H. Raymond, Grass Lake. Second Assistant Surgeon, Odney D Brooks, Muskegon. Adjutant, Charles D. Fox, Lyons. Quartermaster, Charles E. Crane, Adrian. Chaplain, Jonathan Blanchard, Ann Arbor.

The companies composing the regiment were:

A. Captain, L. Edwin Knapp, Grand Traverse. First Lieutenant, George H. Holden, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Sewell S. Parker, Monroe.

B. Captain, Stephen B. Burch, Pinckney. First Lieutenant, Washington W. Burch, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Lucius H. Ives, Pinckney.

C. Captain, James A. Lothian, Muskegon. First Lieutenant, Henry Dopson, Muskegon. Second Lieutenant, Chauncey Gibbs, Muskegon.

D. Captain, Lafayette Church, Arcadia. First Lieutenant, Nathan Church, Arcadia. Second Lieutenant, William S. Turck, Alma.

E. Captain, John C. Culver, Hamburg. First Lieutenant, Edwin Hadley, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Grisson, Hamburg.

F. Captain, Lemuel Saviers, Franklin. First Lieutenant, Edmond Richardson, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Morris Roberts, Tecumseh.

G. Captain, Asa G. Dailey, Niles. First Lieutenant, William L. Cady, Dayton. Second Lieutenant, Lawrence D. Burch, Ann Arbor.

H Captain, John H. Sayers, Mason. First Lieutenant, Eli P. Loranger, Williamstown. Second Lieutenant, Henry V. Steele, Mason.

I. Captain, Earl W. Avery, Lowell. First Lieutenant, Joseph Wilson, Lowell. Second Lieutenant, Leonard H. Hunt, Lowell.

K. Captain, Franklin Johnson, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Frank Standish, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, David H. Patterson, Grass Lake.

While the 26th was in camp at Jackson, and immediately preceding the march of the regiment to the front, it received at the fair hands of the ladies of Jackson a magnificent silk flag, the field of blue, with letters of gold. The presentation speech was made in good taste by the Hon. Fidus Livermore, who

had been commissioned by the governor as commandant of camp to raise the regiment, and which was responded to in a patriotic manner by Colonel J. S. Farrar, commanding. The flag was borne by the regiment through many sanguinary fields, and what is left of it is now in the archives of the State.

On the 13th of December following, the regiment, in command of Colonel Farrar, left its camp for Washington, having on its muster rolls 903 officers and men.

Soon after the arrival of this regiment at Washington, it was ordered on provost duty at Alexandria, Virginia. It remained thus employed until April 20th, 1863, when it proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia, under orders to aid in the defense of that place then threatened by the rebel forces under Longstreet.

The regiment was engaged on heavy fatigue duty, constructing defenses and occupying the trenches for over two weeks, when the enemy withdrew. It participated in the several expeditions subsequently made to the Blackwater. In one of these, May 23d, a portion of the regiment became engaged in a skirmish in the vicinity of Windsor, in which Captain John C. Culver was mortally wounded and died next day.

June 20th, the regiment moved to Yorktown, and formed part of the command of General Keyes, which marched to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and returned to Yorktown July 11th. The day following the return of the expedition from that point, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and thence to the city of New York, to assist in sustaining the laws during the draft in that city.

The New York Times said:

"The 26th Michigan arrived here last night from the Potomac, and will be assigned to duty in this city until the great riot is quelled. The regiment bore evidences of the hard services it had undergone in the field; but it is composed of as fine a body of brave, intelligent American young men as ever shouldered a musket in the cause of civil liberty and civil order. We welcome it to the city, and we trust our citizens, by their thoughtful attentions, will show their appreciation of such a regiment. At the present moment the Peninsula State is represented in the three great armies of Grant, Rosecrans, and Meade, as well as in those of Banks, Gillmore, and Dix, and the Michigan soldiers have won renown for their bravery and discipline throughout the war and on almost every battle-field."

It remained at New York and in the defenses in the harbor during the progress of the draft, and on the 13th of October, the regiment was ordered from Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, where it had been stationed, to the Army of the Potomac. On its joining that army it was assigned to the 1st brigade, (Miles's) of the 1st division, 2d army corps, in which it continued during its entire service, and was recognized as the skirmish regiment of the division.

On the 7th of November, this regiment marched from its camp, near Warrenton, Virginia, to the Rappahannock, which it crossed on the 8th. Proceeding to Stevensburg, it there encamped until the 26th. It took part, with the army, in the movement on Mine Run, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and advanced to Robertson's Tavern, arriving on the 27th. On the 29th, in a skirmish with the enemy at Mine Run, it lost nine men wounded. It returned to Stevensburg December 3d, and during the winter, with the exception of the movement to Morton's Ford, February 6th and 7th, 1864, in which it participated, the regiment remained quietly in winter quarters, in the performance of the usual picket duty.

On the 4th of May following, in command of Major L. Saviers, it crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and, deploying, covered the flank of its division in its march to Chancellorsville, where it bivouacked. During the afternoon of

the 5th the enemy was encountered on the road toward Orange Court House. The regiment, however, with the exception of a detachment who were on duty as skirmishers, did not become engaged in the fight which ensued, being held in reserve. The only casualty of the day was one wounded. At night the regiment threw up breastworks, and on the 7th charged the enemy's dismounted cavalry and drove them over two miles, capturing a number of prisoners and important dispatches from General Lee to General Stuart, commanding the enemy's cavalry forces. The loss in this action was six wounded.

In the "American Conflict" is found the following notice of the 2d corps (Hancock's), in which the 26th was serving, in the engagement in the Wilderness, May 6th:

"* * * On our left General Hancock had moved out at 5 A. M., and had pushed forward, fighting and crowding back Hill, taking many prisoners, nearly two miles across the Brock road on his way to Parker's store. Here he was stopped by the arrival of Longstreet, who, after a brief lull, charged in turn, throwing our front into confusion, and requiring the presence of part of Burnside's corps to steady and restore it, when Longstreet in turn was pressed back, falling severely wounded, it is said, by a fire from his own men. Again a desperate attack by the enemy bore back the front of the 2d corps to its intrenched line and *abatis* along the Brock road." * * * * * *

On the 8th the regiment marched to Todd's Tavern, and after constructing earthworks moved out towards Corbin's Bridge and engaged the enemy, losing one wounded. At evening it withdrew to its works. On the 9th the regiment crossed the Po river, and advancing about two miles it lay during the night in close proximity to the enemy's lines. The enemy attacking on the following morning, and our forces withdrawing, the regiment assisted in covering the crossing of the Po. On the 11th it recrossed that river, and made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position, losing in the engagement that ensued 3 killed and 15 wounded. On the 12th of May it participated in the memorable charge made by the 2d corps on the enemy's works, which were carried after a fierce hand to hand fight with the bayonet. The 26th was the first regiment to plant its colors on the rebel works. It captured, immediately in rear of the enemy's lines, two brass guns with the gunners. It also participated in the desperate struggle that followed the assault, and assisted in the capture of a large number of guns, colors, and prisoners. Its loss in this battle was 27 killed, 98 wounded, and 14 missing. The greater portion of the missing are now known to have been killed. Among the severely wounded was Major Saviers, commanding the regiment.

Leaving its position at Spottsylvania Court House, in command of Captain Jas. A. Lothian, on the night of the 20th, the regiment marched to the North Anna river, where it arrived on the 23d. On the 24th it crossed that river at Jericho bridge, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and after a spirited skirmish the rebels were driven into their works. The casualties of the regiment in the engagement were 5 killed and 9 wounded, Captain Henry V. Steele being among the killed. It recrossed the North Anna on the night of the 26th, and marched toward the Pamunky. Crossing that river on the morning of the 28th, it advanced to the vicinity of Hawes's Shop and threw up breastworks. On the 29th it moved down the Richmond road, drove in the enemy's pickets, and developed their position on the Tolopotomy creek. Three companies were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on the 30th, losing 1 killed and 3 wounded.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"The 26th had acquitted itself with much credit in several battles when it entered

on the great campaign of 1864 with the Army of the Potomac, bravely fighting through the Wilderness and at Corbin's Bridge and Ny river, and then most signally distinguished itself at Po river and Spottsylvania. On May 9th the regiment, in command of Major Saviers, marched to Po river, crossed, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about two miles, captured a few stragglers, halted, and laid in skirmish line all night, in close proximity to the enemy, who was busy throwing up works. On Tuesday morning the 10th, General Grant's army occupied the same position as on the previous day. His line stretched about six miles on the northerly bank of the Po, and took the general form of a crescent, the wings being thrown forward. The second corps, across the Po, now held a line on the right nearly parallel to the road from Shady Grove church to the court house. The 5th corps held the center being on the east side of the Po, and the 6th corps held the left, facing toward the court house. Further on the left was the 9th corps, under General Burnside. In front was a dense forest. The enemy held Spottsylvania and the region north of the court house; his position was well supported by breastworks, and along the center was the forest and underbrush, lining a marsh partially drained by a run. The conflict opened in the morning by a terrific fire of artillery, which was incessant all the forenoon. A most vigorous and gallant attack was made by the 5th corps and by Generals Gibbon's and Birney's divisions of the 2d corps on the center of General Lee's army. In the meantime the enemy had turned General Barlow's division, (1st,) of the 2d corps on the right, but it was finally extricated without much loss. In this movement of the enemy the 26th was attacked from the rear, and after a spirited resistance was compelled to move out by the left flank and took a position to cover the recrossing of the troops, and when accomplished crossed to the opposite side of the river. On the next day (Wednesday the 11th) the position of the two armies was nearly the same as on the previous day. During the morning there was a brisk skirmishing. The regiment, in command of Major Saviers, was sent out to reconnoiter the enemy's position, moved up the north bank of the Po about two miles, crossed, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced down the south bank to find his left and develop his force, attacked and drove in his pickets, charged a strong skirmish line and driving them into their works, gaining and holding a position under a heavy fire for half an hour within three hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, the regiment recrossed the river and returned to the picket line, with a loss of three killed and fifteen wounded. It was determined during the day to make an assault early the next morning on the enemy's left, where their batteries were so strongly posted as to annoy General Grant's lines. The 2d corps was selected to make this movement. Soon after midnight, in the darkness and storm, General Hancock changed the position of his corps from the extreme right to the left, filling up the space between Generals Wright and Burnside. It was then near ground well commanded by the enemy and requiring a quick advance in the morning. At 11 P. M., the 26th having been relieved from the picket line, commenced the movement to the left of the 6th corps at Spottsylvania, where the division had preceded it, and in the darkness being misled, had marched all night, only reaching the ground where the division, being in the first line, was massed for the assault, just in time for the regiment to form in column without halting, aligning its ranks as it advanced. The regiment moved up in gallant style, and was the first to reach the rebel works (striking them at an angle), which were carried after a hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet, capturing two brass guns immediately in rear of the enemy's line, which had been fired only once, and just as the works were entered. The regiment passed on without halting, and soon became mingled with the other regiments coming up in left and rear, and with these charged along the rebel line at a run, rolling it up for more than a mile, capturing a large number of prisoners, guns, and colors. When about a mile from the angle referred to, another line running nearly perpendicular to the line being rolled up, was encountered, which sharply contested the advance. Having unavoidably become much broken up, and being opened on by a heavy fire from the woods on the right and left, were obliged to fall back, losing half the ground gained, though the men who thronged their works had been made prisoners and sent to the rear. Several pieces of captured artillery had been left in the hands of the enemy as they could not be drawn off. The regiment was reformed and moved with the brigade to the woods on the left, where rifle pits were constructed. The enemy having, by repeated and desperate assaults, retaken the works on the left, near the angle, the regiment was ordered to that; creeping along by the right flank on the outside of the works, until it overlapped the rebel line about half the length of the regiment, its right resting near a point where a large oak tree, twenty-two inches in diameter, standing almost on the first line of rebel works, was literally cut down by musket bullets, partly coming from the 26th.

"The regiment fought for more than one hour over the rebel works, almost musket to musket, losing a large number killed and wounded, when the enemy made signals of sur-

render by waving handkerchiefs on their rammers. Firing ceased and the rebels were called to come over, when their whole line for seventy or eighty yards rose up and started to come in; but the moment firing ceased the enemy advanced a fresh line, which came up from their supports to the works with a cheer, when most of those who had started to surrender turned and jumped into the works again. About twenty who were immediately in front of the regiment were taken. The regiment fought this new line for half an hour when it was relieved and moved to the left where it joined the brigade and remained during the night. In this memorable affair, which lasted fourteen hours, the regiment lost twenty-seven killed, four commissioned officers and ninety-three men wounded, and fourteen missing, most of whom are now known to have been killed. Major Saviers, commanding the regiment, was struck four times by the enemy's bullets while gallantly doing his duty, and seven out of the nine color-guards were killed or wounded. The regiment was specially complimented by Generals Barlow and Miles for its noble conduct and persistent and vigorous fighting during the day, and had the credit of first planting its colors on the enemy's works.

"In the Richmond Examiner's account of the battle of Spottsylvania occurs the following:

"'A TREE HEWN DOWN BY BULLETS.—Most people have doubted the literal accuracy of the dispatch concerning the battle of Spottsylvania, which alleged that trees were cut down under the concentrated fire of minie balls. We doubted the literal fact ourselves and would doubt it still but for the indisputable testimony of Dr. Charles McGill, an eye-witness of the battle. The tree stood near our breastworks at a point upon which at one time the most murderous musketry fire that ever was heard of was directed. The tree fell inside our works and injured several of our men. After the battle Dr. McGill measured the trunk and found it twenty-two inches through and sixty-one inches in circumference, actually hacked through by the awful avalanche of bullets packing against it. The foliage of the tree was trimmed away as effectually as though an army of locusts had swarmed on its branches. A grasshopper could not have lived through the pelting of that leaden storm; and but for the fact that our troops were protected by breastworks they would have been swept away to a man.'"

On the 2d of June, 1864, the regiment arrived at Cold Harbor, and advancing as skirmishers on the enemy near Gaines's Hill, succeeded in driving him into his intrenchments. It afterwards charged their works across an open field, but finding them occupied by the enemy in force, and being under a fire of grape and canister, the regiment was obliged to retire. The casualties sustained in the assault were 15 wounded and 5 missing. From the 3d to the 12th the regiment was on the skirmish line and in the intrenchments, and lost 3 men killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing. At midnight on the 14th it crossed the James river at Wilcox's Landing, and on the morning of the 16th arrived in front of Petersburg. The regiment participated in the assault of the 16th, in which the first line of the enemy's rifle pits was carried. It lost in the attack its commanding officer, Captain James A. Lothian, who was mortally wounded, and 2 men killed and 9 wounded.

From the "American Conflict:"

"* * * Meade, after posting his army, hastened to City Point for a consultation with Grant, and returning at 2 P. M. gave orders for a general assault, which was delivered at 6 P. M. Hancock's, Burnside's, and a part of Warren's corps went forward in the face of a terrible fire from a sheltered and formidable foe, and a night of combat and carnage resulted in a general advance of our lines, though at a heavy cost. * * * At 6 o'clock an attack was made and continued for three hours. General Birney's division on the right of the center corps carried the crest in his front and held it firmly. * * A charge was made by the brigades of Miles and Griffin, which succeeded in gaining a foothold of the rifle pits outside of the stronger works."

On the 17th, the regiment, in command of Captain A. G. Dailey, participated in the capture of the enemy's line of works, losing in the charge 2 killed and 7 wounded. A detachment was engaged as skirmishers on the 18th, with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. On the 22d the regiment assisted in repulsing an assault made on our lines near the Williams House, on the Weldon railroad. Its loss in the attack was 2 men taken prisoners.

The 26th also attracted much enviable notice by its gallant fighting at Deep Bottom, July 27th and 28th, where the enemy in front of the 2d corps occupied rifle-pits defended by a battery. An advance was made by the corps, during which General Miles's brigade, in which was the 26th, flanked the whole position under a brisk fire, driving the enemy in much confusion, capturing four guns and taking some prisoners, the 26th constituting a part of the skirmish line which led the assault. On the 28th the regiment made a reconnoissance between New Market and Charles City road to discover the enemy's left, when it attacked and drove in splendid style double its own strength for half a mile, and then pushed them into their earthworks in much confusion. For this gallant and dashing affair, and the operations of the day preceding, the regiment was specially complimented by General Hancock in general orders. On the 14th of August it was engaged at Strawberry Plains, and on the 16th it encountered the enemy near the White Oak Swamp, losing 3 killed, 14 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners. Among the latter was the officer commanding the regiment, Captain Dailey. The regiment, then commanded by Captain L. H. Ives, recrossed the James river on the 20th, and reached the lines in front of Petersburg on the 21st. On the 22d it marched to the Weldon railroad, and until the 24th was employed in the destruction of that road, near Ream's Station. On the 25th it was engaged in the battle at the latter point, assisted in repelling the repeated assault of the enemy, and after the works were taken by the rebels, participated in the charge in which they were retaken. Its loss in the action was 3 wounded and 14 missing. On the 5th of September the regiment moved on the plank road near the "Williams House." Here it was engaged in constructing works until the 9th of October, when it moved to the right. On the 24th it was ordered to Cedar Level Station, as guard for commissary stores. On the 26th it rejoined its brigade, then encamped near the "Avery House," where it remained until the close of the month.

The regiment, now in command of Major N. Church, occupied a position in the entrenchments in front of Petersburg, daily engaged from October 31st, 1864, until March 25th following, when immediately after the enemy's attack on Forts Steedman and Hancock, in front of the 9th corps, on that day the regiment, with its brigade, was ordered to make a charge on the enemy's works in front of its position, and succeeded in capturing a portion of them, taking several prisoners, and continued fighting during the day with slight loss. The brigade occupied that position until the army commenced its flanking movement to the left on March 29th, when it was deployed during the day as skirmishers, in front of the corps, and at night was relieved. On the 30th it again skirmished the entire day, the regiment losing several men, and on the 31st it marched in column until about noon, when it again took the skirmish line, and participated in a running fight with the enemy until it was relieved. From the 1st to the 6th of April, while in command of Major Ives, who had been promoted to the majority to rank from March 7th preceding, vice Church, commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and then serving as Assistant Inspector General on General Miles's staff, the regiment was engaged in pursuing the retreating army, fighting every day. On the 6th the regiment took a very active part in the capture of a train of 260 wagons, containing baggage, provisions, and ammunition, and was the first regiment to attack the train. The pursuit of the enemy continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, and the regiment was in the skirmish line at the surrender of Lee's army, and through its lines General Grant operated with his flag of truce in arranging the terms of surrender.

From March 28th until April 9th, 1865, the regiment had been engaged with the enemy at Hatcher's Run, March 29th; Boydton Road, March 30th; White Oak Road, March 31st; Sutherland's Station April 2d; Amelia Springs, April 5th; Deatonsville, April 6th; Sailor's Creek, April 6th; High Bridge, April 7th; Farmville, April 7th; Appomattox Court House, April 9th, and had captured over four hundred prisoners. During these engagements its losses had been, in killed and wounded, about sixty, or more than one-fourth of its number present for duty, and had been often complimented by the brigade and division commanders as the best skirmish regiment in the corps. After the surrender the regiment with its brigade was detailed to remain at that point until the paroling of the rebel army was accomplished, and was engaged in guarding the trains employed in bringing off the captured arms and ammunition, and in parking the artillery. On the 18th the regiment again joined the army at Burksville, where it remained until May 2d, when it proceeded by rail via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Falmouth, Va., to Washington, D. C., and arriving there on the 13th, encamped near Bailey's Cross Roads, and on the 23d participated in the review of the army of the Potomac. The regiment remained at that point until June 4th, when it was mustered out of service, and under command of Major Ives immediately started for Michigan, arriving at Jackson June 7th. On the 16th it was paid off and discharged.

Fully cognizant of the services of the 26th, especially during Grant's campaign of 1864–5, General Barlow, in whose division it served, as well as General Hancock, commanding the corps, in letters to Colonel Church, written a few years subsequent to the war, regretting their inability to be present at a reunion of the regiment refer to it in the highest commendation.

Barlow says:

"I have the strongest regard and admiration for the 26th Michigan. It is a difficult thing to pick out one regiment from all those I served with as the very best, but I can say this, that I never saw one *superior* in the whole army. I think the well organized and disciplined regiments (and yours was all that), from the northwestern States were on the whole the best soldiers in the army. The trouble with some of those western regiments was that they did not appreciate the value of subordination and discipline. But the 26th had no fault of this kind. I believe that an army of such regiments as that would be superior to any army in the world. I regret I could not be present to express in person the affection I feel for the old regiment and the pride I took in having it under my command. I say this with a warmth and sincerity which I could express in the same degree towards but few of the regiments which I had in my command."

Hancock writes:

"I have great respect and esteem for the officers and men of a regiment so distinguished in the field as the 26th Michigan Infantry, and being bound to them in ties of friendship derived through a common service."

The regiment was engaged with the enemy at the siege of Suffolk, Va., April 22 to May 14, 1863; Windsor, Va., May 22, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Corbin's Bridge, Va., May 8, 1864; Ny river, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Po river, Va., May 11, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 13, 14, and 18, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 and 31, and June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 and 17, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., June 22, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and 28, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Va., August 14, 17, 1864; White Oak Swamp, Va., August 16, 1864; Reams's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Peeble's Farm, Va., March 25, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 29, 1865; Boydton Road,

Va., March 30, 31, 1865; White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; Sutherland's Station, Va., April 2, 1865; Amelia Springs, Va., April 5, 1865; Deatonsville, Va., April 6, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864 to April 3, 1865.

The 26th had a membership of 1,210, while its losses were 259, of which 1 officer and 61 men were killed in action, 2 officers and 37 men died of wounds, and of disease 3 officers and 155 men.

"You, whose lives cold set,
Like a winter's sun ill-timed,
Whose hearts ran down ere yet
The noon of your lives had chimed."

NOTE.—A correspondent wrote: "The question is often asked in Michigan, 'What has become of the 26th?' If our friends were to call at the headquarters of Generals Hancock and Miles, or visit any of the regiments of the 2d corps, they would not be wanting in all the data requisite to establish for the 26th a fame second to none in the army of the Potomac. An officer of high rank recently said in our hearing: 'The 26th Michigan is the finest skirmish regiment in Meade's army.' Such testimonials are frequently awarded us, and though we are wanting in all that concentration of local pride and influence at home which has given so much celebrity to the 24th and other regiments, we are content to leave the keeping of our fame to those who shall give to the world the impartial history of the war."

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"To arms! the voice of freedom calls,
Nor calls in vain;
Up from the fields, the shops, the halls,
The busy street, the city walls,
Rush martial men."

In the order for the recruitment of the 27th Regiment it was directed that six companies be raised in the Lake Superior counties, but only three were there organized, consisting of those recruited by Captains Wright, Moody, and Plummer. These companies were rendezvoused at Port Huron, and were for a time in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Sprague, of Detroit, and afterwards in command of Colonel D. M. Fox.

In the meantime, the recruitment of a regiment designated as the 28th had been ordered, to rendezvous at Ypsilanti, in charge of Colonel Edward Doyle, of Detroit.

Recruiting for these regiments proceeded so slowly that it was determined, in view of the exigencies of the service, to consolidate them, and on the 1st of February, 1863, the 27th was ordered to break camp at Port Huron and proceed to the rendezvous at Ypsilanti. The process of consolidation was there completed, the united regiments becoming known as the 27th, which was mustered into the service of the United States with eight companies, on April 10th, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Dorus M. Fox, Lyons. Lieutenant Colonel, John H. Richardson, Tuscola. Major, William B. Wright, Eagle Harbor. Surgeon, Cyrus M. Stockwell, Port Huron. Assistant Surgeon, Hamilton E. Smith, Lexington. Second Assistant Surgeon, Jonathan E. Davis, Macomb. Adjutant, David F. Fox, Detroit. Quartermaster, William P. Spaulding, Sault Ste. Marie. Chaplain, Sylvan S. Hunting, Detroit.

The companies composing the regiment were

A. Captain, Daniel Plummer, Ontonagon. First Lieutenant, Charles Waite, Rockland. Second Lieutenant, Daniel G. Cash, Ontonagon.

B. Captain, Samuel Moody, Houghton. First Lieutenant, James H. Slawson, Houghton. Second Lieutenant, Nelson Truckey, Marquette.

C. Captain, William B. Wright, Eagle Harbor. First Lieutenant, Frederick Myers, Houghton. Second Lieutenant, Chester W. Houghton, Houghton.

D. Captain, James Dafoe, Greenfield. First Lieutenant, Harper S. Richardson, Tuscola. Second Lieutenant, Ambrose B. Thomas, Vevay.

E. Captain, James Kernahan, Springfield. First Lieutenant, Paul Gies, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Alfred H. Bolio, Freedom.

F. Captain, Robert S. Baker, Port Huron. First Lieutent, Daniel S. Tompkins, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, Warren A. Norton, Detroit.

G. Captain, Edward S. Leadbeater, Detrolt. First Lieutenant, Oscar F. Fox, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, Edward Couse, Detroit.

H. Captain, Alonzo L. Bingham, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, John Quigley, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Lyster M. O'Brien, Detroit.

On the 13th of December following, Company I was mustered into service, with Captain Abner B. Wood, St. Johns. First Lieutenant, Porter K. Perrin, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, John Q. Patterson, Ovid, and the organization of the regiment was completed on January 4th, 1864, by the muster of Company K, Captain, Edwin J. March, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, Oscar Hancock, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, John Armour, Detroit.

The regiment of eight companies in command of Colonel Fox, proceeded from its rendezvous at Ypsilanti, to Kentucky via Cincinnati, on April 12th, 1863, with a force on its muster rolls of 865 officers and men.

Before leaving the State the 27th had a flag prepared by the ladies of Port Huron and carried to Ypsilanti, where it was delivered on their behalf by the Hon. James Sanborn, of Port Huron, in an appropriate speech, to which Colonel D. M. Fox replied for the regiment. The flag was of the first quality and superb workmanship.

It was stationed at various points in Kentucky, having a skirmish with the enemy at Jamestown, June 2d, 1863. In that month it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, and in June was sent to Mississippi to reinforce Grant's army at Vicksburg, and was engaged in the siege at that place from June 22d to July 4th, when it moved with its corps in the advance on Jackson, Mississippi, and in a skirmish near that place on the 11th, lost two killed and five wounded; among the wounded was Lieutenant Harper S. Richardson, who died of his wounds January 5th, 1864. After the evacuation of Jackson by the rebels the regiment participated with its division in a reconnoissance to Pearl river, and after destroying several miles of railroad returned to Milldale, its former encampment.

On the 1st of November, 1863, this regiment, in command of Major William B. Wright, was attached to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 9th army corps, and was encamped at Lenoir Station, East Tennessee. Breaking camp on the morning of the 14th of November, the regiment, then in the 2d brigade, marched to Hough's Ferry. On the 16th the army commenced the retreat to Knoxville, closely followed by the rebel army under General Longstreet. In order to effect the safe withdrawal of the trains, a stand was made at Campbell's Station. In the engagement the 27th participated, losing 3 killed, 8 wounded, and 10 missing. The retreat was continued to Knoxville, where the regiment actively assisted in the defense of the city during the siege. In the assault made by the rebels on Fort Sanders, November 29th, the loss of the regiment was 1 killed and 19 missing. The casualties of the regiment during the month of November were 4 killed, 4 mortally wounded, 17 severely wounded, and 29 missing; total, 54. The regiment marched on the 7th of December in pursuit of the retreating enemy, following him to Rutledge, whence, after remaining in camp three days, it fell back to Blain's Cross Roads, where it encamped until the 16th of January, 1864. During the period following the 14th of November the suffering and hardships of the regiment were very severe, particularly during the retreat to Knoxville and the siege of that place, from want of rest and an insufficient supply of food and clothing. At Mossy Creek, in March following, the regiment was joined by two new companies, I and K, which had been raised in the State, together with a large number of recruits, numbering in all 362 men. On the 17th it marched via Knoxville, Hall's Gap, Kentucky, and Camp Dick Robinson, to Nicholasville,

Kentucky. The march to this place was accomplished in fourteen days, an average of nearly seventeen miles a day. Proceeding thence by cars, the regiment arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, April 5th. Two companies of sharpshooters, in command of Captains Porter K. Perrin and Richard Vosper, joined the regiment at Annapolis. April 23d, the regiment moved via Washington and Manassas to Warrenton, Virginia, where it joined the Army of the Potomac on the 29th.

The 27th, 864 strong, in command of Major Samuel Moody, and then in the 1st brigade, 3d division of the same corps (Burnside's), crossed the Rapidan, and on the 6th participated in the battle of the Wilderness, sustaining a loss of 89 in killed and wounded, including among the killed Lieutenants James H. Plummer and Arthur Christian, and among the wounded Major Moody, who did not leave the field.

From the Annual Cyclopedia, 1864:

"May 5th. * * On the right, fighting commenced with an attack by General Sedgwick, who advanced his line. In the afternoon the enemy advanced to drive him back, during which they made a desperate effort to turn his right. In this extremity he sent a request to General Burnside, who had that day crossed over, to close up and assist him. At this time the attack of the enemy was repulsed, but near nightfall it was renewed with great vigor. A most desperate engagement ensued, which continued until two hours after dark, when the indecisive conflict closed. * * * * * * *

"May 6th. * * At 8 and 10.30 o'clock the right was again pressed by the enemy. The firing at each period extended all along the line. The efforts of the enemy appeared to be intended to break through the separate corps. The gaps, however, were closed up by the 9th corps. Earthworks were thrown up whenever and wherever practicable, and proved to be of invaluable service. * * * At noon the contest was comparatively suspended, and General Grant concentrated his lines, interposing the greater part of Burnside's corps between Generals Warren and Hancock. The left was also brought forward a little toward the center from the Brock road, to which it had been driven. These movements had hardly been completed when the forces of Generals Longstreet and Hill renewed the attack on the left and center with great fury and drove them back. The fight was fiercest at the junction of these two corps, and General Crawford's 3d division of the 5th corps, General Carr's 4th division of the 2d corps, and General Stevenson's division of the 9th corps suffered the most heavily." * * * * * *

On the 12th of May the regiment was engaged at Spottsylvania Court House, losing 27 killed, 148 wounded, and 12 missing, Lieutenant John Armour being among the wounded, who died next day. Marching in command of Colonel Fox with its brigade to the North Anna river, it lost, in the operations of the 24th and 25th of May, 3 killed and 8 wounded. During the entire month of May the casualties of the regiment were 47 killed, 230 wounded, and 16 missing; a total of 293. Having crossed the Pamunky and moved forward with the army to Bethesda Church, the regiment participated in the engagement at that point on the 3d of June, with a loss of 16 killed and 60 wounded, including among the killed Lieutenants Chas. H. Seymour and Chas. T. Miller, while Major Moody received a wound of which he died in Washington on June 20th following:

From the report of Captain Chas. Waite, commanding regiment:

"* * * At Bethesda Church the regiment was engaged June 3d, and charged the enemy's works in our front, carrying his first line, but were soon repulsed with heavy loss. In this engagement Major Moody received a wound which caused his death. The loss of this gallant officer was deeply mourned in the regiment. Though suffering from illness and a wound received in the Wilderness, he had steadily remained at his post of duty, on all occasions manifesting rare courage and entire devotion to the cause in which he yielded up his life."

In this severe battle Willcox's division, 9th corps, was heavily engaged, with great loss.

The "American Conflict" says:

"Wright's and Smith's assaults were less determined—at all events less sanguinary—than Hancock's, and Warren having a long line to hold was content to hold it. Burnside swung two of his divisions around to flank the enemy's left, which he hotly engaged, and must have worsted, had the battle along our front been protracted; but that could not be. Twenty minutes after the first shot was fired, fully 10,000 of our men were stretched writhing on the sod, or still and calm in death, while the enemy's loss was probably little more than 1,000; and when, some hours later, orders were sent by General Meade to each corps commander to renew the attack at once, without regard to any other, the men simply and unanimously refused to obey it. They *knew* that success was hopeless, and the attempt to gain it murderous; hence they refused to be sacrificed to no purpose."

Marching to Cold Harbor it took part in the operations there, and crossing the James river with the army, advanced to the front at Petersburg. On the 17th and 18th it took part in the charges made on the enemy's works. Colonel Fox being wounded on the 17th, Captain E. S. Leadbeater succeeded him and continued in command during the 18th and 19th. On the 20th Lieutenant Colonel Wright again took command, and duty was commenced in the trenches. During the month of June the loss of the regiment was 21 killed, 149 wounded and 23 missing, including Lieutenant J. W. Brennan killed in the action of the 18th. These casualties occurred principally in the battles of the 17th and 18th.

From the 8th to the 30th of July the regiment was stationed in the advanced line of works, immediately in front of the rebel forts that were blown up on the 30th by the springing of the mine.

In the charges made by divisions of the 9th corps after the explosion, the 27th led its brigade against a most terrific and continuous fire, but succeeded in reaching the Crater, where it was afterwards exposed to a severe fire, losing heavily. Colonel Wright, its commander, received two wounds, one by a shell, the other by a rifle ball in the shoulder, disabling him from command.

The casualties of the month of July were: Killed, 24; wounded, 92; missing, 27; total, 143. The regiment occupied a portion of the entrenchments in front of Petersburg until the 19th of August, when it marched to the Weldon railroad. On the 19th and 20th it participated in the battles fought near that road. Its loss in these two engagements was 9 killed, 8 wounded, and 37 missing, Lieutenant Mason Vosper being among the killed of the 19th.

During September until the 29th the regiment, in command of Captain Waite, being then in the 1st brigade, 1st division, was engaged principally in the construction of fortifications, roads, etc. On the 29th it moved to the west of the Weldon road, and on the 30th took part in the battle near Peebles's Farm, or Poplar Grove Church, with a loss of 10 wounded, and 1 missing. Here Lieutenant Theodore S. Mead was wounded, and died of his wounds at Washington, on the 29th of October following.

On October 3d Colonel Fox having resigned, on November 12th following Lieutenant Colonel B. M. Cutcheon, 20th Michigan, was promoted to the colonelcy, but did not assume command of the regiment, being still in command of the 2d brigade, which he had held since October 17th, 1864, and which he continued to hold until March 6th, 1865, when he resigned.

On the 27th and 28th of October the regiment took part in the movement on the South Side railroad, but did not become engaged.

During the month of November the 27th in command of Lieutenant Colonel Waite, who had been promoted to rank from the 17th of October previous, was engaged on picket duty, and holding a portion of our line of entrenchments

near the South Side railroad, about seven miles west of Petersburg, and on the 29th moved to the right and took a position in the works in front of Petersburg, relieving troops of the 2d corps. In that position it remained, doing very heavy and arduous picket duty until April 1st, 1865, when it was ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy's line directly in front of Mine Fort, as it was supposed that he was withdrawing from that point. The demonstration was made, but it was found that he was still in force, and the command fell back to the main line of works again, when a movement was made one mile to the left, where a line of battle was formed in rear of Fort Sedgwick, and preparations made to charge at daybreak on the following morning.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"Prominent among the chain of works in front of our army at Petersburg was Fort Mahon. It had been decided to attack that point at daybreak, on the day before the evacuation of Petersburg. The assaulting column is formed of regiments in mass; the point of attack about 300 yards distant; the main assault to be made by a large brigade of new troops. The brigade of the 27th Michigan is in their supporting column; the advance column is on the move. Soon a heavy fire of musketry and artillery is opened by the enemy; the new troops waver for a moment, then dash gallantly forward; soon their hearty cheers announce success; the men coming to the rear with the wounded shout triumphantly to the old brigade: 'Boys we have taken the fort for you, and for God's sake see if you can hold it!' But the firing every moment increases in vigor; the news from the fort is doubted; soon the command comes, 'Forward, first brigade!' They advance with a hearty cheer, on the double-quick. Soon the new brigade is reached—they are only in the rifle pits; it is found impossible for the 1st brigade to pass them; the assault is likely to prove a failure; death to halt and await orders, disgrace to fall back, the only alternative to attempt the fort with 123 men in the 27th—a moment's delay would be fatal. Instantly the direction of the regiment is changed; the command, unmasked, charges again to the front, advances at the double-quick on the fort. The brigade commander fears the result,—shouts, 'Don't attempt the fort, Colonel, break to the right!' The colonel's strong, clear voice rises above the deafening uproar and answers back with gallant spirit, 'Fort or nothing!' Taking up the cry the whole regiment shout exultingly, 'Fort or nothing!' Pressing onward under a tremendous fire of grape are soon out of range under embankments, the ditch is cleared, the walls are gained, and on their ragged edge are in triumph planted the colors of the 27, capturing its eastern wing with three pieces of artillery, and taking 164 prisoners, and holding it during the day against repeated assaults of the enemy; during the night the regiment moved to the right of the captured fort, and there threw up breastworks connecting it with the federal picket line, and on the 3d at 3 A. M. advanced and entered Petersburg, the enemy having withdrawn during the previous night. After the evacuation of Petersburg by the rebels the regiment participated in the pursuit of the retreating columns of Lee's army, and was afterwards employed in picketing along the South Side railroad until the 18th, when it was ordered to Washington, where it took part in the review of the army of the Potomac on the 23d, and then encamped near Tannallytown, D. C."

The regiment remained at Tannallytown until mustered out of service July 26, 1865, when, under command of Colonel Waite, it took its route for Michigan, and arriving at Detroit on the 29th, was soon thereafter paid off and disbanded.

The 27th participated in encounters with the enemy at Jamestown, Ky., June 2, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 22 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Fort Saunders, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January 22, 1864; near Knoxville, Tenn., January 23, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Ny river, Va., May 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, 12, 1864; Ox Ford, Va., May 23, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 25, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va.,

June 2 and 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 21, 1864; Reams's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton Road, Va., October 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28, 1864; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; Fort Mahon, Va., April 2, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

This regiment had a membership of 2,029 officers and men, and lost 417; 6 officers, 122 men being killed in action, 2 officers and 84 men died of wounds, and of disease 4 officers and 199 men.

"Ruins of manly graces,
Strong buds crushed in spring.
Lift up your phantom faces
And see the flowers we bring."

NOTES.—Major Moody of the 27th, formerly a well known Lake Superior as well as sea captain, while in command of his company at Jackson, Miss., and while in line of battle behind some protection, being desirous of saving his men from the fire of the enemy, repeatedly cautioned them against exposing themselves, and failing to do so satisfactorily, losing all patience with them, rushed in front of the company calling aloud at the top of his voice, "Boys, bear a hand and keep down or by Jupiter if you don't I'll send every mother's son of you aft" (meaning the rear), inferring that he would do their part of the fighting himself.

On another occasion while advancing in line of battle in the Wilderness under a heavy fire, anxious to keep his alignment, in the excitement around him forgot his tactics and military phrases and went back to his native element, the sailor, and is heard all over the line giving his commands, "Luff, boys, luff, steady! luff, luff, there, steady! now give 'em every shot in the locker."

At the explosion of what is known as the "Mine," in front of Petersburg, on July 30th, 1864, the 9th corps were the troops principally engaged. The 3d division, commanded by General Willcox, having in it six Michigan regiments of infantry, 2d, 8th, 17th, 20th, 27th, and 1st sharpshooters, followed the leading division in the charge, and suffered severe loss. Of the part taken by his command in that affair the General makes the following report:

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., August 6th, 1864.

COLONEL,—I have the honor to report that on the 30th ult. Hartranft's brigade was promptly formed close in rear of the left of Ledlie's division, and ready to move forward at 3.30 A. M. Humphrey's brigade occupied part of the second line of our rifle-pits and the covered way leading to Hartranft's brigade, and was ready at the same hour.

The mine exploded at 4.45 A. M.

As soon as the explosion, and the first division advanced, Hartranft's advance passed through our front line of pits in column of battalions, at 5 A. M., and three regiments occupied the left of the exploded work on the left flank of the 1st division, their ranks considerably broken up by the irregularity of the ground. The 1st division, halting in the crater, soon closed up the way so that two regiments of Hartranft's brigade remained on the near slope of the rebel work, and two regiments halted in rear of our works, waiting for space to move up. The distance between the two lines was about 140 yards.

In obedience to instructions from General Burnside, I ordered General Hartranft forward, without waiting for the 1st division, with instructions to gain Cemetery Hill if possible. This was about 5.15 A. M.

Meantime the enemy had recovered from their surprise, and now concentrated so heavy a fire upon the point that our troops, in seeking temporary shelter, became still

more mixed with each other and with the 1st division, lost their ranks and much of their regimental organization in spite of the efforts of many of the officers, and every new regiment that marched into the breech only increased the huddle and confusion, and interfered the more with the officers in re-forming for another advance. I did not, therefore, push the remaining two regiments of this brigade into the crater, but reported to General Burnside that no more troops could assault at this breech to advantage, and recommended an attack on the right and left of it. I sent repeated and peremptory orders to General Hartranft to advance, but he reported it impossible. I ordered him to send at least one regiment to the left and within the enemy's lines, clean out the rebels on that flank as far as possible, and then advance. I am sure that both he, with his staff, and the regimental commanders did all in their power to obey these orders.

The 27th Michigan volunteers started towards the left, but its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Wright, was shot, and the enemy, while protected by their traverses, had so long a line of fire from their pits that the 27th was unable to make any headway, notwithstanding that General Hartranft succeeded in disinterring one of the rebel guns in the work, and firing it down this flank in aid of the movement.

About 7 or 8 o'clock the colored division moved into and on the right of the crater, and I sent orders to Hartranft to follow up and support them if they succeeded in advancing. At the same time I pushed forward Humphrey's brigade in a front attack against the rebel rifle-pits on the left of the crater. The 2d, 20th, and 1st Michigan regiments went in line, and with no great loss carried the pits the length of their line, capturing some 40 prisoners, but the 46th New York Volunteers broke, and in their disgraceful retreat threw two remaining regiments of the 2d brigade into temporary disorder, and separated them from the line of battle.

Meantime Hartranft got out another gun and was able to use it on his right flank when an assault was made upon that side and upon the negro troops who now occupied it without advancing toward Cemetery hill.

This assault on the crater was repulsed with much loss to the rebels, the troops of my division springing to the edge of the crater and firing until the enemy was driven back and sought the shelter of the rifle-pits.

The two guns spoken of were manned by men of this division and of the 14th New York heavy artillery, under the guidance of Sergeant W. Stanley, Co. "D" of that regiment, who behaved with great skill, coolness, and bravery, but unfortunately was killed during the day.

Another assault was afterwards attempted by the rebels on the rear of the works, and was again repulsed.

The enemy brought field artillery into position on several points along the Jerusalem plank road, Cemetery Hill, and a barn to the left of the hill. Their mortar batteries also got the range of the crater and the shell fell with destructive precision among troops so closely packed together. Nevertheless General Hartranft reported that he had some of his troops in better shape, and thought they could hold the position if ammunition could be supplied. I had already brought ammunition up to within two hundred yards of the crater, and immediately sent in ten thousand rounds by men of the 51st Pennsylvania, part of whom were shot in the attempt.

The enemy had now full sweep of the ground between the crater and our rifle pits, and at my request Colonel Guy Henry, commanding a brigade in the 18th corps, and General Ferero, with detachments of colored troops, began three covered ways towards the crater, from which also the men began to work from their side toward us.

Affairs were in this condition when I was summoned, with the other division commanders, to corps headquarters about 12:30 P. M. During my absence the work was evacuated under orders of the brigade commanders inside, sent to them from the major general commanding.

At the time of the evacuation the enemy made a third assault with a column of reinforcements from General Hill's corps. This assault was virtually a repulse by the fire of our artillery, particularly by Roemer's 34th New York and Mayo's 3d Maine batteries, and by the men remaining in the crater, whom the order to withdraw did not reach. The rebel column, marching down the hill over open ground, was so shattered by our fire that it broke to one side, and the other fell back, rallied, and finally swayed off to the left of the crater into their rifle pits, and advanced again under cover when most of our troops had left the work. In this last affair this division lost some of its bravest men, who stayed fighting it out to the last.

Eight regiments were engaged, two regiments held in reserve, and three, that failed through the cowardice of the 46th New York volunteers to reach the rebel breastworks, were employed partly as provost guard and partly in manning our breastworks on the right and left of the crater to keep down the fire of the enemy from their pits during the

evacuation of the rebel works. After dark this division promptly relieved that part of the 18th corps that had occupied its front during the action.

The losses of this division, amounting to 40 commissioned officers, 666 men, only 258 of whom were missing, have already been reported.

We captured about 100 rebel prisoners.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brig. General Vol's, Commanding.

The 2d and 20th Michigan and 1st Michigan Sharpshooters were in Humphrey's 2d brigade, 3d division, and the 8th, 17th, and 27th Michigan were in the 1st brigade (Hartranft's) of the same division.

In Burnside's campaign in East Tennessee the Michigan troops were largely represented, consisting of 2d 8th, 17th, 20th, 23d, and 27th regiments of infantry, together with 2d, 8th, and 9th Cavalry, and Battery L, 1st regiment light artillery.

Soon after the raising of the siege at Knoxville General Burnside issued an order which was read to each regiment of his army, and of which the following is an extract, the balance of the order including names of some officers of other States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

In order to designate more clearly the positions occupied by our troops during the recent siege, and in token of respect to the gallant officers who fell in the defense of Knoxville, the several forts and batteries are named as follows:

BATTERY NOBLE.—At Loop-holed house south of Kingston road, in memory of Adjutant William Noble, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the charge upon the enemy's rifle pits in front of Fort Sanders on the morning of November 24th.

FORT BYINGTON.—At College Hill, after Major Cornelius Byington, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded while leading the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits in front of Fort Sanders on the morning of November 24th.

BATTERY GALPIN.—East of Second creek, in memory of Lieutenant Galpin, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits in front of Fort Sanders on the morning of November 24th.

FORT COMSTOCK.—On Summit Hill, near the railroad depot, in memory of Lieutenant Colonel Comstock, 17th Michigan Volunteers, who fell in our lines during the siege.

BATTERY WILTSIE.—West of Gay street, in memory of Captain Wiltsie, 20th Michigan Volunteers, who was mortally wounded in our lines during the siege.

FORT HUNTINGTON SMITH.—On Temperance Hill, in memory of Lieutenant Colonel Huntington Smith, 20th Michigan Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Campbell's Station.

BATTERY ZOELLNER.—Between Fort Sanders and Second creek, in memory of Lieutenant Frank Zoellner, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded in the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of November 24th.

BATTERY BILLINGSLEY.—Between Gay street and First creek, in memory of Lieutenant J. Billingsley, 17th Michigan Infantry, who fell in the action in front of Fort Sanders November 20th.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
July 25th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 57.

Officers and Men of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps:

The time has come when we must all separate and go to our welcome homes. The ties of comradeship, the bloody brotherhood into which we have been baptized for our country's sake, will survive the change. The story of the old division, various regiments of which have left the bones of their dead to whiten battle-fields in seven different States, will form a part of your individual life hereafter.

To the officers and men of the division, my own thanks are due for their cheerful coöperation with me in the performance of mutual duties, and for the gallantry, self-denial, devotion, and good conduct they have always shown in the service of their country whenever acting under my command. Your achievements will brighten many a page of impartial history.

Let us cherish the associations of the past four years; let us keep alive the patriotic fires which have burned so brightly under cloud and sunshine. The Red Shield of the division shines with full lustre and reflects a glory upon all who have fought under it.

Your families and fellow citizens will welcome your return in peace and victory; you will carry about you in civil life a sense of your own worth, and self-respect will characterize those who have done so well and deserve so well by their country. Keep high the standard of your honor; preserve your honesty and integrity, and the worthy returned soldier will purify the atmosphere of home, State, and country, by his own simple and steadfast purity of character.

Wishing you every success and prosperity in life, your General bids you a sad but proud farewell.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major General U. S. Volunteers.

Official: ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, *A. A. G.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Ho! comrades! see the starry flag, broad waving at our head;
Ho! comrades! mark the tender light on the dear emblems spread!
Our fathers' blood has hallowed it; 'tis part of their renown;
And palsied be the catiff hand would pluck its glories down!"

The 28th was formed by the consolidation of what had been originally intended for the 28th, rendezvoused at Marshall under the superintendence of the Hon. S. S. Lacey, of that place, as commandant of camp, and the 29th, rendezvoused at Kalamazoo, with the Hon. W. B. Williams, of Allegan, as commandant of camp, who completed the organization of the regiment.

The companies were mustered into the U. S. Service at various dates during the months of September and October, 1864, its organization being completed by the muster on the 26th of October.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William W. Wheeler, St. Joseph. Lieutenant Colonel, George T. Shaffer, Calvin. Major, Norris J. Frink, Marshall. Surgeon, Alonzo Garwood, Cassopolis. Assistant Surgeon, Joseph P. Cessna, Kalamo. Second Assistant Surgeon, George W. Green, Three Rivers. Adjutant, Hiram R. Ellis, Saugatuck. Quartermaster, John B. Upton, Lawrence.

The regiment was made up of company—

A. Captain, Shubal F. White, Convis. First Lieutenant, George H. Granger, Tekonsha, Second Lieutenant, George H. Penniman, Marshall.

B. Captain, Benjamin Evans, Bellevue. First Lieutenant, Eli F. Evans, Vernon. Second Lieutenant, Mathew Holmes, Baltimore.

C. Captain, David B. Purinton, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, George W. Bowker, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Chauncy H. DeClute, Coldwater.

D. Captain, Newton Haight, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Peter B. Kilmer, Napoleon. Second Lieutenant, Walter J. Lee, Parma.

E. Captain, Samuel S. Thomas, Allegan. First Lieutenant, Harmon Ford, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, William Boles, Kalamazoo.

F. Captain, George L. Montgomery, Lansing. First Lieutenant, Edward P. Girard, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Sylvester R. Holden, Jackson.

G. Captain, Eri Beebe, Decatur. First Lieutenant, Edwin R. Farmer, Decatur. Second Lieutenant, Daniel Spicer, Lawton.

H. Captain, Samuel Chadwick, Three Rivers. First Lieutenant, Hosea Burch, Three Rivers. Second Lieutenant, William Rogers, Camden.

I. Captain, Albert A. Holcomb, Galesburg. First Lieutenant, Frank Plogart, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Harlow E. Macarey, Coldwater.

K. Captain, John E. McIver, Kalamo. First Lieutenant, Jeremiah B. Haney, Leighton. Second Lieutenant, William Duryee, Lee.

On the 26th of October the 28th, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Delos Phillips, then a captain in the 17th Infantry, who had been commissioned but not mustered, left its rendezvous at Kalamazoo with 886 officers and men on

its rolls, for Nashville, Tenn., arriving at Louisville, Ky., on the 29th, and on November 10th it was ordered to Camp Nelson for the purpose of guarding a wagon train from that point to Nashville, where it arrived on the 5th of December, and was reported by Colonel Phillips to General Thomas for duty, when it was assigned to the brigade in command of General Miller, who was then in command of the post at Nashville.

Colonel Phillips having declined to muster, Major George T. Shafer assumed command.

In the meantime Hood had commenced his advance northward, bringing the 28th into more active service.

Colonel Wheeler, who had been commissioned from the 23d Infantry, assumed command on the 9th of December, and the regiment participated in the engagement at Nashville from the 12th to the 16th of that month, where it fully established a reputation as a gallant fighting regiment, and at once reached the uniform high standard of Michigan troops.

After the battle of Nashville it was assigned to the 23d corps, and on January 11th, 1865, the regiment embarked on the steamer Lawrence for Eastport, Mississippi, but on arriving at Paducah, Kentucky, received orders to proceed to Louisville, and there await further orders. On arriving at that point on January 18th, it was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland, and by a change of orders while en route proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, arriving there on the 25th, when it was assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 23d corps, and left that point February 19th on ocean transports; arriving at Morehead City, N. C., on the 24th, it took rail for Newbern, reaching there on the 25th, and on the 2d of March moved with its division (Rugers) toward Kingston, and joined General Cox, constituting a part of the force concentrating in the vicinity of Wilmington, intending to coöperate with General Sherman's army on its approach to the coast.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"Meeting the enemy at Wise Forks, the 28th, commanded by Colonel Wheeler, took an active part in the battles of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, at that point. On the 8th the regiment was engaged in heavy skirmishing during the entire day and the night following. On the 9th the enemy pressed Cox's lines strongly, without making an assault, and at the same time attempted to turn his right, but failed on account of a prompt reinforcement, of which the 28th formed a part. On the morning of the 10th the enemy made a fierce and determined charge upon the left, breaking the lines, but were repulsed. The brigade to which the 28th belonged charged the rebels on the double quick, driving them back, and taking over 300 prisoners, among whom were several field officers. About 2 o'clock the same day they made a heavy and desperate onset on the left and center of General Cox, but most signally failed, the point having been strongly and promptly reinforced from the right, The 28th, with its brigade, being among the first to arrive, fought the enemy most gallantly for about two hours, when they were most decisively repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded and a large number of prisoners, and during the night they fell back across the Neuse, burning the bridge in their rear.

"In this spirited engagement the regiment lost Lieutenant Mathew Holmes and six men killed, and thirteen wounded."

The Annual Cyclopedia for 1865 says:

"* * * On the 8th General Cox had advanced to Wise's Forks, about one mile and a half below Southwest creek, behind which the force of the enemy, consisting of General Hoke's division and a small body of reserves had retired. Meanwhile General Cox sent two regiments under Colonel Upham, of the 15th Connecticut, to secure the crossing of the creek on the Dover road, but the enemy, having been reinforced by a portion of the old army of the Tennessee, recrossed the creek above the Dover road, and came down in the rear of Colonel Upham's position, and surprised and captured nearly his entire command—about 700 men. They then advanced and endeavored to penetrate between General Carter's and General Palmer's divisions, occupying the Dover road and

the railroad respectively, but were checked by General Ruger's division, which was just arriving on the field." * * * * * * * *

Continuing the march the regiment reached Kingston on the 14th, and Goldsboro' on the 21st, when the brigade was placed on duty guarding the line of the Atlanta and North Carolina railroad. On the 9th of April it marched again to Goldsboro', and on the 13th it arrived at Raleigh, and after the cessation of hostilities, was engaged on duty at Goldsboro', Raleigh, Charlotte, Lincolntown, Wilmington, and Newberg, until June 5, 1866, when it was mustered out of service.

Immediately following its muster out, the regiment, commanded by Colonel Shaffer, took up its route for Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

Lieutenant John E. Kenyon died February 2, 1866, of wounds received January 27th previous, while arresting murderers in Pitt county, N. C.

While in service it had met the enemy at Nashville, Tenn., December 12 to 16, 1864; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, 9, 10, 1865.

The entire membership of the 28th had been 1,245, while its loss was 128, being 1 officer and 4 men killed in action, and 1 officer and 122 men died of disease.

"Forget not our wounded companions, who stood
In the day of distress by our side;
While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood,
They stirred not, but conquered and died."

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"To fight
In a just cause and for our country's freedom
Is the best office of the best men."

In the orders authorizing the forming of the regiments raised during the year 1864, this regiment was designated as the 31st. The recruits which had been enlisted for the 30th having been absorbed in the 3d and 4th reorganized, and the 29th as originally known, consolidated with the 28th, the 31st was given the designation of the 29th. It was raised entirely in the Sixth Congressional District, and organized at Saginaw, by Hon. John F. Driggs.

The muster of the regiment was completed on the 3d of October, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Thomas Saylor, Saginaw. Lieutenant Colonel, E. Frank Eddy, Flint. Major, Alpheus M. Beebe, Lansing. Surgeon, Titus Duncan, East Saginaw. Assistant Surgeon, Samuel S. Garrigues, Bay City. Second Assistant Surgeon, Elmore Palmer, Ann Arbor. Adjutant, Henry P. Seymour, Linden. Quartermaster, William A. Bryce, Bay City. Chaplain, John Hawker, Portsmouth.

The companies comprising the regiment were:

A. Captain, Alson Greenfield, Vassar. First Lieutenant, Edward P. Allen, Vassar. Second Lieutenant, Jefferson J. Wilder, Vassar.

B. Captain, William L. Lewis, Bay City. First Lieutenant, Hiram Bunnell, Portsmouth. Second Lieutenant, Charles Monroe, Bay City.

C. Captain, Edwin Saunders, Saginaw City. First Lieutenant, Benjamin W. Merrick, Port Austin. Second Lieutenant, William H. Tuttle, Saginaw City.

D. Captain, Charles G. Meyer, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, John A. Berger, Frankenmuth. Second Lieutenant, Frederick Van Vliet, Bloomfield.

E. Captain, Andrew J. Patterson, Owosso. First Lieutenant, Sidney G. Main, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, William F. Close, Byron.

F. Captain, George T. Swimm, St. Charles. First Lieutenant, Horace Blackmer, Bridgeport. Second Lieutenant, John Branch, Forest.

G. Captain, Cornelius S. Eldridge, Flint. First Lieutenant, Truman W. Hawley, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Cummings, Flint.

H. Captain, La Rue Schram, Burton. First Lieutenant, George A. Hill, Richfield. Second Lieutenant, George Reed, Forest.

I. Captain, John H. Hackett, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, Guart V. S. Young, Perry. Second Lieutenant, James McCallum, Hancock.

K. Captain, Waldo W. Pain, Marquette. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Robert H. McQuaid, Belleville.

The 29th broke camp on the 6th of October, 1864, for Nashville, Tenn., in command of Colonel Saylor, who had been commissioned from the 3d cavalry, with a strength on its rolls of 856 officers and men, reaching Decatur, Ala., on the 26th. The rebel army under Hood attacked that place on the

same day, and the 29th aided in its defense until the 30th, when the enemy retired.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"When the rebel General Hood was on his northern campaign in 1864, for the purpose of overrunning Tennessee, getting possession of Nashville and Louisville, and threatening the cities on the Ohio river, the 29th Michigan (recruited and rendezvoused under the supervision of Hon. John F. Driggs, M. C.) under command of Colonel Thomas M. Saylor, was stationed at Nashville; and on the advance of Hood upon Decatur, Ala., it was sent forward to that point, arriving there on the 26th, just in time to march from the cars to its position in line to meet the advance of Hood's forces then attacking that place. Colonel Charles C. Doolittle, of the 18th Michigan, was in command of the post of Decatur, and for some days previous to the 26th had been watching the movements of Hood's army, as well as those of Forrest and Roddey, and had scouted the surrounding country as thoroughly as possible. On the morning of the 26th he sent out several detachments on the Somerville and Courtland roads, one of which met a pretty strong force about three miles out on the Somerville road, and was obliged to retire. Not expecting the advance of Hood's army for a day or two at least, Colonel Doolittle was of the opinion that it might be a scouting party of Roddey's command; but, at half past one o'clock P. M., of the same day, his videttes reported the enemy advancing on the place. He immediately made preparations for action, and rode to the advance post on the Somerville road, and on seeing the enemy's column forming into line with skirmishers out, he ordered the 2d Tennessee cavalry to hold the enemy in check, and then hurried back to headquarters, and made the necessary disposition of his force to meet the coming attack.

"Battery A, 1st Tennessee light artillery, supported by the reserve picket of the 18th Michigan that had been ordered up, soon got into position in a small redoubt commanding the Somerville road and vicinity, and at once opened fire on the enemy's line of battle. The 10th Indiana cavalry had also been ordered up and was engaged at various points looking after and checking the advance of the enemy. Finding that he could hold the rebels in check, Colonel Doolittle, about twenty minutes after the artillery opened fire, ordered the right wing of the 29th Michigan, which had just arrived by rail from Nashville and been placed behind the breastworks on the left flank, to move to the front and occupy the line of rifle-pits on the left of the redoubt. This they accomplished in the most gallant style under a hot fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry, which they withstood with firmness. Soon after the other wing of the regiment was ordered out, and one hundred of the men in command of the Major were sent to what was known as Fort No. 1. Battery 1, 1st Ohio light artillery, had been ordered forward and opened on the enemy, the fight continuing till dark, the rebels being unable to gain any advance, notwithstanding he made several attempts to charge the line. Colonel Doolittle then withdrew the advance force inside the main works, leaving one hundred men of the 29th Michigan to strengthen the picket line and hold the line of the rifle-pits. In the engagement of this day the pickets on the Union line, from the redoubt to the river on the right, remained in their position, and when night came, the picket line was intact. It was ascertained that the attack was made by Walthal's division, 5,000 strong, of Stewart's corps, Hood's army, and was fought by Colonel Doolittle with less than 500 men and a small amount of artillery. During the night of the 26th the Union forces were receiving reinforcements, and on the 27th nothing more important occurred than the driving back of the enemy's skirmishers on the front and right flank. On the 28th, about 3 A. M., the enemy drove in a portion of the pickets on the right and established themselves in gopher holes within four hundred yards of the works. An attempt was made early in the morning to dislodge them and re-establish the line, but the enemy were too well protected to be moved. Some time afterwards they were surprised by Captain W. C. Moore, 18th Michigan, with about fifty men from that regiment and a few clerks and orderlies from district headquarters, who made a most daring and dashing attack on them, driving them from their holes like scared rats, and taking 115 prisoners. During the day the battle became general; the Union troops, having been reinforced and numbering about 5,000, had made a most determined defense, and early on the morning of the 29th it was ascertained that the enemy's forces had all been withdrawn except a strong rear guard, and at about 4 P. M. he was driven out of his last line of rifle-pits.

"The noble and successful defense of Decatur by Colonel Doolittle, against such enormous odds, was one of the most gallant and remarkable of the war, and its importance, in view of its effect upon the great battle of Nashville, which soon followed, was second to no minor engagement during the rebellion.

"The exemplary conduct, vigorous and splendid fighting of Colonel Saylor's regiment and his officers, although less than a month in the field, could scarcely have been excelled by long tried veterans."

From the Adjutant General's report:

"On the 31st of October, 1864, this regiment was stationed at Decatur, Ala., garrisoning that place until November 24th, when it marched to Murfreesboro, Tenn. Arriving there on the 27th it composed a part of the force at that point during the siege of Nashville and Murfreesboro by the enemy under Hood, and was engaged with the enemy on the 7th of December at Overall Creek. On the 13th it was sent out as the escort of a railroad train to procure fuel, when it was attacked by a superior force of infantry and artillery near Winchester church, when a severe battle ensued in which the enemy was repulsed with loss, the regiment losing seventeen killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy having taken up the track, the regiment succeeded in relaying it under fire and saving the train, bringing it into Murfreesboro by hand after the engine had been disabled by a shell. On the 15th and 16th, while guarding a forage train at Alexandria near Murfreesboro, it became engaged with two brigades of the enemy's cavalry on the Shelbyville pike with slight loss, and was also engaged at Nolansville on the 17th. In the affair on the 15th Lieutenant Frederick Van Vliet was killed. On the 27th it was moved by rail to Anderson and was assigned to duty guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. Remaining there until July, 1865, it moved to Dechard and thence to Murfreesboro, arriving there on the 19th."

At Murfreesboro the regiment was employed on garrison duty until September 6th following, when it was mustered out of service, and on the 8th, commanded by Colonel Saylor, left for Michigan, arriving on the 12th at Detroit, where it was paid off and discharged.

The engagements of the regiment with the enemy were at Decatur, Ala., October 26, 27, 28, 1864; Overall Creek, Tenn., December 7, 1864; Winsted Church, Tenn., December 13, 1864; Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., December 15, 16, 1864; Nolansville, Tenn., December 17, 1864.

The 29th had borne on its rolls 1,470 officers and men, its losses being 71, of which 1 officer and 1 man were killed in action, 4 men died of wounds, and 1 officer and 64 men of disease.

"The last sad hour of freedom's dream,
And valor's task, moved slowly by,
While mute they watched, till morning's beam
Should rise and give them light to die."

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"Once more your flowing folds we greet,
Triumphant over all defeat;
Henceforth in every clime to be
Unfading Scarf of Liberty,
The Ensign of the Brave and Free."

Continued threatenings of raids by rebel refugees in Canada, together with an outspoken, unnatural sympathy existing among the people on the Canadian border in their behalf, produced at times much uneasiness as to the safety of cities along the American lines. The subject was referred to General Hooker, then in command of the military department, with headquarters at Detroit, which led to the following correspondence:

(Telegram.)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
November 3d, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Unless you can suggest some better mode of raising a regiment for service on the line from foot of Lake Huron to Malden, I recommend that authority be given the Governor of Michigan to raise a volunteer regiment for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

This additional force is absolutely necessary, and should be organized before Detroit river is frozen over.

The Adjutant General of the State informs me that the regiment can be raised at once, and that arms, appointments, and clothing are now on hand for it.

No lesser force can render the frontier of Michigan secure from the incursions of the disaffected in Canada.

Please answer as soon as convenient.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
November 4th, 1864.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Michigan:

GOVERNOR,—In consideration of the number of outlaws and sympathizers in Canada, and the exposed condition of the frontier, and the very limited number of troops to guard it, I deemed it prudent to call on the Secretary of War to give you authority to raise a regiment of volunteers for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, for service in the State, intending to post them along Detroit river at such points as their services were most needed.

In order that you may be fully advised in regard to the matter, I enclose herewith a copy of my telegram, and also of the reply from the Secretary of War. I deemed it very important to the interests of your State that the regiment should be raised and equipped ready for service before the river is frozen over, and have no doubt you will coincide with me in this opinion, and will do all in your power to hasten the formation of the regiment.

It is expected that the regiment will be raised and mustered into service in conformity with the laws now in force on the subject. I need not tell you that I am deeply anxious to have it officered by experienced and capable officers, as I hope to be able to make it a

regiment which will reflect credit on your gallant State and be of great service to it in time of need. Its honor and material interest will, in a great measure, be entrusted to their care.

In view of the election, I have thought proper to order 200 drafted men here from Jackson, and shall send the little steamer in the government employ, with a small detachment of men, up the river to-morrow as far as Port Huron, the men to go ashore and remain there until the polls are closed. These dispositions, I trust, will prevent any irregularity at the polls at the points at which it is apprehended.

I regret that I have no time to visit you in Jackson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding.

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, 11.05 A. M., *November 4th, 1864.*

Major General Hooker:

The adjutant general has been directed to issue authority to the governor of Michigan to raise a regiment of twelve months volunteers, as recommended in your telegram of yesterday.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official: WM. H. LAWRENCE, *Major and A. D. C.*

(Telegram.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 4th, 1864.

Governor of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan:

You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry for twelve months' service, unless sooner discharged.

The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform with existing regulations.

So soon as the regiment or any part of it is organized, it will be reported to Major General Hooker, or the department commander, for duty under him until further orders.

Bounties will be paid under circular number twenty-seven from this office.

J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Copy by mail respectfully furnished.
THOMAS M. VINCENT, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Under this authority the 30th Regiment was raised, being mustered into the United States service January 9th, 1865, having on its rolls 1,001 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Grover S. Wormer, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, John D. Sumner, Charlestown. Major, Samuel E. Graves, Adrian. Surgeon, John Willett, Flint. Assistant Surgeon, Theron T. Hubbard, Saginaw. Second Assistant Surgeon, Owen Ellison, Jr., Jackson. Adjutant, Jerome W. Turner, Corunna. Quartermaster, William W. Wade, Jonesville. Chaplain, Lyman H. Dean, Morenci.

The companies of the regiment were:

A. Captain, Willlam S. Atwood, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry G. Wormer, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Elbert H. Pennell, Superior.

B. Captain, William Belles, Chesterfield. First Lieutenant, Charles C. Lamb, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, Barlow Davis, Pittsfield.

C. Captain, John M. Farland, Detroit. First Lieutenant, George W. Finley, Oshtemo. Second Lieutenant, William J. Clarke, Northville.

D. Captain, David D. Marshall, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, Simeon M. Babcock, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Willis C. Humphrey, Saline.

E. Captain, John Pigney, Eagle River. First Lieutenant, William H. Smith, Farmington. Second Lieutenant, William A. Atchinson, Farmington.

F. Captain, James T. Morgan, Muskegon. First Lieutenant, George Fowler, Fowlerville. Second Lieutenant, Albert D. Benjamin, Fowlerville.

G. Captain, George A. Douglass, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, William C. Campbell, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, John A. Forbes, Hillsdale.

H. Captain, Henry T. Kimmel, Niles. First Lieutenant, Ansel J. Kane, Richland. Second Lieutenant, John N. Ferris, Kalamazoo.
I. Captain, William E. Christian, Flint. First Lieutenant, George H. Brooks, Orangeville. Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Mason, Flint.
K. Captain, Fayette Smith, Bridgeport. First Lieutenant, Lasel C. Brewer, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, John H. Barnes, Portland.

This regiment was well officered by men who had all seen more or less service at the front, and also included a proportion of enlisted men who had likewise been in service.

Its recruitment was under the direction of Colonel G. S. Wormer, with rendezvous at Jackson, which was afterwards changed to Detroit, where the organization was completed January 9th, 1865. The companies were stationed at different points along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and in other parts of the State, as follows: A and B at Fort Gratiot, D at St. Clair, E at Wyandotte, K at Jackson, H at Fenton, G in Detroit, and C, F, and I at Detroit barracks. The regimental headquarters were for some time at Jackson, then at Detroit, and on January 24th were removed to Fort Gratiot. The regiment continued on duty at those points until June 30th following, when it was mustered out of service.

The 30th had 1,001 officers and men on its rolls, and lost 1 officer and 17 men of disease.

"Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illumed by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of all, who have risen
On liberty's ruins to fame."

REGIMENT COLORED INFANTRY.

(102D U. S.)

"O God of battles! let Thy might
Protect our armies in the fight—
Till they shall win the victory,
And set the hapless bondman free."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24th, 1863.

GOVERNOR,—H. Barns, Esq., of Detroit, has applied to this department for authority to raise a regiment of colored troops in your State. The department is very anxious that such regiments should be raised, and authorizes you to raise them by volunteering under the regulations of the department, a copy of which is submitted to you by the chief of the bureau, and it would be gratifying if you should give such authority to Mr. Barns. It seems to me that there has been some misunderstanding upon this subject, and I am informed that you were under the impression that the department would not authorize it. Until suitable arrangements could be made for the organization of a bureau, it was not deemed advisable to raise such troops, but the organization of colored troops is now a distinct bureau in the department, and as fully recognized as any other branch of the military service, and every encouragement is given by the department to the raising of such troops.

Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan, Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25th, 1863.

His Excellency, Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, Jackson, Mich.:

SIR,—I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that you are hereby authorized to raise one regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, to be mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war.

To these troops no bounties will be paid. They will receive ten dollars per month and one ration per day, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

The organization of the regiment must conform in all respects with the requirements of General Orders No. 110, War Department, 1863, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The prescribed number of commissioned officers will be appointed in accordance with the provisions of General Orders Nos. 143 and 144, War Department, current series, copies of which please find enclosed. The officers thus appointed will be mustered into service on the presentation to the mustering officer of their appointments, signed by the Secretary of War. The appointments will be made to keep pace with the muster into service of the several companies. Thus, on information being received from you that the first company has been mustered into service, the necessary appointments for that company will be made. When four companies have been mustered in the lieutenant colonel of the regiment will be appointed, and so on in accordance with the "Revised Mustering Regulations."

To facilitate the appointment of the officers, it is respectfully suggested that it would be well to forward to the Adjutant General of the army, as early as practicable, the names of such persons as you wish to have examined for appointment, and permission will be immediately given them to appear before the examining board now in session in Cincinnati, or the board in session in Washington, if more convenient for the parties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, Aug. 12, 1863.

Henry Barnes, Esq., Detroit:

SIR,—The Governor of this State has been requested by the Secretary of War, in a letter under date of the 24th ultimo, to give you authority to raise a regiment of colored troops in this State.

I am instructed by the Governor to inform you that you are fully authorized and empowered to raise and organize such a regiment, under the instructions from the War Department which are herewith enclosed, and under such restrictions as the Governor may deem proper to enjoin on you.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

Under this authority Michigan raised the colored regiment originally known as the 1st Michigan Colored Infantry, but afterwards its desiguation was changed by order of the War Department to the 102d Regiment United States Colored Troops.

The recruitment of the regiment was commenced August 12, 1863, under the direction of Colonel Barns, in pursuance of the orders of that date, and on completion was mustered into the service of the United States February 17th following, 895 strong, the officers receiving their commissions from the War Department.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry Barns, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, William T. Bennett, Charleston, S. C. Major, Newcom Clark, Clarkston, Surgeon, Wesley Vincent, Oberlin, Ohio. Assistant Surgeon, Edward P. Jennings, ———. Adjutant, James A. McKnight. Ann Arbor. Quartermaster, Patrick McLaughlin, Detroit. Chaplain, William Waring, Oberlin, Ohio.

The companies were as follows:

A. Captain, Chester J. Murray, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Orson W. Bennett, Charlestown, S. C. Second Lieutenant, George A. Southworth, Bath.

B. Captain, David C. Benjamin, Columbus, Ohio. First Lieutenant, Henry D. Benham, ———. Second Lieutenant, Peter E. Mead, Ypsilanti.

C. Captain, Jonathan B. Tuttle, Alpena. First Lieutenant, Edward Cahill, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Burrell, Leighton.

D. Captain, Arad E. Lindsay, ———. First Lieutenant, Abner Van Dyke, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Wm. E. Sleight, Bath.

E. Captain, Edward J. McKendrie, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Amos Andrews, New York City, N. Y. Second Lieutenant, Oscar A. Davis, Savannah, Ga.

F. Captain, James F. Bradley, Chicago, Ill. First Lieutenant, Samuel B. Curtiss, Howell. Second Lieutenant, Caleb Griffith, Lowell.

G. Captain, ——— ———, ——— ———. First Lieutenant, Edward S. Jewett, Niles. Second Lieutenant, James H. Gilbert, ———.

H. Captain, Thomas M. Barker. Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Emery D. Bryant, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Volney Powers, Hillsdale.

I. Captain, Wilber Nelson, Arcada. First Lieutenant, Gilman T. Holmes, Gaines. Second Lieutenant, Edward Dubendorf, Coldwater.

K. Captain, Calvin S. Montague, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, George W. Stoneburner, Grand Rapids.

"Our hearts are aflame as our good swords we bare—
For Freedom! for Freedom! echoes the air,
The bugle rings clearly, our banners float high;
On, comrades, all forward! we'll triumph or die!"

The regiment left its rendezvous at Detroit, on the 28th of March, 1864, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, and joined the 9th army corps at Annapolis, Md., and remained at that place until the 15th of April, when it was detached from that corps and embarked on transports for Hilton Head, S. C., arriving there on the 19th of that month.

Colonel Barns having resigned, Captain Henry L. Chipman, U. S. Army, was commissioned as colonel, assuming command on the 15th of April.

Detachments of the regiment were employed on picket duty on St. Helena and Jenkins Islands, and at Seabrook and Spanish Wells, on Hilton Head Island for a month. It was then ordered to garrison the fortifications at Port Royal. It also assisted in erecting here a second line of fortifications. On the 15th of June the regiment moved to Beaufort, on Port Royal Island. It was here employed in camp and fatigue duty, as provost guard, and a portion of the time as garrison, until the 1st of August. Embarking at this date, the regiment proceeded to Jacksonville, Florida, where it arrived on the 3d. On the following day it marched to Baldwin, a railroad junction, 21 miles from Jacksonville, where it was engaged on picket duty and in destroying railroad track. On the 11th of the month it was suddenly attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, which it easily repulsed and scattered, and by its splendid conduct on that occasion fully convinced its officers of the reliable and gallant fighting qualities of their men.

Leaving Baldwin on the 15th, the regiment participated in an expedition through the eastern part of Florida, making a circuit of nearly one hundred miles in five days, and reached the St. Johns river at Magnolia, thirty-five miles above Jacksonville. It remained at Magnolia ten days, and during this time built a fort and performed other fatigue duty. Re-embarking for Beaufort, S. C., the regiment reached there on the morning of the 31st. On the 1st of September it was again sent to the front on picket duty, in which it was engaged, at different points on Coosa, Lady's and Port Royal Islands. The rebels made an attempt, early in October, to land and surprise, under cover of night, the detachment of the regiment on duty at Lady's Island, but were discovered, and after a brisk skirmish, driven off.

The headquarters of this regiment on November 1st, 1864, were at Beaufort, S. C., and the several companies thereof were doing picket duty on the outposts of Port Royal, Lady's, and Coosa Islands during that month and December. On the 30th of November a detachment of the regiment, consisting of twelve officers and three hundred men left Beaufort and joined General Foster's coöperating column at Boyd's Landing, and was engaged with the enemy at Honey Hill, S. C., on November 30th following, at Tillifinny December 7th, and at Devaux Neck on the 9th by a detachment of the regiment consisting of twelve officers and three hundred men, that had been sent from Beaufort to join the forces of General Foster. This detachment was commanded by Captain Montague, Colonel Chipman being in command of a brigade. At the points named the officers and men referred to, most gallantly engaged a superior force of the enemy, sustaining an aggregate loss in these affairs of sixty-five in killed and wounded; Captain A. E. Lindsay being among the killed and Lieutenant H. H. Alvord among the severely wounded.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"While reflecting upon some reports which have just reached me from the front, where we have a detail of 300 men from our regiment, under command of Colonel Chipman, I reverted back to the time of the organization of the 102d. During that time it was almost a by-word, and those connected with it subjects of derision. But now its praises are on

every one's lips, and here, at least, it is an honor to belong to what was once known as the 1st Michigan Colored Regiment.

"You have already heard, no doubt, that another expedition has been set on foot in this department, the object of which is to interrupt the Savannah and Charleston railroad, and, if possible, destroy it altogether. The expedition numbered, all told, about 6,000 men, mostly colored troops. It landed at first on what is called Boyd's Bluff, a neck of land nearly opposite to Port Royal Ferry. Our forces advanced along this neck of land for several miles in the direction of Gorhamsville, which is a station on the above mentioned road. There had been skirmishing for most of the way, but here they met the enemy in force and here a sanguinary battle was fought, which was the first real fight in which our regiment was ever engaged. On one side of our little detail of 300 men the 54th Massachusetts (colored) was drawn up, on the other a white regiment, the 127th New York. Here our forces sustained a charge from the enemy, and charged in turn. In this affair the 102d covered themselves with glory. It is acknowledged without stint on all hands that our regiment maintained the steadiest line of battle and fought with the greatest determination of any troops on the ground. Many who were wounded quite severely refused to go to the rear, but kept on fighting, while the blood was flowing from their wounds. But the enemy's position was found too strong to be taken, and our forces were withdrawn. The enemy's fire having been very severe upon our artillery, and so many horses having been killed, they were obliged to abandon two pieces of artillery on the field, and while all were falling back, and after the retreat had been sounded, two companies of the 102d hauled off the two pieces of artillery by hand. For several days fighting and skirmishing were kept up quite briskly near the same place, during which time the 102d not only maintained their credit, but were constantly gathering new laurels. The white regiment which fought next to ours held our men in the highest estimation, and expressed their preference to fight beside our regiment rather than any other regiment in the department.

"The attempt to reach the railroad by this route was finally abandoned, and the troops were taken to a point near Pocatallago Bridge, and landed on a strip of land called Bull's Neck. Here again they had several skirmishes and one severe fight, where the 102d fought as well as any troops ever fought, no other Michigan regiment excepted. There were men in my company who were shot through and through the fleshy part of the arm who have not gone to the hospital, but after having their wounds dressed have come to their company quarters, remained there, and seemed scarcely to notice their wounds. If such a thing had occurred in the regiment I formerly belonged to, such a wound would have been good for a three-months' stay in some hospital at Philadelphia or Baltimore. There are others who are wounded in the neck and side, but still have the full use of their limbs, who would go back to the field at once if they were permitted to do so. The same is true of men of every company of the regiment. Now such bravery I never saw before. I have known men to fight as well and bravely as men ever fought, but never before have I known men to fight on after being severely wounded, and anxious to return to the field as soon as their wounds were dressed. After having been three and a half years in the field and participated in sixteen different engagements, I never before saw men exhibit such unyielding bravery in battle.

"Colonel Chipman has also gained great credit on account of the exploits of his little band, and in consequence thereof has, as I understand, been recommended for a Brigadiership."

On January 19th, 1865, the several companies doing duty at the outposts referred to returned to Beaufort, and on the 21st the regiment left that point for Devaux Neck, where the detachment which had been with General Foster's column rejoined it on the 24th, and on the 28th the regiment started for Pocotalligo, reaching there the same day, where it remained until February 7th, when it crossed the Salkehatchie river and marched five miles along the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad in the direction of Charleston, where it established a strong picket, and throwing up breastworks encamped for the night, and on the 8th Companies B, E, and I, in command of Major Clark, made a reconnoissance to the right and front and near to Cuckwold Creek, where the enemy's cavalry picket was met and attacked, which after a short skirmish withdrew behind the rebel works. The regiment having destroyed the railroad and built breastworks near Cuckwold Creek remained there until the 14th, when it marched to the Ashepoo river and built a bridge

across that stream, and on the 20th proceeding towards Charleston, reached the Ashley river on the 23d, which it crossed on the 27th and marched to the defenses on Charleston Neck, where it remained until March 9th, and was then ordered to take transports for Savannah, Ga., the right wing arriving at that point on the 11th and the left wing on the 16th. The regiment remained at Savannah engaged on picket and fatigue duty until the 28th, when on receipt of orders, it embarked on transports for Georgetown, S. C., arriving there April 1st. On the 7th, the right wing, in command of Colonel Chipman, was ordered on board transports for Charleston, and reaching there on the 9th encamped on Charleston Neck.

From the 11th to the 18th the right wing, in command of Colonel Chipman, was engaged on a most hazardous and daring expedition from Charleston, S. C., to join General Potter on the Santee river, striking it at Nelson's Ferry, distant about seventy miles. The march was made through the country held by the enemy, the command subjected to great danger of attack from superior force, and of being cut off from all reinforcements and overwhelmed, enduring much hardship and fatigue, and meeting a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which, after a brisk and vigorous fight, were driven off. Encountering the rebels again on the 18th, while on the march in the direction of Camden, a skirmish ensued. On the 19th the command succeeded in rejoining the left wing.

The left wing had marched from Georgetown on the 5th, commanded by Major Clark, with an expedition under command of General Potter. After much hard marching and considerable skirmishing with the enemy on the 8th, 15th, and 17th, and on the 18th near Manchester, met the enemy in force at Boykins, when, with the 54th Massachusetts colored infantry, it flanked the rebels, attacking them with much spirit and gallantry, driving them in great disorder in the direction of Statesburg. Next day the two wings again united, and under command of Colonel Chipman came up with the enemy near Singleton's plantation, when a successful flank movement was made by the regiment, which resulted, after a most gallant brush, in forcing him to abandon a strong position and in routing him most thoroughly.

The regiment being encamped on the 20th and 21st, having Companies A, B, and C (under command of Major Clark) on the picket line, on the morning of the 21st, Company A was attacked by two hundred of the enemy, whom it handsomely repulsed. At 12 M., on the 21st, the enemy sent in a flag of truce, with dispatches from General Beauregard stating that Generals Sherman and Johnston had ceased hostilities, when the column marched back to Georgetown, arriving there on the 25th.

On the 29th the regiment received orders to proceed to Charleston, and next day embarked on transports, arriving at that point the same day, and went into camp on Charleston Neck, where it remained until May 7th, and then broke camp and marched for Summerville, and reaching there on the 8th, encamped until the 18th, then proceeded by rail to Branchville, and thence on the 25th to Orangeburg, where it was engaged on provost guard and fatigue duty until July 28th, when it marched for Winnsboro, arriving there on the 3d of August, and during the remainder of that month was engaged on the same duties as at Orangeburg. Some time in the month following the regiment returned to Charleston, where it was mustered out of service September 30th, and proceeded to Michigan, arriving on October 17th at Detroit, where it was paid off and disbanded.

It was in engagements during its term of service at Baldwin, Fla., August 8, 1864; Honey Hill, S. C., November 30, 1864; Tullifinny, S. C., December 7, 1864; Devaux Neck, S. C., December 9, 1864; Cuckwold's Creek Bridge, February 8, 1865; Sumterville, S. C., April 8, 1865; Spring Hill, S. C., April 15, 1865; Swift Creek, S. C., April 17, 1865; Boykin's, S. C., April 18, 1865; Singleton's Plantation, S. C., April 19, 1865.

This regiment had borne on the rolls 1,446 officers and men and lost 140, of which 2 officers and 4 men were killed in action, 5 men died of wounds, and 1 officer and 128 men died of disease.

"We rose and rushed unto her aid,
White faces sank into the grave,
Black faces, too, and all were brave.
Their red blood thrilled Columbia's heart;
It could not tell the two apart."

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

"Stand by the Flag! all doubt and treason scorning;
Believe, with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it will float until the eternal morning
Pales in its glories, all the lights of time!"

The organization of the Michigan Engineers was especially authorized by the War Department, and to be composed principally of engineers and mechanics.

The authority to raise it, with the sanction of the Governor of the State, was given to General William P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, a practical civil engineer, who was appointed colonel, and vested with full power to designate his officers, to be commissioned by the Governor.

The recruitment of the regiment commenced in August, 1861, which progressed rapidly, and by the end of October following was reported ready for muster, which was accomplished on the 11th of December by Captain H. R. Mizner, U. S. army, the muster to take effect from the 29th of October.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William P. Innes, Grand Rapids. Lieutenant Colonel, Kinsman A. Hunton, Marshall. Major, Enos Hopkins, Jackson. Surgeon, William H. De Camp, Grand Rapids. Assistant Surgeon, Willoughby O'Donoughue, Albion. Adjutant, Clement F. Miller, Kalamazoo. Quartermaster, Robert S. Innes, Grand Rapids. Chaplain, David B. Tracy, Petersburg.

A. Captain, John B. Yates, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Huxford, Albion. Second Lieutenant, Horace C. Gilson, Albion.

B. Captain, Baker Borden, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, John W. Williamson, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, John W. McCrath, Grand Rapids.

C. Captain, Wright L. Coffinberry, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, James D. Robinson, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Edwin Baxter, Grand Rapids.

D. Captain, Perrin V. Fox, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Joseph C. Herkner, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, William T. Hess, Grand Rapids.

E. Captain, Silas Canfield, Ionia. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Albert B. Culver, Ionia.

F. Captain, James W. Sligh, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Albert H. Kimball, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

G. Captain, Garrett Hannings, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Elias H. Broadwell, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Franklin Fisk, Kalamazoo.

H. Captain, Marcus Grant, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Edson S. Frary, Petersburg. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

I. Captain, Heman Palmerlee, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Theodore H. Prall, Pontiac.

K. Captain, Emery O. Crittenden, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Lorenzo D. Mason, Boston. Second Lieutenant, Arthur Connelly, Grand Rapids.

L. Captain, ——— ———, ———. First Lieutenant, Elias H. Broadwell, Kalamazoo (by transfer). Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

M. Captain, Edson P. Clifford, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Daniel M. Moore, Rome. Second Lieutenant, Douglas Nelson, Isabella City. Second Lieutenant, Caleb A. Ensign, Jonesville.

Soon after the muster, and at a review of the regiment by Governor Blair and staff, at the camp near Marshall, the regiment was presented by Colonel Innes with a silk flag in a very eloquent speech by the Hon. F. W. Sherman of that city, which was ably responded to in a very fitting manner, by Lieutenant Colonel K. A. Hunton, in the absence of the Colonel.

The regiment in command of Colonel Innes left Marshall, the place of rendezvous, with an aggregate strength of 1,032 on December 17th following, under orders to report to General Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., and on reporting, the regiment was assigned to duty in four detachments.

One in command of the Colonel to report to General McCook, commanding division at Munfordsville, Ky., consisting of non-commissioned staff and companies B, E, and I.

One of three companies in command of Lieutenant Colonel Hunton, to report to General Thomas, commanding 1st division army of the Ohio, at Lebanon, Ky., comprising companies D, F, and G.

A third under Major Hopkins, to report to General Nelson, commanding third division, at New Haven, Ky., with companies C and H.

While the other in command of Captain Jno. B. Yates was directed to report to General Mitchell, commanding fourth division at Bacon Creek, Ky., with companies A and K.

During the month of January, 1862, these detachments were engaged on various duties. That under General Mitchell comprised the first Union troops to enter Bowling Green immediately following its evacuation by the confederates, while that with General Thomas was in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., January 19th.

On February 14th, the headquarters with companies B, E, and I, left Munfordsville, marching in the direction of West Point, but on the following day the order was countermanded and the line of march taken up for Bowling Green, and on February 28th marched for Nashville, where the whole regiment was concentrated, and was engaged during March in building railroad bridges at Franklin, Columbia, Murfreesboro, and at other points, while in the meantime the headquarters were at Nashville.

On April 3d, Colonel Innes, with his field and staff and companies B, C, E, I, and H, left Nashville, and at Columbia companies D, F, and G, joined the regiment when it commenced the march, with Buell's army of the Ohio, for the field of Shiloh, Mississippi, reaching there on the 15th. On this march they built several road bridges, and the rapidity with which the work was accomplished enabled General Buell to reach the field of Shiloh in time to rescue the army of General Grant from destruction, and out of a disastrous defeat bringing a complete victory.

On taking leave of the Army of the Ohio, General Buell made personal mention of Colonel Innes, Lieutenant Colonel Hunton, and Major Hopkins, complimenting them highly, and giving to the regiment great credit. They were the only field officers of whom he made personal mention, and the regiment was the only one which he mentioned specially. In the meantime companies A and K, in command of Major Yates, had marched from Nashville, with General Mitchell's division, by way of Murfreesboro to Huntsville, Alabama, and were

employed during May in running trains on the Memphis and Charleston and Nashville and Decatur railroads.

The other eight companies were occupied during the month in moving, with the army, from Shiloh, to the front at Corinth, being employed in the meantime in building corduroy roads and placing siege guns in position.

On the 1st of June these companies started from Corinth, marching toward Decatur, Alabama, on the line of the Mississippi and Charleston railroad, making repairs as they advanced, building bridges and trestles at various points, and during the month had made a total length of about 3,000 feet, varying from 56 to 12 feet in height; that on Bear creek being erected in 16 feet of water.

In addition, several bridges were repaired and the railroad put in running order as far east as Decatur, and with the exception of a bridge over the Tennessee, as far as Stevenson.

The regiment had lost by death during the month, one of wounds and four of disease.

In July the whole regiment was at Huntsville, the companies engaged in making bridges, repairing track, and running trains on the Tennessee and Alabama, and Memphis and Charleston railroads, building over 1,800 feet of bridges on the former, ranging from 750 to 100 feet in length, and from 30 to 50 feet in height, cleared out the tunnel of the T. and A. railroad, building 700 feet of trestle 65 feet high, and laid three miles of railroad track. In this month its loss was nine died of disease.

In August, the regiment was moved from Huntsville, with the exception of Company E, Captain Lucius F. Mills, which remained at work on the fortifications, the other companies being detached to different points. On the 20th the colonel, with Companies A, B, D, G, and H, marched for Nashville, arriving there on the 22d, and commenced building bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and continued until the middle of September. Companies C, F, I, and K, which had been left at Stevenson in command of the Lieutenant Colonel, took up their line of march and joined the regiment near Gallatin, and then on the march to Bowling Green. On the 16th the march was again commenced by the whole regiment, on the Buell and Bragg campaign, in the following order: Companies B, E, I, and K in command of the Colonel and attached to General Crittenden's corps, via Danville; D, F, and G, with General Sill's command, via Frankfort, under the Lieutenant Colonel; and A, C, and H in command of the Major, with General Rosseau's corps, arriving on the 25th at Louisville.

On the 1st of October the regiment left Louisville in the order and under the commanders referred to. The detachment composed of A, C, and H, in command of Major Hopkins, took part in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, supporting Loomis's battery, with a loss of seventeen wounded.

The regiment being again brought together at Perryville about October 12th was not divided during the month, marching for Nashville, arriving there on the 12th, going into camp at Edgefield. On the 22d of November it proceeded to Mill Creek, near Nashville, and there built nine bridges, remaining in camp at that point the remainder of the month, losing during that time two by wounds and seventeen by disease.

The regiment remained at Mill Creek until December 31st, when it was ordered to Lavergne, where on January 1st, 1863, it became most signally distinguished, and its gallant conduct on that occasion gives it a most noted page in the history of the war.

While the battle of Stone river was progressing, Colonel Innes, on December 31st, one of the days of that fight, received orders from General Rosecrans to take a position with his regiment in rear of the main army at Lavergne, on the road between Nashville and Murfreesboro to protect the baggage trains.

Having but a small force and expecting to be attacked at any moment, Colonel Innis deemed it prudent to at once take such precautions for his defense as the limited time and his condition would admit of, and with this in view, had, early on the morning of January 1st, his wagon train in position in form of a half-circle, and had hastily constructed some breastworks of logs and brush, with other loose materials gathered up around his camp, and quietly awaited the coming events of that memorable New Year's morning, which have given to him and his regiment such an enviable page in the history of the war.

While thus anxiously waiting, a large advancing rebel force made its appearance, and the hastily improvised *corral* was soon attacked by the troops of Major General Wheeler, comprising from three to four thousand cavalry with a section of light artillery, their object, as was afterwards ascertained, being to plunder and burn the trains passing on the pike laden with supplies for Rosecrans's army.

The regiment did not number over 315 officers and men, but it fought this greatly superior force until dark, with a loss of only one killed and six wounded, defeating every attempt at capture, until the darkness compelled their withdrawal with heavy loss, estimated at something over a hundred in killed and wounded. During the engagement, which lasted for five hours, the enemy made seven separate and distinct charges, sometimes forcing their horses on the very breastworks, but which were as often gallantly repelled. While these charges were being made by the cavalry their artillery was kept constantly at play, with considerable effect, killing some forty or more horses and mules and damaging wagons.

General Wheeler three times sent a flag of truce to Colonel Innes demanding a surrender, each time claiming an increase of his force and threatening the consequences of a refusal, to which the Colonel invariably replied, in a most defiant manner, "I can't see it, so long as my ammunition holds out."

By this gallant fight the entire rear of the army and nearly all its baggage train were saved.

In General Rosecrans's official report of Stone River is the following:

"The 1st Regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, at Lavergne, under command of Colonel Innes, fighting behind a slight protection of wagons and brush, gallantly repulsed a charge from more than ten times their number of Wheeler's cavalry."

A correspondent at the time says:

"The scene was at times thrilling beyond description. The rebel horde, exasperated at the successful resistance of the little force, dashed their horses against the circular brush fence, which was only breast high, with infuriated shouts and curses. But the Michigan troops were cool and determined; they loaded fast and aimed well, and, as the troopers rushed on upon all sides, they were met with staggering volleys almost at the muzzle of the muskets. Horses and riders recoiled again and again until they despaired, and soon swept away through the dense forests, leaving over fifty of their dead upon the field, which were buried by our forces. The ground all around that small circle of brush was strewn with dead horses of the rebel troopers, and with their clothing, guns, etc. Truly this was one of the most gallant affairs of the campaign."

Mr. Greeley, in his excellent work, "The American Conflict," notices Colonel Innes's extraordinary defense at Lavergne, and says:

"On the whole, the enemy's operations in the rear of our army during this memorable conflict (battle of Stone River) reflect no credit on the intelligence and energy with which they were resisted. 'The silver lining to this cloud' is a most gallant defense made on the 1st January by Colonel Innes's 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, only 391 strong, who had taken post on high ground near Lavergne, and formed such a barricade of cedar, etc., as they hurriedly might. Here they were attacked, at 2 P. M., by Wharton's cavalry, whom they successfully resisted and beat off. Wharton's official report is their best eulogium. He was in command of six or eight regiments. Wharton says: 'A regiment of infantry, under Colonel Dennis (Innes) also was stationed in a cedar brake and fortifications near this point. I caused the battery under Lieutenant Pike, who acted with great gallantry, to open on it. The fire, at a range of not more than 400 yards, was kept up for more than an hour, and must have resulted in great damage to the enemy. I caused the enemy to be charged on three sides at the same time by Colonels Cox and Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, and the charge was repeated four times; but the enemy was so strongly posted that it was found impossible to dislodge them.'"

From the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland," a work published since the war:

"While the battle was raging before Murfreesboro, a most brilliant and decisive affair occurred at Lavergne—which the reader will remember, is a small village lying midway between Murfreesboro and Nashville, on the direct pike. The 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics had been left at that place to protect communication, and had taken position on an elevated piece of ground in the rear of the village, surrounding themselves with a barricade of brush much in the nature of a common brush fence. The command numbered three hundred and ninety-one officers and men. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the rebel General Wheeler, who had been busying himself in destroying trains upon the road, suddenly appeared before Colonel Innes's improvised fort with a force of about three thousand men, and two pieces of artillery, demanding an immediate surrender. This was refused, and a charge made upon the garrison; but the rebels were spiritedly repulsed and driven into the neighboring thickets. Seven times the enemy attempted to carry the flimsy work, and seven times they were driven back with heavy loss."

Under an act of Congress passed in 1862, regiments and independent companies which had been "mustered into the service of the United States as volunteer engineers, pioneers, or sappers and miners," were "recognized and accepted as volunteer engineers, on the same footing in all respects, in regard to their organization, pay, and emoluments as the corps of engineers of the regular army of the United States." The standard of organization thus established allowed the 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics twelve companies of 150 enlisted men each.

From January 1st to June 29, 1863, the regiment was stationed at Lavergne, Murfreesboro, Smyrna, and at a point near Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad. During this time it built nine bridges, a number of magazines, buildings for commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance stores, and repaired and relaid a large amount of railroad track. June 29th the regiment received orders to move south from Murfreesboro to open and repair the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. During July and August it was engaged in repairing the railroad from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport. In July the regiment built five bridges, one of which, over Elk river, was 460 feet in length, and one at Duck River Crossing 350 feet in length. During September and October detached companies were employed in building a bridge at Chattanooga, making pontoons for a bridge at Bridgeport, constructing commissary buildings at Stevenson, building and repairing bridges, etc., on lines of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and Northwestern railroads. October 31st the headquarters of the regiment were at Elk River Bridge, Tenn. During the year, in addition to the work mentioned, the regiment got out a large amount of timber for buildings, and a great

number of railroad ties, and performed a very large amount of repairing to railroad tracks and stations.

While Bragg's army was investing Chattanooga it became necessary to open a more direct route to the base of supplies of the Union army at Bridgeport, and to secure the full control of the Tennessee river, then infested by rebel troops between those points and cutting off supplies from the almost starving Union army.

With this in view General Hooker crossed at Bridgeport on the 26th of October, 1863, with all the force he could muster, mainly made up from the 11th and 12th corps, and advancing direct to Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley, menacing Bragg with a flank attack and reaching Wauhatchie on the 28th. Meantime 4,000 men had been detailed to General Smith, of whom 1,800, under General Hazen, were embarked on 52 pontoon boats at Chattanooga, and at the proper time floated quietly down the river during the night of the 26th, passed the rebel pickets on the outlook along the left bank, and landing on the north side at Brown's Ferry, got possession of the hills overlooking it.

General Hazen says in his report:

"At 12 o'clock at night (26th) the command was awakened and marched to the landing and quietly embarked under the superintendence of Colonel T. R. Stanly, of the 18th Ohio Volunteers.

"At precisely three o'clock A. M. the flotilla, consisting of fifty-two boats, moved noiselessly out. I desired to reach the point of landing at a little before daylight, and soon learned that the current would enable me to do so without using the oars. After moving three miles, we came under the guns of the enemy's pickets; but keeping well under the opposite shore, were not discovered by them until the first boat was within ten feet of the landing, when the picket fired a volley, harmlessly, over the heads of the men. The disembarkation was effected rapidly, and in perfect order, each party performing correctly the part assigned it with so little loss of time that the entire crest was occupied, my skirmish line out, and the axes working before the reinforcements of the enemy, a little over the hill, came forward to drive us back.

"At this time they came boldly up along nearly our entire front, but particularly strong along the road, gaining the hill to the right of it, and would have caused harm to the party on the road had not Colonel Langdon, 1st Ohio Volunteers, commanding the remaining portion of the brigade, arrived at this moment, and after a gallant but short engagement driven the enemy well over into the valley, gaining the right-hand hill. They made a stubborn fight all along the hill, but were easily driven away with loss."

General Smith in the meantime with the remainder of his force, with material for the bridges, had crossed Moccasin Point, on the Union side to the ferry, without attracting the notice of the enemy, and before dawn they had ferried across, when the difficult heights rising sharply from the Tennessee and from Lookout mountain were firmly secured, and by 10 A. M., on the 28th a capital pontoon bridge had been completed at the ferry.

In connection with this affair a correspondent writes from Chattanooga at the time

"During the hottest and thickest of the fight, when the shells were falling thick and fast all around him, Captain Fox, Company D, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in command of three companies of that regiment, with forty of his men and ninety-eight of the 21st Michigan, volunteered to place the pontoon bridge in proper position across the river at the contested point, which they accomplished in just three hours, without the loss of a man; only eleven hours having been consumed in the construction of fifty-two pontoon boats and their formation into a serviceable bridge."

Following are very interesting and highly complimentary orders of General Thomas on the subject:

ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, November 1st, 1863.*

The general commanding tenders his thanks to Brigadier General W. F. Smith and the

officers and men of the expedition under his command, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier Generals Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties under Colonel T. R. Stanley, 18th Ohio, and the "pioneer bridge" party under Captain Fox, Michigan Engineers, for the skill and gallantry displayed in securing a permanent lodgment on the south side of the river at Brown's Ferry, and in putting in position the pontoon bridge on the night of the 26th inst. The successful execution of this duty was attended with the most important results in opening a safe and easy communication with Bridgeport and shortening our line of supplies.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

C. GODDARD, *A. A. G.*

CAPTAIN FOX,
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 265.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7th, 1863.

The recent movements, resulting in the establishment of a new and short line of communication with Bridgeport, and the possession of the Tennessee river, were of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice.

The skill and cool gallantry of the officers and men composing the expedition under Brigadier General Wm. F. Smith, chief engineer, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier Generals Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties under Colonel Stanley, 18th Ohio Volunteers, and the pontoniers under Captain Fox, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in effecting a permanent lodgment on the south side of the river, at Brown's Ferry, deserve the highest praise.

The column under Major General Hooker, which took possession of the line from Bridgeport to the foot of Lookout mountain, deserve great credit for their brilliant success in driving the enemy from every position which they attacked. The bayonet charge made by the troops of General Howard, up a steep and difficult hill, over 200 feet high, completely routing the enemy and driving him from his barricades on its top, and the repulse, by General Geary's command, of greatly superior numbers, who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of arms in this war.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS.

OFFICIAL:
C. GODDARD, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

During the year its loss was: Died in action or of wounds, 6; of disease, 58, including Captain James W. Sligh, injured by a railroad accident while the train was being attacked by the rebels, and who died at Tullahoma, Tenn., November 1st, 1863.

The regiment during the months of January and February, 1864, was employed in building trestle work and bridges on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, and in the construction of storehouses and other buildings at Chattanooga and Bridgeport for the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and other departments of the army. During a portion of the time the battalion at Chattanooga was employed in refitting saw-mills. In March and April a battalion was stationed at Chattanooga, where it was engaged in running saw-mills, and in getting out railroad ties, building hospital accommodations, and in work on the defenses at that point. Detachments from the other companies were engaged in erecting block-houses on the Tennessee and Alabama, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston railroads. During the month of May the battalion at Chattanooga remained at that place. Two companies were employed at Bridgeport in erecting artillery blockhouses. One battalion was stationed on the Memphis and Charleston railroad building block-houses from Decatur to Stevenson, and two companies, in command of Major Fox, were at Stevenson completing the defenses of the post. The two companies at Stevenson remained at that point at work on the defenses up to September 30th. In June, July, August, and September the

regiment, with the exception of one company at Chattanooga, one company at Bridgeport a portion of the time, and the two companies at Stevenson, was engaged on the line of the Atlantic and Western railroad, building block-houses, getting out ties, repairing, etc. On September 25th orders were received to commence the march to Atlanta, arriving there on the 28th, where its headquarters were established.

On the 31st of October, 1864, the original term of the regiment expired, and such officers as desired to leave the service were mustered out, including Colonel Innes, also the enlisted men whose term of enlistment had expired. The reënlisted veterans, 148, together with the recruits who had joined the regiment, enabled it to maintain its full strength and organization entire.

From the 1st to the 15th of November, the regiment, then in command of Colonel John Yates, with the exception of companies L and M, was stationed at Atlanta, Ga., and was employed in constructing defenses, destroying rebel works, depots, rolling mills, foundries, gas works, and other rebel property, tearing up and rendering useless the various railroad tracks in the vicinity. On the 16th November, attached to the 14th army corps, it marched from Atlanta as a part of the engineer force of General Sherman's army, to Sandersville, Ga., thence moved with the 20th army corps to Horse Creek, where it received orders to join the 17th corps, with which it marched to Savannah, reaching there December 10th. During the march the regiment was required to keep pace with the movements of the army, traveling over twenty miles a day, and during the time was employed in tearing up railroad track, twisting rails, destroying bridges, repairing and making roads through marshes, and building and repairing bridges. On the 10th and 11th December, the regiment built a dam across the Ogechee canal, under fire of the rebel batteries, losing one man on the 10th, killed by a cannon ball from the enemy's outer line of defenses. From that time until after the evacuation of Savannah by the enemy, the regiment was constantly at work taking up railroad track and destroying the rails of the several railroads leading out of the city, and in constructing long stretches of corduroy road for passing and re-passing wagon trains. On the 23d December it moved into the city, and on the 28th commenced work on the fortifications laid out by direction of General Sherman. These works, constructed by and under the supervision of the regiment, were over two miles in length, and included several strong batteries and lunettes.

January 3d, 1865, the regiment was again in motion, marching to Pooler's Station, to convert the railroad into a wagon road, and again returning to Savannah. On the 26th it embarked on transports for Beaufort, S. C., and on the 31st started with the army on its march to Goldsboro, N. C. The regiment moved with the 15th corps to Banbury, S. C., and thence with the 20th corps to Columbia, thence with the 17th corps to Fayetteville, and thence to Goldsboro with the 20th corps, where it arrived on the 23d March, having been in line of battle on the 19th at Bentonville, but without loss. It is estimated that during this campaign, besides making and repairing a great distance of corduroy road, the regiment destroyed and twisted the rails of thirty miles of railroad track, and built eight or ten important bridges and crossings. At Edisto the bridge was constructed under fire from the enemy's sharp-shooters. At Hughes, Little and Big Lynch Creeks, the bridges and crossings were built by working in the night. At the latter place the water was waist deep, where a foot crossing was made in one night nearly a mile in length, and the next day the same distance was corduroyed for the army trains to pass over.

At Columbia the regiment was employed in destroying factories and stores; at Cheraw, ordnance and stores; at Fayetteville, the arsenal shops and stores.

Companies L and M, which had been detached from the regiment early in the summer of 1864, and placed upon the defenses at Stevenson, Ala., having completed these defenses, which consisted of a system of eight block-houses, were retained in the army of the Cumberland, to be employed on the defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, and on the 28th Nov. were moved to Elk River Bridge, and stationed in detachments along the line of the railroad to Fort Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, engaged when not interrupted by Hood's army in building block-houses. During most of the month of December, these detachments, except the one at Elk River Bridge, were doing duty in Fort Rosecrans, while Nashville and Murfreesboro were invested by the forces under Hood and Forrest, and were engaged in completing and repairing the works at the fort. On the 15th December, a detachment of company L, with several companies of an Illinois regiment which had been sent out to assist in bringing in a railroad train of provisions sent from Stevenson Ala., were captured, after six hours' hard fighting. Companies L and M left Murfreesboro March 1st, 1865, to join the regiment, and proceeded by rail *via* Louisville, Indianapolis, Crestline, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, to New York, where they took steamer to Beaufort, N. C., and thence by rail to Newbern, joining the reg ment at Goldsboro, on the 25th of March.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"Before leaving Atlanta last month (November, 1864) ten companies of this regiment were attached to General Sherman's headquarters. Companies L and M were in Tennessee, and consequently did not accompany us on our late march through central Georgia. For three or four days before leaving Atlanta our regiment was engaged in tearing up the railroads leading into the city, burning the ties and twisting the iron rails, thus effectually destroying many miles of side-track, etc. On the 14th and 15th of November we destroyed the depot buildings, besides many others that might be of use to the enemy in our absence.

"During the night of the 15th the sky was bright with fires from burning buildings throughout the city.

"November 16th. Struck tents early. Piled all surplus property to be burned. Marched through the city, passing the smoking ruins of large brick buildings on the main streets of the city, including the 'Trout House.' Left the smoking ruins of Atlanta about 9 A. M. Took the road to Decatur, thence to Latimers, in DeKalb county. Halted two or three miles beyond and bivouacked for the night. The last two miles were made after sundown, and was pretty hard on the men. Decatur and Latimer's were burned after our army passed through.

"November 17th. Companies K, D, C, G, E, and I, with three days' cooked rations, left the main column and struck the Atlanta & Augusta railroad at Lithonia; tore up the track, burned the ties, and twisted the rails for several miles, and then followed large bodies of infantry from the 14th corps until they reached Covington, twisting the T rails, using for this purpose wrought iron hooks, made by the Michigan Engineers.

"November 18th. After reaching a point beyond Covington, the six companies left the railroad about dusk and marched three or four miles, until we reached the direct road to Eatonton, not far from the Olcofaubachee river. The day's march was very hard on the men, some of whom fainted by the way.

"November 19th. Marched early. Orders were read to each company against entering houses and pilfering. Moved with the 14th corps, General J. C. Davis commanding. His wagon train bothered us some in marching. Reached a point near Shady Dale, Jasper county, and went into camp after dark.

"November 20th. Marched to near Eatonton factory. Went into camp for the first time since leaving Atlanta before dark. Major Yates called upon company commanders to enforce the orders against entering houses, pilfering, and shooting without orders.

"November 21st. Rainy and wet; road very muddy. Companies G, A, H, D, and C were with the wagons to help them over the bad road. Fifty wagons in our regimental train. Made only four or five miles. Night cold and windy. Companies A and G camped in the woods; men suffered from the cold; wood mostly green. The other companies encamped

on the other side of a small river, but on high ground, where they suffered from the cold winds.

"November 22d. Train moved across the river by fording below a dam. Marched ten or twelve miles. Encamped in a pine grove some twelve miles from Milledgeville.

"November 23d. Marched early. Reached the vicinity of Milledgeville about 2 P. M. Halted an hour, and then marched through the city with music and colors. Crossed the Oconee river and encamped in a corn-field. Company C sent over the river to destroy a section of the branch railroad. During the night the sky was bright with fires.

"November 24th, Marched northeast. Encamped on Town creek, Baldwin county.

"November 25th. Marched to near Hebron, Washington county. Toward evening Companies K, D, G, and F, under Captain Crittenden. moved down into a swamp and laid some 'corduroy' to help the trains through. Returned to camp after dark, using pine knots for torches.

"November 26th. Crossed through a low, wet swamp; road very bad. Reached Sandersville at 2 P. M. Left the wagons, using pack mules for transportation of officers' messes and tools for destroying railroads. Marched to Tennille Station on the Georgia Central railroad. Companies reported to different brigades of the 20th army corps to twist the rails and assist in destroying the track. After breaking up a few miles, we camped for the night, but were out in line of battle after midnight. No attack.

"November 27th. Followed the different brigades until we met the other companies; then marched around by the road, three or four hours after sundown, through a swamp and by wagons until we reached Davisboro at 11 P. M. Many men fell out by the way, but came up afterwards. Cooked supper and laid down about midnight.

"November 28th. Reveille at 4 A. M. Marched at 6 o'clock. The companies destroyed a mile or two of railroad and trestle near Davisboro, and rested most of the afternoon.

"November 29th. At daybreak we destroyed the bridge over Swamp creek, and then followed in a line after General Geary's division of the 20th corps. Halted for dinner near Spear's Station. Track burning for miles. Marched to near a place called Bethel, in Jefferson county. Went into camp about dark.

"November 30th. Captain Crittenden, with the right wing, moved down to the Ogeechee river to build a bridge, but was afterwards recalled. Marched up the river with General Geary's division; crossed the river after repairing an old bridge; encamped with the other troops in the vicinity of Louisville.

"December 1st. Marched early. Formed column by divisions. Waited for troops to pass and then followed rapidly. Reached the four corners between Baker's and Bark Camp creek. Camped in the bushes by the road.

"December 2d. Marched as usual. Reached Buckhead creek at 1 P. M. Repaired two or three bridges partly destroyed by rebels. General Slocum present in person waiting to cross his troops and train. Crossed over and camped near Buckhead church about dark.

"December 3d. Moved down the river toward Millen and Augusta. Then we marched to near Horse creek, on the road to Sylvania; the last few miles were made after dark. Men very tired; halted in the road near water; supper at 11; sleep about midnight.

"December 4th. Reveille at 4. Marched at 6 A. M. Repaired several bad places in the road, one in particular near Little Horse creek. Cut down the small pine trees, and with fence rails made a passable road for the trains. Part of the men on duty at this place all night. Regiment in camp on higher ground near by.

"December 5th. Reveille at 3.30. Marched at 5. Overtook the 1st division, 20th army corps, near Sylvania, where we were joined by our wagon train. After halting for dinner, and drawing rations, moved forward to Hunter's Mills just in time to prevent the dams and bridges from being destroyed. After putting out the fire and repairing bridges, the regiment and wagon train moved south to join the right wing of the army. Road overflowed by water from the dam. Men had difficulty in getting through; waded part of the way; marched by moonlight. Encamped in a beautiful grove about 8.30 P. M., near Armena, Schriven county. Men have been living mostly on the country thus far. Generally a good supply of sweet potatoes, fresh meat, etc. Forage plenty for the animals.

"December 6th. Moved across the Little Ogeechee to near Oliver Station. Most of the regiment at work destroying the railroad.

"December 7th. Marched about 7 A. M., with the other troops. Rained quite hard; road muddy and obstructed by fallen trees. Our regiment in advance soon cleared the way. Hard marching; horses mired in marshy places. Reached a small creek near Guyton about dark. Built a bridge over the creek during the night.

"December 8th. Captains E. O. Crittenden and J. J. Rhodes were appointed acting majors. Marched at 7 A. M. Repaired the road in several places. Reached a point near Springfield about 2 P. M. Rested here until morning. Cannon firing in the distance.

"December 9th. Marched at 6:30 A. M. Halted near General Sherman's headquar-

ters. General pacing up and down before his camp-fire deep in thought, tracing lines of investment upon the ground. Fifteenth corps is sent to the right. Seventeenth moving forward. Regiment distributed through a long swamp to repair the road. After all the trains had passed we moved forward to Pooler Station and encamped.

"December 10th. Marched at 7 A. M. At Telfair we turned off on the railroad. Formed column by companies closed in mass. Waited orders. Soon discovered an engine up the track carrying a mounted cannon, which opened upon us. After a few shots we moved across the track into the woods. One man, Robert Brown, of Company H, was mortally wounded by a cannon ball. Soon after the regiment was ordered on to a canal, where a dam was built to prevent the rebels overflowing the ground between us.

"December 11th. Major Hannings, with Companies C, E, I, and B, moved over to the Charleston & Savannah railroad.

"After finishing the dam across the canal the balance of the regiment moved out from under fire and went into camp near General Sherman's headquarters. Since that time, until we reached Savannah, the regiment was employed in building 'corduroy' roads and destroying the railroads for several miles in the rear of our lines. On December 23d Major Yates and Captain Rhodes moved into the city with the right wing, followed by Major Hannings with the left wing on December 24, companies in the following order: A, E, D, I, B, G, H, K, F, C, Company A in front. We have very comfortable quarters in the suburbs of the city, and the men are enjoying a good rest. The ever-active Major Yates has been everywhere present and an efficient commander.

"Savannah is a very fine city for its size. There are many splendid buildings and residences. Vessels arrive and depart every day, although the river is not fully opened yet. The army has plenty of rations; the troops are being revieved by the Generals and all doing well."

On the 10th of April, 1865, General Sherman's army broke camp at Goldsboro, the regiment moving with the 20th corps, and soon after reached Raleigh, where it remained until the negotiations were completed for the surrender of Johnson's army, and on the 30th moved with the 17th corps on the march to Washington, crossing the Roanoke river at Monroe, and passing through the cities of Petersburg, Richmond, and Alexandria, Va.

General Sherman in his report says:

"The 12th, 13th, and 14th corps were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the United States arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry U. S. arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined by the first regiment Michigan Engineers, under the immediate supervision of Colonel O. M. Poe, chief engineer. Much valuable property of great use to the enemy was here destroyed or cast into the river."

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"After two months' successful campaign through South and part of North Carolina, we have reached our communications once more. Here is a brief abstract of our diary since leaving Savannah, Ga.

"January 23d, 1865. Marched from Savannah at 3 P. M. up the Georgia Central railroad, bivouacked three miles out.

"January 24th. After throwing over some railroad track, building a small bridge and clearing road-bed for wagons, passed on, camped about two miles beyond Pooler, evening received orders to return to Savannah, to go from there to Beaufort by water.

"January 25th. Returned to Savannah, occupied our old camp until evening, when we commenced loading our transportation, etc., on vessels.

"January 26th. Companies A, B, F, G, H, and I embarked on the Crescent City; left moorings at 7.15 A. M.; arrived opposite Beaufort, S. C., about 4.30 P. M.; men landed and marched four or five miles, where they camped near wood and water. Major Crittenden was left at Savannah to bring up the balance of the regiment.

"January 27th. Unloaded the animals, wagons, tools, supplies, etc., from two vessels.

"January 28th. Companies C, E, and K arrived from Savannah.

"January 29th. Major Crittenden arrived with balance of regiment and animals, except a few which came on next boat.

"January 30th. Day occupied in putting wagons together and preparing for a long march.

"January 31st. Marched to Pocatalligo, crossing the river between Port Royal and main land on a pontoon bridge; camped near General Sherman's headquarters.

"February 1st. Marched at 6.30 A. M. with the 15th army corps, General Logan commanding; made about 12 miles on McPhersonville road and camped for the night.

"February 2d. Marched at 6.30 A. M., following 1st brigade of General Hazen's division; several fine houses along the road were set fire to and burned. After marching 17 miles, camped near four corners, skirmishing half a mile in front of us.

"February 3d. In camp all day; knapsack inspection at 3 P. M.; all surplus clothing, etc., burned; enemy in front skirmishing sharply. General Oliver's brigade drove the rebels two or three miles.

"February 4th. Took right hand road, marched about 12 or 15 miles in a northerly direction. Camped near Beaufort bridge an hour before sundown; road bad in places; soil sandy, mixed with clay; country more rolling; hills small, with gradual ascent; foraging on the country; corn plenty; fresh pork, chickens, some hams and cattle. Timber: oak, ash, sycamore, and pine; a peculiar kind of moss hangs from the limbs. Fences and houses more numerous.

"February 5th. Passed through a long swamp and crossed Beaufort bridge. This defile was commanded by works which the rebels evacuated from fear of a flank movement by the 17th corps. Country looks much better; road good, but sandy; some hickory and cypress trees. Moved three or four miles and remained in camp the balance of the day.

"February 6th. Followed General John E. Smith's division. In the afternoon this division skirmished with the enemy, charged and drove him through a small swamp and creek. Column moved forward about 3 P. M. Camped about dusk on low ground. Rainy and wet.

"February 7th. Followed 1st division with one ambulance and tool wagon; road muddy, but passable. Twisted four or five miles of track on the South Carolina railroad, after two brigades had piled the iron on ties and fired them; men pretty tired.

"February 8th. Worked on railroad as before until noon. After dinner moved into camp at Lowry's.

"February 9th. Regiment marched to Blackville, 15 miles eastward, on the railroad; reported to General Slocum, commanding left wing. Encamped at 5 P. M.; weather very cold; light flakes of snow fell.

"February 10th. Companies A, I, D, and E, under Major Crittenden, worked westward on the railroad four miles; Companies G, H, B, F, and C, Lieutenant Colonel Hannings commanding, moved to Wooliston and twisted the the iron after five brigades of the 20th corps, Company K with wagons.

"February 11th. Orders were received temporarily dividing the regiment, right wing to go with 20th corps, left wing with 14th corps. Right wing moved to Duncan's Ferry, left wing to 'Gegnard's,' both on the South Edisto river, where they built crossings.

"February 12th. Four companies of left wing returned to Wooliston to report to General Davis for work on the railroad. Right wing moved to the north branch of Edisto river. The enemy threw shot and shell while we were at work on the bridge. Colonel Yates had a narrow escape, a piece of shot tearing a hole in the waist of his coat while examining the crossing. Worked during the night on the bridge.

"February 13th. Crossed the North Edisto, marched five or six miles; went into camp on the brow of a hill; soil sandy, but more of a red clay.

"February 14th. Marched eight or ten miles, turning off to the left on Lexington road; camped near a small pond about 11 A. M. Rested balance of the day. Our bill of fare to-day was turkey, chicken, short cake, butter, honey, apple-sauce, coffee, etc., mostly foraged in South Carolina.

"February 15th. Marched about ten miles. Enemy disputed our passage on Congaree creek, but soon gave way before the advance of the skirmishers. Camped near cross roads, three miles from Lexington Court House. Country more rolling; some walnut and oak, besides the pine; soil still sandy, but more clay in the valleys near streams. Road rather soft, weather very misty, trees dripping.

"February 16th. Took the Columbia road. Ground more rolling, large hills and valleys, beautiful scenery. Camped about three miles from Columbia.

"February 17th. Marched to within a mile of Zion's Ferry, on the Saluda river. While waiting for troops to cross pontoon bridge, received orders which led us to march three miles through the woods to Saluda Factory, where we crossed and encamped on the peninsula.

"February 18th. Crossed Broad river on pontoon bridge; marched about two miles to a good camp in the suburbs of Columbia, north. Most of the business part of the city was burned last night.

"During the day I had occasion to call at General Sherman's headquarters, which were in a well furnished residence in the city. While there, Major General Sherman stepped out on the porch. As he advanced, the General looked at me a second or two, then to

the floor, as if in thought, then turned back to hear what a lady, who had come to see him, had to say. He is a tall, thin, spare looking man, dressed in Major General's uniform, actions quick or nervous. His countenance at the time seemed to denote an acute anxiety, while the spare features contracted by deep inward thought gave the man a marked appearance, long to be remembered. His staff are plain and unassuming in manners, as well as friendly and polite to all.

"Left wing arrived in afternoon, and encamped with the right wing of the regimont.

"February 19th. Marched northward on Charlotte railroad. Twisted nine miles of heavy strap rail. Camped six miles out. Companies K, G, F, and C, under Major Rhodes, at work destroying all machinery, shops, warehouses, factories, etc., in Columbia, under the direction of the chief engineer.

"February 20th. Marched at 10 A. M. up the railroad eight or nine miles, where we encamped on good ground, with wood and water near.

"February 21st. Twisted eight or nine miles of railroad track; camped near Simpson's Station.

"February 22d. Twisted the iron to Waynesboro, beyond which the 20th and 14th corps were working. Here we left the railroad and struck off eastward.

"February 23d. Crossed the Wateree river; camped at Liberty Hill.

"February 25th. Crossed the Little Lynch creek, where the men waded in water up to their waists.

"February 26th. Crossed the Big Lynch, where we worked all night building a bridge.

"February 27th. Crossed the Big Lynch creek.

"March 3d. Reached Cheraw with but little resistance.

"March 5th. Crossed the Great Pedee river.

"March 8th. Crossed the boundary line between North and South Carolina.

"March 11th. Arrived at Fayetteville, N. C., where we remained three days, destroying the buildings, machinery, ordnance, etc., belonging to the arsenal.

"March 14th. Crossed the Cape Fear river.

"March 15th. Companies C, I, F, and D went with wagon trains on the road to right, the balance of the regiment moved with two divisions of the 20th and 14th corps on the road to Ralcigh.

"March 16th. Met the enemy in force after going four miles; sharp engagement; drove the rebels from the first line of works. We were repairing the road which was very bad in places. Camped on the battle field fought over to-day. The rebel dead are lying around unburied.

"March 17th. Marched at daylight. Built a crossing over Black river on a long dam and through a mill. Marched over and across the country five or six miles. Camped near General Sherman's headquarters.

"March 18th. Built a crossing over Mingo creek. Worked on road with the leading brigade. Reached camp about 11 P. M. Supper after midnight. Lay down about 1 o'clock.

"March 19th. Moved forward, repairing the road. About noon halted for rest and dinner, after which moved forward about two miles to where the 14th corps were engaged with the enemy. The action had been going on an hour or two, and was quite heavy. Soon after our arrival the enemy pressed the center of our line. Colonel Yates had been assigned a position on the left. While moving to the position assigned small crowds of pack animals, coming out of the woods, and from the front, seemed to indicate to an observer the likelihood of our repulse. The Colonel, with the companies of his command then with him, advanced towards the woods in line of battle to bear a part with the infantry in holding the ground. While doing this the movements of infantry in front and on the right with the accompanying noise of battle seemed to show that the enemy would soon be upon them. The Colonel following the movements of infantry on his right, took a better position. Then facing the enemy he ordered the men, who had been provided with shovels from our tool wagons, to throw up hastily a temporary earthwork in their front. They worked lively. At the same time it was reported that the enemy were massing on our left. Colonel Yates exhorted his men to stand firm, by saying, 'We will whip the rebels.' The men stood firm and kept in line. After the enemy had been checked and the troops deployed in front, we moved to our position on the left, where a very strong line of works were soon thrown up. The action from this time (5.30 P. M.) until dark was very heavy indeed. The rebels, massed in front, made several charges to take our battery, holding on desperately for half an hour, during which time the guns poured in grape, canister, shot, and shell. The noise occasioned by the incessant rattle of musketry, mingled with the loud, sharp cracking of artillery and the dense smoke, made it for a time one of the sharpest battles of the war.

"March 21st. By a strategic movement on the right, and a hard-fought battle by the 15th and 17th corps, the enemy was defeated and fell back, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

"March 22d. Arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., after a march of nearly 500 miles through an enemy's country, crossing swamps, rivers, etc., drawing most of our subsistence from a poor and wasted country, and defeating the enemy on his own ground. We will have a few days' rest, and be prepared to take part in the grand final overthrow of the great rebellion."

On the 24th April, 1865, the regiment passed in the review of the armies at Washington, and went into camp near Georgetown, D. C. Early in June it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to report to Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and was then ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived July 1st. There the regiment was employed upon the defenses until September 22d, when it was mustered out of service and in command of Colonel Yates was ordered to this State, arriving at the rendezvous at Jackson September 25th, and on the 1st of October was paid off and disbanded.

Engaged at Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; siege of Corinth, May 10 to 31, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., January 1, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1863; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to September 2, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 11 to 21, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

During its term of service it had borne on its rolls 3,200 officers and men, and its losses were one officer killed by railroad accident, six men died in action or of wounds, seven of wounds, and 342 of disease.

"Blest dead, be now softly sleeping—
Our tenderest tears shall bedew
Each grave—and we're proud 'mid our weeping
That trial's hour proved you so true."

The services of this regiment were specially valuable to the government, and were highly appreciated by the commanding generals under whom they served, acquiring a national as well as State reputation which has given it a most creditable page in the history of the war.

While the Engineers performed an immense amount of mechanical labor, and which reflected much credit upon themselves and the State, yet there was also much accomplished in that kind of labor by civil employès from Michigan at various points during the war, especially at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river, in connection with the Army of the Cumberland.

When Rosecrans's army reached Bridgeport it was ascertained that no steamers were to be found on that river, and water transportation being absolutely necessary to carry forward the immense amount of supplies required for the army, consequently the only recourse left was in building them. In order to accomplish this, the services of Colonel Arthur Edwards, of Trenton, Michigan, were secured. He had been originally commissioned as quartermaster of 5th Michigan Cavalry, but was soon afterwards appointed in the U. S. Quartermaster's department. In a very short time he had some 350 or 400 carpenters and ship carpenters from Michigan at work.

The Colonel had formerly been a captain of steamers on the lakes, as well as having a large ownership in lake steamers, bringing to the service of the government when so much required, an extensive experience which proved of great value in the accomplishment of the duty to which he had been assigned.

The first boat built under his supervision was a small stern-wheeler named the "Chattanooga," called by the rebels the "Cracker Boat," from the fact of her carrying such quantities of "hard tack." Her first trips were made

from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, below Chattanooga, and afterwards extending them to that point, and sometimes to Loudon, near Knoxville. She once successfully ran the blockade of the rebels on the Tennessee from Chattanooga to that place, carrying supplies to the Union troops at Knoxville, under instructions from General Grant, who directed that the usual guard of soldiers and pieces of artillery be left off the boat in order to deceive the rebels along the river as to her true character and purpose.

She was commanded by Captain John Edwards, also of Trenton, Michigan, who had formerly sailed on the lakes.

Colonel Edwards was placed by General Rosecrans in charge of the entire water transportation of the army on the Tennessee, making all contracts with teamers and having the entire direction of their business with the government.

In addition to the "Chattanooga," he afterwards superintended the contruction of thirteen steamers in nine months, several of which were gun-boats.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

"Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rush'd the steeds to battle driven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven,
Far flash'd the red artillery."

The regiment of Michigan Light Artillery was composed of twelve six-gun batteries. It was commanded by Colonel C. O. Loomis; but from the character of that arm of the service the batteries were never brought together as a regiment.

During its term of service it had carried on its rolls 3,333 officers and men, while 265 had reënlisted as veterans in the several batteries.

The batteries composing it served in all the principal armies, and some of them bore conspicious parts in most of the important battles in which the western armies were engaged, while some of them served in the extreme south.

Their services in battle were creditable wherever an opportunity offered, but like all other batteries failed in gaining a proportionate notoriety or reputation with that of the cavalry or infantry arm of service, owing to a less amount of correspondence with the public press of the country.

BATTERY A

Was mustered into the service as the 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and although on the formation of the artillery regiment it received the alphabetical designation, it still was known throughout the war by the whole army as "Loomis's Battery."

Long before the breaking out of the rebellion there had been at Coldwater an artillery company mounted and equipped as a light battery, efficient and well up in drill, and known as the "Coldwater Light Artillery," and which was recognized as a part of the State militia. Its officers in 1860 were: Captain, Henry C. Lewis; First Lieutenant, John W. Culp; Second Lieutenant, William Cartshuff.

The citizens of that place, prominent among whom were Captain Lewis and O. B. Clark, Esq., being most anxious to take an early part in suppressing the rebellion, tendered the services of the battery to the Governor, and pressed with much earnestness its acceptance at once, Mr. Clark agreeing to furnish the necessary horses for the battery, which agreement he faithfully carried out, the horses being afterwards paid for by the State, and the amount has since been refunded by the general government.

Under this proposition a telegraphic correspondence was at once opened with General Jno. E. Wool, U. S. Army, then in New York City, and who

was at the time supposed to have authority from the War Department to accept the services of troops for the government.

DETROIT, *April 22, 1861.*

General John E. Wool, U. S. Army, New York City:

A field battery of four guns complete tender their services to the War Department. Will they be received, in addition to the quota from Michigan?

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

NEW YORK CITY, *April 23, 1861.*

Jno. Robertson, Adjutant General:

I am directed by Major General Wool to say that the field battery of four guns, mentioned in your dispatch this morning, if properly organized as a company, will be received in addition to the quota from Michigan, and will be recognized by the government accordingly. The commanding officer of Detroit arsenal will furnish the necessary ammunition.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Aid-de-camp.

Under this authority the battery was ordered to Fort Wayne, near Detroit. It arrived in command of Captain Lewis without delay, bringing cannon and equipments, with sufficient fine horses for a complete battery of six guns.

Soon after its arrival it was ascertained that the government did not deem it necessary to accept any more artillery in addition to that already accepted from Eastern States, and declined to stand by the acceptance of General Wool. This was a great disappointment to the battery, and placed the State authorities in a perplexing situation, but measures were at once commenced through the influence of Governor Blair and others to induce the War Department to recede from its decision, and after considerable delay and much telegraphic correspondence, the department finally decided to accept its services, but only upon the condition that it should be enlisted for three years.

This gave rise to much just dissatisfaction, both among the officers and men, and as a result, a large proportion declined to muster for that term, their business affairs and other reasons interfering, necessarily preventing them, at that time, from entering into a longer term of service than that for which they had made arrangements to be absent from their homes and business.

The battery was however re-organized with enlistments for three years, and was soon filled up to the maximum standard, when it was at once put in rapid process of equipment by Cyrus O. Loomis, who had been selected its commander.

It was mustered into the service of the United States, May 28th, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, Cyrus O. Loomis, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Otis H. Gillam, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Edmunds, Quincy; Second Lieutenant, Roland Root, Coldwater; and Second Lieutenant, Robert G. Chandler, Coldwater.

The battery on being fully equipped, left the State in command of Captain Loomis for the field in West Virginia, May 31, 1861, *via* Cincinnati, taking with it six brass six-pounders, with complete equipments, furnished by the State.

The appearance of this battery while passing through Ohio, especially at Cincinnati, attracted much attention, and its completeness of outfit on such short notice, as well as the fine appearance of the men, were subjects of enthusiastic praise, while the superior quality of the horses did not pass without favorable comment.

In fact the organization of this battery, taking place almost on the threshold

of the rebellion, was one of the events which so early brought Michigan to the front before the country as a wide awake State, and reliable in the war, and in some instances really setting examples on the start which were elsewhere followed.

The battery on arriving at Cincinnati was ordered to Camp Dennison, on the river above that place. Remaining there two weeks it marched to Marietta, Ohio, then took transports to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and from thence took rail to Clarksburg, and there took position on the heights above the town, which was expected to be attacked by the rebel General Wise. June 28th it took up the line of march for Buchanan, arriving there on July 1st. On the 4th of July the battery was inspected by Colonels Sill and Lander, whose report to General McClellan gave it great credit for discipline and efficiency in drill. July 6th it again took up the line of march, having a slight skirmish at Middlefork bridge, and on the 10th marched to Roaring river. On July 11th it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, in which the enemy was driven from his position, said to be almost impregnable, causing the capture of his subsistence and ordnance stores, including several pieces of artillery, which were turned over to the battery by order of the general commanding. At this point it was supplied with six ten-pounder Parrotts, sent by order of General McClellan, when the old brass pieces were laid aside and not afterwards used by the battery. Moving to Beverly on the 12th and to Cheat Mountain Pass on the 13th, went into camp, and on the 14th of August moved to Elkwater.

The battery was constantly employed in scouting,—difficult, owing to the nature of the country,—and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. In one of them Colonel John A. Washington (rebel) was killed, and it is believed that a few well-directed shots prevented Lee's column from taking position to attack the Union front.

It crossed Cheat Mountain October 1st, and on the 3d marched to Greenbrier and took part in the action at that point. After a severe cannonading of four hours the Union force retired with small loss. After the engagement the battery returned to Elkwater, remaining there until the 30th and then moved to Huttonsville and encamped. On December 6th moved to Phillippi, West Va., and on the 16th was ordered to report to General Buell at Louisville, Ky., reaching there December 22d, when the battery on the 31st was ordered to Bacon Creek, doing considerable duty at that point.

From Bacon Creek it moved with General Mitchell's command in the advance of General Buell's army southward to Bowling Green, then considered a rebel stronghold. It was the first to cross the bridge over Green river at Munfordsville which had just been completed, taking the advance on Bowling Green, reaching that point on February 14, 1862, and taking position on Baker's Hill in advance of the cavalry, having been on the double-quick for some distance, at once threw shot and shell into the rebel encampment, much to their surprise, as it was understood that Buell's advance had only reached Cave City. The whistle of the first shell, fired at a locomotive, disturbed them in the preparations then being made for their retreat, and prevented the destruction of such stores as could not be carried off. The fire, although from a distance of about a mile and a half, was so precise that the first shell passed through the boiler of an engine, disabling it and thereby detaining nine others that could not be moved on account of its obstruction of the track.

A fire so rapid and accurate being kept up the rebels hurriedly made a retreat before they could make preparation either for the removal of their stores or for accomplishing their destruction.

On the completion of this valuable service and most excellent practice, the battery was complimented by General Mitchell, who was himself an accomplished artillerist, having entered that arm of the service from West Point; while it also received from the War Department a highly commendatory order for its extraordinary march on Bowling Green, and the important part it took in the affair at that point.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"The order of march from Beacon Creek was issued at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 9th February, and by daylight on Monday morning the division took up its line of march for Bowling Green, our battery taking the advance. In the afternoon we arrived at Green river, crossing which we went into camp. On the morning of the 13th we were again on the move. The day was pleasant and warm, and the roads were in excellent condition, with the exception of two or three miles, on which trees had been felled by the rebels to impede the advance.

"The inhabitants along the route manifested strong union feelings and complained bitterly of the treatment which they had received from the rebels. At one place in particular they were overjoyed at seeing us. This was at a tavern six miles from Green river. The landlord, approaching one of our lieutenants, shook him warmly by the hand, while the tears coursed down his care-worn cheeks. In the meantime his daughters (three handsome girls) busied themselves by bringing us water to quench our thirst. Lieutenant Van Pelt remarked to one of the ladies that we had come to *protect*, not to *destroy*. 'We are so much obliged to you all, sirs,' she modestly exclaimed, 'we indeed thank you.'

"The rebels took three fine horses and other property from this family. We passed a number of ponds, every one of which contained two or more dead horses, which the rebels had thrown in, hoping to deprive us of water. This was a mean and disgusting piece of barbarism, as the effluvia arising from the dead carcasses was exceedingly offensive to the surrounding inhabitants. At 4 o'clock we halted for refreshments, having arrived at Glasgow Station, twenty-one miles from Bowling Green.

"At this place two or three buildings, including the station house, were burned to the ground, and most of the inhabitants deserted, leaving their houses in charge of negroes.

"Here we rested for about an hour, after which we resumed our march and proceeded about a mile and camped for the night. The next morning was cold and disagreeable. During the night we had a light fall of snow, which prevented our sleeping, as we had no shelter. The boys, however, gathered around the camp-fires, practicing what might be called an 'Indian war dance.'

"The evening previous being warm and pleasant, Captain Loomis deemed it unnecessary to have the tents pitched.

"At 7.30 o'clock the division was again in motion towards Bowling Green. We had traveled about four miles when information was received that the rebels, with the exception of a few hundred, had evacuated Bowling Green. The bridges over Barren river were about to be destroyed. General Mitchell immediately ordered us, including the 4th Ohio Cavalry, to make all haste with the hope of saving the bridges. At 11.30 o'clock we were there, making the last *four miles in twenty minutes*, but the bridges were destroyed the night previous. Being on an elevated position, we were enabled to see the rebels distinctly, through a spy glass, busily engaged at the depot, a distance of nearly two miles from us, in loading a long train of cars with provisions, quartermaster's stores, etc. Two of our pieces were quickly brought to bear upon the engine, which was disabled. This brought forth an exclamation of praise and satisfaction from General Mitchell, who was standing near us at the time.

"The rebels finding their plans frustrated, and the impossibility of clearing the track of the damaged engine, set fire to the train, after which they fired the engine-house, depot, and several other buildings adjoining. Five engines were considerably damaged by fire, but can be repaired in a few days. Not feeling satisfied with what they had done the villains proceeded up town and set fire to several fine edifices. It was their intention to burn the town to ashes, and they would probably have done so had we not thrown a shell amongst them, killing eight and wounding several others, the rest retreating out of town, putting their horses to their utmost speed. We afterwards learned that these rascals were a detachment of the Texan Rangers, under the rebel General Hardee, who commanded them in person. Hindman, with his brigade, left at the commencement of our fire.

"We captured a number of baggage cars, a large quantity of provisions and ammunition; one 6-pounder, an iron smooth-bore, two caissons, one battery wagon, five engines, and some other property.

"There are eleven fortifications here, the principal one, which is situated on College Hill, immediately on the left of the city, is over three thousand feet in length. This fort commands the surrounding country for several miles. The appearance of these fortifications indicated that the enemy must have had at least one hundred pieces of artillery. This Western Manasses, the Gibralter of America, *has been taken by Loomis's Battery, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry.* This adds another star to the honor of Michigan, won by the gallantry of her sons.

"The Michigan Engineers have constructed pontoon bridges, so that the troops can cross the Big Barren river without the least difficulty.

"On the 22d inst. we again took up the line of march for Nashville, while the rain poured down in torrents without intermission throughout the day. In the afternoon we arrived at the village of Franklin, where we encamped for the night, wet, tired, and hungry.

"The next morning we resumed our march, and reached the village of Edgefield, opposite Nashville, on the afternoon of the 24th, making a march of thirty-two miles the last day, leaving the infantry several miles in our rear."

The battery returned to Nashville, going into camp at Edgefield, it was then engaged on many scouts, acting as cavalry in chasing Morgan and other guerrillas between that point and Huntsville, Ala., with occasional skirmishes. On the 29th of May, 1862, two of its guns were sent from Huntsville to Bridgeport and assisted in the defeat of the rebels at that point.

The services of the battery while with General Mitchell's command in Northern Alabama were varied, and were mostly performed by dividing it up into detachments. One piece, in command of Lieutenant O'Riordan was on a gun-boat in service on the Tennessee while another was on the railroad doing patrol duty with a car fitted up for that purpose, being faced with railroad iron and so arranged and built up as to give the structure on the car the form of a wedge, while other portions of the battery were on detached service at various points.

On the 1st of August following, the battery left Huntsville with Mitchell's command and commenced the memorable retreat of Buell on Louisville, and reaching there remained until the advance was commenced from that point.

At Perryville on October 8th, the battery took an important part, saving by its gallant and efficient service the right wing from being flanked, and is said to have fired the first and last artillery shot in that important battle. It opened the fight and for an hour was engaged in a duel with a battery belonging to what was known as the Washington artillery, doing it much damage, as afterwards stated by one of its officers, and continued engaging the enemy until darkness put an end to the contest, having during the afternoon repelled five charges, leaving 1,500 rebels in front of its position.

The last position held by it was taken about 3 P. M., with instructions to hold it at all hazards, as it was recognized as the key to the field. The battery was without support and could not obtain any. The guns were planted on one of a succession of nobs. The intention of the General commanding (as afterwards ascertained) was to hold the position as long as possible to save other commands, and finally if needs be, abandon the guns. At one time orders were received by Loomis to spike them and save his men, but this he declined to do, preferring rather to hold on so long as he had a man or a gun left, and in the event of being overpowered and captured to go with the guns rather than leave the field without them. This decision was a bold but fortunate one, made almost against hope, and to the surprise of himself and his

superiors in command he gallantly repelled every attempt of the enemy to dislodge him or capture his guns, and succeeded in bringing off his entire battery. Its loss was heavy, being 18 men killed and wounded, with 33 horses killed or disabled.

After this the battery was on several marches and engaged in several skirmishes in that section of the country, and during the month of November marched from Lebanon, Ky., to Tyree Springs, near Nashville, Tenn.

It participated in the advance of Rosecrans on Murfreesboro. Fighting through many other battles, where its vigorous action, stubborn pluck, and brilliant dash gave it an enviable reputation throughout the whole army; it is found hotly engaged during the memorable days and nights of hard and desperate fighting in the bloody battle of Stone River, where it lost heavily, but achieved a most noted distinction, second to no battery in the service, and the history of the times will bear witness to its noted fame in the ages that shall follow.

General Rosecrans at one time gave Loomis to understand that his battery had the key to his position, and cautioned him to hold it at all hazards.

Its loss was heavy, being 22 men killed, wounded or missing, with nearly 40 horses killed or disabled.

The gallant services of this battery and Guenther's fighting by its side, were conspicuous, demanding the attention of the general officers, while General Rosseau, specially noticing them in his report, says:

"As the enemy emerged from the woods in great force, shouting and cheering, the batteries of Loomis and Guenther, double-shotted with canister, opened upon them. They moved straight ahead for awhile; but were finally driven back with immense loss. In a little while they rallied again, and, as it seemed, with fresh troops again assailed our position, and were again, after a fierce struggle, driven back."

This high compliment to their fighting qualities is strongly indorsed in the "Rebellion Record," by Mr. Greeley, who says:

"After debouching from the cedars, Loomis and Guenther could find no good position for their batteries, and the whole line fell back under severe fighting, the left wing flat upon the ground, the right covered by a crest. The two batteries now swiftly wheeled into favorable positions and poured double-shotted canister into the enemy. The 23d Arkansas was literally swept away by their devouring fire. Loomis and Guenther were wild with delight at their success. The baffled enemy came no farther. The field was red with the blood of their slain."

A correspondent of the New York Herald wrote:

"Colonel C. O. Loomis is the envy of all artillerists. He is not only the quickest among them, but the most lucky of artillerists. On Friday morning the calm was broken by an attack being made upon his artillery in Rosseau's division, in which Loomis commands four batteries. They drove in our pickets with a small force of infantry, and planted two batteries on either side of the Murfreesboro road, and opened briskly on Rosseau's camp. Loomis immediately ordered out Captain Stone's 1st Kentucky and his own famous 1st Michigan Battery, and replied to them. The cannonading for a few moments was terrific. From my position to the right and out of danger, I could very plainly see the rebel guns, and beyond them as distinctly the town of Murfreesboro, and a redoubt about a mile this side. The whole rebel line flew to arms at this tremendous cannonading, as did our own, and the men felt that another terrible drama was about to be enacted. But the infantry was restrained, and the artillery was left to do its work. General Rosseau, who knew the stuff of which Loomis was composed, sent him word to let them go away unharmed. Loomis promised to obey, and kept his word. After a quarter of an hour's work, five pieces of a brass-gun battery were dismounted and the battery almost destroyed. The remaining gun limbered up and disappeared. The second battery was receiving admonitions to leave, which they took in good part and disappeared to the right, leaving the road—along which our shots fell thick and fast—in utter disgust. I cannot say what the rebels lost here in killed and wounded, but can speak positively as to the loss of five guns. Our own loss in killed was reported to me at 23,

and 127 wounded. When the War Department comes to sum up its heroes and the honors to be conferred, let it not, if heroes overbalance the honors, blot out the name of that admirable soldier and unflinching patriot who bears the name of Loomis."

A special correspondent of the Advertiser and Tribune wrote:

"On the 26th of December, 1863, we took up the line of march from Nashville to Murfreesboro. The day was a cold and sullen one. About noon we arrived at Nolansville, a small village eighteen miles from Nashville, and found the place deserted with the exception of a few families. Several of the houses were badly damaged by our artillery firing on the rear guard of the enemy. Cannonading being heard on our left and front, we cautiously advanced three miles further, and formed a line of battle. Our division was kept in reserve and consequently in the rear. The rebels, however did not make a stand, and after two hours spent shivering under a drenching rain we fell back about a quarter of a mile and encamped for the night.

"On the following day we struck tents, but it was late in the afternoon before we could move on. Our division took a mountainous and extremely muddy road leading into the Murfreesboro pike, and about 11 o'clock we bivouacked for the night.

"The next morning we resumed our march and reached the pike about ten miles from Murfreesboro. Cannonading could distinctly be heard occasionally. About dark we encamped within one and a half miles of the enemy's lines.

"December 31st. This morning we moved up in front of the enemy. Our left wing was commanded by General Crittenden, the right by General McCook, and the center by General Thomas, We were among the troops composing the center. The river at this point is shaped similar to a horse shoe. The rebels occupied the north side in our front, their line of battle extending across the middle of the shoe. About 10 o'clock the firing became brisk on both sides, especially in a thick cedar grove on the right of the field. Here an accident occurred which came very near proving disastrous to our cause. Early in the day Johnson's division, which composed part of the right wing, was surprised, and the whole wing driven back nearly two miles, with a loss of a brigade and two or three batteries captured. This left us exposed to a terrible cross fire. Our infantry in the cedars were driven back in a perfect panic, while it was only through the skillful management of Colonel Loomis that we got out of this slaughter-pen safe and without the loss of a gun. A large portion of our infantry were running panic-stricken in all directions, while we were obliged to fall back half a mile. Presently a few of the batteries were planted in different parts of the field and then opened a most galling fire on the enemy. Our battery, which was stationed in a most important and perilous position, drew forth repeated praises for the terrible execution it did among the enemy's infantry. The battery was recognized by the rebels and a most desperate attempt was made to take it. It was a terrible charge, but a most disastrous one for them. Every man of the battery stood bravely and firmly at his post, while the bullets flew around us like hail. Some of the guns were double-shotted with canister, and the firing became most rapid, the rebels falling by hundreds. A small party of rebels was seen emerging from the woods, bearing a white handkerchief. The firing was stopped and they surrendered. Their brigade colors, which they bore, were taken from them by an officer of the 10th Wisconsin Infantry. General Rosseau declared that we should have the flag. The prisoners stated that out of six thousand men that charged the battery, they were all that were left—about fifteen. Thus the center, and perhaps the whole army, was saved from a most disgraceful defeat. We remained on the battlefield over night. As the night was wet and chilly, and fires were prohibited, we suffered severely. The cold was so intense that the men could not sleep. Accompanied by a few comrades, I took a stroll over the field. We witnessed some horrible sights. Mangled and mutilated forms lay in all directions, and the air was filled with the groans of the wounded. In a conversation with a few of the rebels who lay wounded from our canister, I learned that a large number of their Tennessee troops have mutinied and refuse to fight any longer. They have no hopes of gaining their independence. Some of our boys took them some coffee and crackers.

"New Years was spent in quietness with the exception of slight skirmishing in front. The next day a most desperate struggle ensued on the left. The rebels were driven back, and routed with terrible loss. This was a splendid victory, and richly repaid us for the disgraceful defeat of our right wing. When the news was brought to the center the air was filled with deafening cheers from the troops, while there might have been seen a litlte band of men standing bravely at their posts by the guns, headed by Colonel Loomis, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, giving 'seven and a tiger' for Michigan and the Federal army. Well may she be proud of that noble band —Loomis's Battery."

It remained in camp near Murfreesboro until June 24th, 1863, when it moved with the advance of the army under Rosecrans. On the 25th it silenced

the batteries of the enemy at Hoover's Gap. Between the 4th and 19th of September it crossed the Tennessee river, Raccoon and Lookout mountains, having on the way a skirmish at the foot of Lookout mountain.

At Chickamauga, September 19th, the record is nobly maintained and almost ended. There, sooner than abandon its position, it suffered nearly annihilation, making one of the most determined defenses on record, dealing to the rebel hosts, pressing up in masses to the muzzle of the guns, utter destruction within its entire range, but finally had to surrender the guns so dearly prized, Lieutenant Van Pelt, its commander, fighting most heroically for their preservation, and dying by their side.

"Fell as he was in act and mind,
He left no bolder heart behind;
Then give him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's cloak for a winding sheet."

Mr. Greeley, in noticing this great struggle on the 19th, says:

"It was now 9 A. M., and while Baird and Brannan were making the required movements, Palmer's division of Crittenden's corps came up and took position on Baird's right. By 10 A. M. Croxton's brigade of Brannan's division had become engaged, driving back Forrest's cavalry, when Ector's and Wilson's infantry brigades were sent in by Walker to Forrest's support. Croxton, of course, was brought to a dead halt; but now Thomas sent up Baird's division, and the rebel brigades were hurled back badly cut up. Hereupon Walker, in turn, sent up Liddel's division, making the odds against us two to one, when Baird was in turn driven, the rebels charging through the lines of the 14th, 16th, and 18th U. S. regulars, taking two batteries.

"One of the batteries here lost was the 1st Michigan, formerly Loomis's, regarded by the whole army with pride, and by those who served in it with an affection little short of idolatry. It had done yeoman service on many a hard-fought field, and was fondly regarded as well nigh invincible. But now abandoned by its supports, who recoiled before a rebel charge in overwhelming force, with all its horses shot, and most of its men killed and wounded, it could not be drawn off, and was doomed to be lost."

The entire loss of the battery at Chickamauga was 1 officer and 13 men killed or wounded and 13 missing, while about 50 horses were killed or disabled.

The above statement is incorrect so far as it relates to the loss of guns. The entire battery was not captured, one gun being brought from the field.

After the death of Captain Van Pelt an aid-de-camp delivered orders to the battery to retire and save themselves if possible. The rebels at this time, in considerable force, had entered the space occupied by the battery, and were really in possession of some of the guns, and it was found impossible to hold the position, and at the same time just as impossible to save all the guns by retiring. However the attempt was made, but as over 50 horses had been killed or disabled the guns could not be moved. One gun, the horses of which had been somewhat sheltered by timber, escaped injury. The cannoneers of this piece hurriedly ran it back to the limber, "limbered up," and ran the piece off. This was the only gun brought from the field. Lieutenant A. H. Bachman had charge of the section to which this gun belonged. In the saving of this piece much credit is due to Sergeant H. E. Burchard, afterwards promoted to a lieutenantcy for bravery and great determination in his efforts to save it, and that, too, in the face of the enemy. Lieutenant Bachman, while retiring with this part of his section, turned on the rebel colonel commanding the advancing force, rapidly pressing the gallant little squad in overwhelming numbers. Bachman attempted to fire upon him, but, most singularly, every cap exploded in its turn, but there was no discharge; and, more singular still,

when he got from the field he recapped his revolver and every barrel discharged. Bachman says it was a happy miss for him, for if his revolver had gone off the colonel would most certainly have fallen, which would have at once brought a volley upon him and he would have been numbered among the dead of Chickamauga.

The strong attachment of the men to this battery and all that belonged to it was most forcibly illustrated on this occasion by John W. Streeter, afterwards a lieutenant, now a physician in Chicago. After the retired gun was safely out of shot range he noticed that the sponge bucket, in the hurry to get from under the rebel fire had been forgotten; he at once returned again to the field, exposed to the enemy's fire, and brought it safely back to his gun.

The loss of these guns, so long their every day companion, and their defenders at Perryville, Stone River, and Chickamauga, was a source of irredeemable sorrow, and they clung to the saved one like a mother to a saved child, when all but that one had perished in the storm of the angry sea.

But they were not doomed to mourn always; time was passing, and with it was to come their relief. Towards evening of the first day's battle one of the guns was delivered them with three caissons, with one disabled limber. Next morning it was ascertained that two more of the guns had been recaptured and were out some distance on the pike. Lieutenant Wilber, then in command of the battery, and a squad of men went out and secured them. This gave the battery four of the guns with caissons, but they were unfit for service and so reported to General Rosecrans, who ordered the battery to Chattanooga. The third day of the battle the battery reported two guns fit for service and went to the front but did not become engaged, and were returned to Chattanooga and assigned to a position near the railroad in front of Mission Ridge.

For the most valuable of this account regarding Chickamauga the compiler is indebted to Mr. James T. Beadle, of Detroit, who was a member of the battery from its organization and was present in all its engagements, including Chickamauga, its greatest and its last.

At the battle of Mission Ridge, one more of these guns was recaptured and returned and after the fall of Atlanta another was received, making up the entire number captured at Chickamauga.

Extract of a letter written to Colonel Loomis by Brigadier General Willich, formerly Colonel 32d Indiana, dated Chattanooga, October 1st, 1863:

"Is it fate, sympathy, or was it accident? On the morning of the first day's battle (Chickamauga) General Thomas's lines were broken and five pieces of your artillery (Battery A) captured. The 2d division, with my brigade, the 32d Indiana leading on the right, came to the rescue. Your own shell and canister were hurled into our ranks, aimed by rebel gunners. With bayonets fixed we charged their lines and drove them one and a quarter miles, retaking the five pieces from them. The 32d Indiana recaptured two guns, the 49th Ohio also took two, and the 89th Illinois one. Had we known at the time these guns were a portion of your battery, the rebels would have been greeted with a hurrah for old Loomis."

Although General Willich undoubtedly captured the number of guns mentioned in his letter, yet, according to the statements made by members of the battery and which is unquestionably correct, he could not have taken more than three guns of the Loomis battery.

A correspondent of the New York Herald wrote as follows:

"Attached to Scribner's Brigade was the famous Loomis Battery,—that gallant gentleman no longer in command, but he had a worthy successor; and, though the battery no longer exists but to be turned against us, Loomis may feel proud that his battery and men expired in a blaze of glory. Lieutenant Van Pelt, in command of the battery, in

dying at his guns, has given to the history of the war an incident which will form one of its brightest pages. Men grow to be attached to their guns—the natural result of that feature of discipline which inculcates the maxim that it is a great dishonor to lose a battery. Van Pelt was proud of his guns. They had grown to be a terror to the enemy. They had figured in the war as the originator of rebel fears much in the same sense that gunboats had. The rebels talked of Loomis's battery as excuses for defeats, and magnified every force whom they fought by speaking of 'Loomis's Battery' as a 'part of the enemy's force.' The men, too, loved the guns, and many sealed their devotion on that day with their blood; and principal among them was Van Pelt. With his horses killed, his men dead, and his supports overwhelmed and driven back, the enemy rushed upon his battery. Van Pelt, as the last act of his young life, drew his sword and sprang to the front of his pieces with that inexplicable frenzy which inspires with strength as with courage; he cried (so his men say), with a voice of thunder, 'Don't dare to touch 'em!' On the inexorable wave of glistening bayonets surged, over and past him, burying him under his lost guns."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says of the battery in the same engagement:

"The 2d, 33d, and 94th Ohio, the 38th Indiana, the 10th Wisconsin, and Loomis's Battery are composed of the best material in their respective States, and their commander, Scribner, succeeded in infusing into them his own magnanimous and gallant spirit. Gathering together their broken ranks under the infernal fire which every instant mowed them down, and following their heroic leader, they charged the dense legions surrounding them, and like a whirlwind in a forest tore their way through.

"But alas! the guns of the immortal 1st Michigan Battery were left behind—those black, stern-looking, rifled cannon, each one of whom I had come to regard with a feeling of almost reverential awe. I had seen them flinging destruction into the ranks of the traitors, and never knew them once turned against a legion of my country's enemies which they did not scatter like leaves before the blast. Even in the opinion of the rebels themselves, Loomis had made these guns invincible. They were commanded now by a young man who, possessing naturally the noblest qualities, had thoroughly learned the lessons of his teachers, and promised to prove a most worthy successor, even to Loomis himself—Lieutenant Van Pelt. Van Pelt loved his pieces with the same unselfish devotion which he manifested for his wife. In the desperate conflict which broke around Scribner's brigade, he managed the battery with much dexterity and coolness, and for some moments rocked the very trees over the heads of the rebels by the fiery blasts from his guns. But his horses were shot down. Many of his artillerists were killed or wounded. The infantry supporting him had been compelled to turn and cut their way through the enemy, and a horde of traitors rushed up to the muzzles of the now harmless pieces. Van Pelt, almost alone, stationed himself in front of them and drew his sword. 'Scoundrels,' said he, 'dare not to touch these guns!' The miserable barbarians, unable to appreciate true heroism, brutally murdered him where he stood. The history of the war furnishes not an instance more touching or more sublime than the death of Lieutenant Van Pelt.

"All the guns of the battery save one fell into the hands of the enemy."

The battery was stationed at Chattanooga during 1864, twenty-two of the members having re-enlisted as veterans in January of that year.

Up to the close of the war it remained at that point, having been in command of Lieutenant Francis E. Hale from October, 1863, until the 18th of June, 1864, when Lieutenant A. W. Wilbur again assumed command, retaining it until the muster out of the battery.

While in service it had encountered the enemy at Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861; Elkwater, W. Va., September 11, 12, 1861; Green Briar, W. Va., October 3, 1861; Bowling Green, Ky., February 14, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Bridgeport, Ala., April 29, 1862; Gunther's Landing, Ala., May 15, 1862; Athens, Ala., May 29, 1862; Whitesboro, Ala., June 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, 3, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, November, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

It returned to Michigan July 12th, 1865, and on the 28th of that month was mustered out of service at Jackson, and soon after was paid and discharged.

The guns recaptured were all identified as those lost at Chickamauga, and the battery was allowed to bring them to Michigan where they are now in possession of the State, and will be highly prized by the people, as relics of the war, and especially as the guns of a battery which rendered such gallant and effective service to the country, and which reflected so much honor upon Michigan.

During its service it had borne on the rolls 311 officers and men, and lost killed in action 1 officer and 10 men, died of wounds 1 man, and 25 of disease.

Although this correspondent covers some matter already included, yet the sketch being so full it is inserted:

"The battery left Detroit on the morning of the 31st day of May, 1861, for Camp Dennison, Ohio, with six brass guns of six pounds calibre. A short time only was spent in this locality, when it was ordered to Marietta, on the Ohio river, twelve miles above Parkersburg, Virginia, and on the Ohio side. From here they entered the Southern Confederacy on the 20th day of June, by way of Parkersburg, in company with the 9th Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel McCook, who, it will be remembered was killed by guerrillas below Wartrace, Tenn., 1862. At Clarksburg the guns were placed in battery to receive in a proper manner the promised visit of Governor Wise, which was, according to appointment, to have been made on that day, the 28th of June. It was not called upon however, to begin its career of honor on this occasion, as the valiant commander of Western Virginia guerrillas did not see fit to fulfill his engagement per agreement, and this maiden effort in the art of war simply indicated the willingness of the men to act when a call should be made. From Clarksburg the line of march was taken up for Rich Mountain, the boasted stronghold of that section, and a point Jeff Davis denied the power of 20,000 Yankees to capture. It was done, however, with less than one-eighth of that force, led by the gallant McClellan and Rosecrans. In this engagement which took place on the 11th day of July, the share performed by the battery was light, but it was there they were first under fire. After the capture of this point, the army advanced to Huttonville, about twenty-five or thirty miles to the southwest of Rich Mountain, and for a few months were encamped in Cheap Mountain Pass. No engagement was had in which the battery participated while in this camp. In September it was ordered to Elkwater, or Tygart Valley, where it remained for some time. Here it was engaged in a number of skirmishes, by sections of two guns. At Mingo Flats two guns were engaged with the advance of a rebel army under Floyd. Again, at the advance of the same rebel general upon the works at Elkwater, a section was engaged; also at the battle of Elkwater. During the fight at Cheat Mountain Summit the battery was engaged in dividing the attention of the enemy by an attack in the rear. It was at Elkwater the Parrot guns, since so well handled by them, were received, and the old brass pieces turned over to the Quartermaster. A number of light skirmishes varied the monotony of camp life at Elkwater, but not until the 3d day of October, 1861, was the battery engaged in a pitched battle, where a thorough knowledge of its dangers and hardships was afforded to members. Here for six hours, after a march of 38 miles, from the valley on the west to the valley on the east of Cheat Mountain, with comparatively no rest, was it engaged in an artillery duel confined withing the narrow limits of Greenbriar Valley, under as hot a fire for a short time as could be furnished by the rebels, safely ensconced behind their fortifications. In this engagement not a man or horse was lost, not a gun was injured, although the ground through the battery was scared with furrows deep enough for a man to lie in and be completely concealed from sight; and Howe's battery adjoining it on the right lost quite heavily both in men and horses. From the time of leaving Cheat Mountain Summit, twelve o'clock at night previous to the battle, until it was again reached upon the night of the engagement, neither men or horses had rest. Comparatively nothing was done after the return to Elkwater from Greenbriar, excepting an occasional skirmish, and the troops then occupying that valley were ordered to winter quarters, with the chilly expectation of a winter residence in that inhospitable region. This, however, was spared them, as orders were received to proceed to Philippi, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, there to remain until further orders. But two weeks were spent there before orders were received to report to General Buell, then commanding the Army of the Ohio, with his headquarters at Louisville The latter place was reached December 28th, 1861, where a brief rest was allowed to recover from the fatigues of a trip of about 800 miles by railroad, steamboat, and marches. From Louisville it proceeded to Bacon Creek, where it remained several weeks. While there the battery experimented under General O. M. Mitchell in target practice, and forwarded to the War Department at Washington a record of the best artillery shoot-

ing ever made. It was here that the battery first served as cavalry, and in which they exhibited such ability, that on repeated occasions they were mounted and used in that capacity.

"From Bacon Creek the line of march was taken up for Bowling Green, then considered the rebel stronghold in Kentucky. This battery was the first that crossed the new brige spanning Green River at Munfordsville which had just been completed, and took the advance upon Bowling Green. The latter place was reached on the 14th of February, a position taken on Baker's Hill, and valentines thrown into the rebel encampment, when they were under the impression that the advance of Buell's army was only at Cave City, some thirty miles from them. The rebels were startled from active preparations for a retreat and destruction of all their stores that could not be carried away by the whistle of a shell, directed at a locomotive steamed up, and over a mile and three-quarters from the battery. Such was the precision of the Parrot guns that the first shell passed through the engine, disabling it and detaining nine others that could not be removed on account of its obstructing the track. A fire so rapid and accurate was kept up that the rebels hurried off before half their plans were completed for either the removal or destruction of their stores. To reach Bowling Green at the time they did the battery traveled twenty-one miles between daylight and noon, the last four miles being in twenty-seven minutes. They reached Baker's Hill and opened with no support within twelve miles except part of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, then only armed with sabres. From Bowling Green the trip to Nashville was made without an occurrence of interest, further than that a distance of thirty-seven miles was traveled the last day, and their arrival in Edgefield, opposite Nashville, with no more support than when shelling Bowling Green. At Nashville, the battery boys as cavalry, had numerous chases after Morgan. From this point to Huntsville, Alabama, nothing further than an occasional skirmishing occurred. While in Huntsville the same mixed duties of artillery and cavalry marked their campaigning. On the 29th of May two guns were sent to Bridgeport, and engaging the enemy assisted in winning the short but lively battle of that name.

"The battery was divided most of the time that General Mitchel occupied Northern Alabama. One piece was on a home-made gunboat cruising up and down the Tennessee river, another on the railroad and patroling duty, others at various points on detached service. On the first day of August, 1862, the battery left Huntsville, the last of the combined armies of Generals Buell and Mitchell, on the memorable retreat to Louisville, Ky. This retreat did not change its military aspect until Louisville was reached. After two months of alternate marching, skirmishing, and hours spent in line of battle, watching, the latter place was reached, from which point the retreat changed into an advance, and on the 8th of October the battle of Perryville or Chaplin Hills was fought, in which this battery took an active part, sustaining a heavy loss, both in men and horses. Thirty-three horses were killed and disabled in this fight. Only one man, however, lost his life, but 18 men were severely wounded.

"After this battle a succession of marches and skirmishes made up its history, until the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where for four long days and nights the battery was actively engaged, with a loss at its termination of twenty-two men killed, wounded, and missing, and nearly forty horses. From this time to the engagement at Chickamauga the usual amount of marching and skirmishing was done, and a brief and lively engagement at Hoover's Gap, in which the battery participated, forms its history. At Chickamauga, however, the last battle in which it engaged, the battery sustained a terrible loss, having more than one-half its members, either killed, wounded, or captured, together with five of its previously invincible guns."

NOTES.—One of the horses furnished at Coldwater by Mr. Clark was known in the battery by the name of "*Old Sam.*" This horse was brought back as a relic, and on being released from a railroad car went of his own accord direct to his old stable in that city and into the stall where he had been originally kept.

Sam was given by Colonel Loomis to Mr. Clark, and was the only one left of the original horses that left the State with the battery.

From the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland:"

"During the battle of Friday, at Stone river, General Rosseau rode up to Loomis's battery and saw there a youth of the battery holding horses, and in the midst of a very tempest of shot and shell. He was so unconscious of fear, and so elated and excited, that, being debarred from better occupation than holding horses, his high spirits found vent in shouting out songs and dancing to the music. The General was so well pleased with his whole deportment, that he rode up to him and said: 'Well done, my brave boy; let me shake hands with you.' A few days after the fight General Rosseau visited the camp of the battery, and mentioning the circumstance to the commanding officer, expressed a desire to see the youth again. 'Step out, McCarty*,' said the officer. The youth came forward, blushing deeply. The General again commended his conduct, and said: 'I shook hands with you on the battle-field, and now I wish to do it again in the presence of your brother soldiers. May you carry the same brave spirit through the war, and come out safely at last, as you are sure to come out honorably.' The General again shook his hand warmly in the presence of his officers and of his companions"

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* James McCarty was afterwards killed in the battle of Chickamauga.

BATTERY B.

Battery B was organized at Grand Rapids, and was raised with the 2d Cavalry, but did not go to the field with it. It was mustered into the service of the United States with a strength of 110 officers and men, on November 26th, 1861. Its officers were: Captain, William H. Ross, Detroit; First Lieutenant, William S. Bliss, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Albert R. F. Arndt, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Cuthbert W. Laing, Detroit.

It left the State for the field in command of Captain Ross, on the 17th of December, 1861, clothed and mounted, but without guns. The battery first met the enemy in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, 1862, where it became heavily engaged, doing efficient and gallant service, but after a severe struggle, being attacked repeatedly by an overwhelming force, it was cut off from its infantry support, losing four of its six pieces, with 52 officers and men prisoners in the hands of the enemy, including Captain Ross and Lieutenants Bliss and Arndt.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times says:

"There was more fighting over this battery than any other battery on the field. The rebel troops attacked it under the immediate direction of General Beauregard, who urged forward three regiments, and who at the time received a bullet wound in the arm from a volley delivered by our troops."

Chicago Tribune account:

"The fight over this battery was conducted by General Beauregard in person. In his efforts he was wounded in the arm."

Following is a letter of Lieutenant Laing, the only officer in the battery who escaped capture, and who saved a section:

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.,
April 10th, 1862.

I am sorry to inform you that Captain W. H. Ross and Lieutenants W. S. Bliss and A. F. R. Arndt, together with forty-nine men of the Second battery are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, with four guns of the battery.

I will give a hasty sketch of our action in the battle: On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, we heard heavy firing, but it seemed to be some distance from us. We were preparing to be reviewed with General Hurlbut's division. At 7 o'clock, when about to sit down to breakfast, the firing appeared to be close upon us.

The Captain ordered all out, and in a few minutes we started in the direction of the firing. We had not gone more than a mile when we came into position and opened fire. The enemy's line of battle could be seen very distinctly. We were soon ordered to retire to allow the infantry to advance, but after a few minutes we moved forward again, bearing to the right. This was on a clear open field.

We held this position about an hour and a half, and then retired again, and took another position, beside a log house. Here was our hottest place; the fire was terrific. After this we could not get any support, the infantry were retiring so fast.

The battle-field had now extended to our camp. The Captain directed me to get as much of my section away as possible in case of probable capture. I started in company with the orderly, but could only use four horses, with which I started with the Parrott gun in the direction of the river. I left a corporal to spike the six-pounder should the enemy advance before I returned; but to my astonishment on returning I found the enemy had driven us in over a mile. I could hear nothing of the battery.

I then took a direction to the right, when I saw General Sherman, and got in front of his line, but was soon ordered back, and had just got inside of the line when he opened fire.

At five o'clock I learned that the battery and all the men who were with it were captured by rebel cavalry very near the position where I left them.

Our Captain has won quite a name. General Hurlbut says our battery supported him better than any other during the whole of Sunday.

C. W. LAING,
Lieutenant 2d Michigan Battery.

Lieutenant Bliss, with the other officers, was sent to Montgomery, Ala., where he was brutally murdered by a rebel sentinel, May 1st, 1862, under the following circumstances: He had permission, as many others had, to go to a house near the prison to purchase milk; on this occasion it was for sick officers unable to do so themselves. On this errand of kindness he was accompanied by a sentinel, and while waiting for the canteens to be filled by the woman of the house, the sentinel roughly ordered him to "hurry up," to which he replied, "Yes, as soon as I get my canteens." The sentinel cocked his piece, placing the muzzle close to Bliss's breast. Bliss said, "I hope you will not shoot me." "Yes, I will, you damned Yankee," replied the sentinel, and at the moment fired. Bliss fell and never spoke again. He lived about three-quarters of an hour.

> "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
> Treason has done his worst; nor steel,
> Nor poison, malice domestic, nothing can touch him further."

The woman of the house where the murderous act was accomplished made this statement. Soon after she was compelled to leave the country and go North, being satisfied that her own life was in imminent danger on account of many acts of kindness extended to Union prisoners at that place.

The remaining section, in command of Lieutenant Laing, was afterwards connected with a Missouri battery, and was engaged in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862, and at the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th following.

The officers and men taken prisoners at the battle of Shiloh, having been exchanged, this battery, in command of Captain Ross, left Detroit December 25th, 1862, for Columbus, Ky. It remained in that place, manning the guns in the fortifications, until January 4th, 1863, when it proceeded via Memphis, Tenn., to Corinth, Miss., where it arrived on the 9th. During January and February it was joined by the men who had been on detached service with the 1st Missouri Artillery, and received its guns, horses, and equipments. March 9th it marched to Bethel, Tenn. It was stationed at that point until June 7th, when it returned to Corinth.

Captain Ross having been promoted to a majority, the battery, in command of Captain A. F. R. Arndt, was transferred from Corinth, Miss., to Pulaski, Tenn., early in November, 1863. In December, 48 of the enlisted men who were eligible, under orders to do so, reënlisted as veterans, and on the 7th of January, 1864, left Pulaski for their promised furlough in Michigan. Rendezvousing at Detroit, at the expiration of the furloughs, the battery again left for the field, and reached Pulaski, on its return, February 26th. On the 19th of April Second Lieutenant John J. Calkins, of Battery C, was ordered by General G. M. Dodge to report to Captain Arndt, and continued on duty with Battery B until July 15th following. During this time, with a detachment of that battery, he was in command of works at Prospect, Tenn., and at Decatur, Ala., and is reported by Captain Arndt to have rendered most valuable service.

On the 21st of April Battery B moved to Athens, Ala., and on the 30th began its march, via Huntsville, Bridgeport, Lookout mountain, Chattanooga, Resaca, and Kingston, towards Rome, at which place it arrived on the 22d of May, having been engaged at Resaca, May 9th, losing two men severely wounded. It had also been engaged at Lay's Ferry on the 14th, at Calhoun on the 15th, and at Rome Cross Roads on the 16th, where Lieutenant Wright and two men were wounded.

At Rome the battery found and took possession of four light pieces of artillery and five 8-inch howitzers. On the 14th of October it left Rome and marched, *via* Calhoun, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, etc., to Cave Springs, Ga., having an engagement with the enemy at Turkey Creek on the 26th, without loss. During the month of October the battery marched 250 miles. Its loss in the year being, wounded in action 4, died of wounds 1, and 11 of disease.

On November 1st, 1864, the battery left Cave Springs, in command of Captain Arndt, for Smyrna, where it arrived on the 6th, whence it started with General Sherman's army on the Savannah campaign on the 13th, and on the 22d became engaged with the enemy at Griswold, with a loss of seven wounded, two losing each a leg, and one an arm, and six horses killed, Captain Arndt being among the wounded. In this affair the battery accomplished most excellent service, distinguishing itself by rapid and effective firing, doing great execution. In this engagement the brigade with which it was serving, numbering in all only about 1,500, defeated the enemy, having a much superior force, of which from 1,500 to 2,000 were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, while the entire loss of the brigade was not over 80. The conduct of both officers and men of the battery was most gallant, fighting until the last round of ammunition was gone, the horses of one gun all killed, and the piece was barely saved by drawing it from the field by the prolong.

Following is the report of Captain Arndt:

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY B, FIRST MICH. ARTILLERY,
In the field, Georgia, Nov. 27, 1864.

E. G. Harlow, Lt. and A. A. Gen'l:

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit my report of the part taken by a section of my battery, commanded by Lieutenant Ernst, in the engagement with the enemy on the 22d inst., near Griswold.

Immediately after the infantry lines were formed I placed my section in position to command the open field in our front and the Griswold road. About 2 o'clock P. M. the enemy formed, appearing on the edge of the woods, near a house. I opened with both pieces on the house with shell, and as the enemy disappeared at that point, I ceased firing. Having then learned the direction from which the enemy would approach us, I tried to place one of my pieces in a better position, so as to be able to give a cross fire in case of their advance across the field, though before I was able to cut the road through the thick brush and take the piece to the new position the enemy had re-formed and commenced firing quite lively, at the same time advancing on our line, which compelled me to leave the pieces in their position. The following men of my command were severely wounded: Corporal Frederick Beninghoff lost his leg; Private Chas. Baughman lost his right leg; Private Richard Shuman lost his right arm; Private Jesse C. Benjamin received a musket ball through the left arm; Private John Endlick wounded in the foot. The following men were slightly wounded: Corporal Wm. Chrouch and Private Jacob Wolf.

I consider it my duty to mention the bravery and coolness of my men during the entire engagement. and it is almost impossible to point out the bravest, as each stood faithfully at his post until the last round of ammunition was fired. One of the No. 1, W. Plumb, continued to load his piece after the sponge and rammer had been shot to pieces while loading the gun. Lieutenant Ernst, Sergeant Scott, Corporal Omer, Privates Frink, McIntyre, and Hoyle distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery during the firing, and afterwards in taking the pieces from the field, which had to be done by prolong, as all the horses on one piece were killed or in use taking wounded men to the rear.

I lost six horses, shot down by musket and cannon ball.

I was then obliged to leave the field with the section, as my ammunition had given out, and half of my cannoneers were disabled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. R. ARNDT,
Capt. Commanding Battery.

Engaging again the enemy on the 8th of December following, at the Ogeechee river, and also in front of Savannah from the 11th to the 20th, it entered

that city on the 21st. Leaving Savannah Jan. 19th, 1865, it arrived at Pocotaligo, S. C., on the 23d, and in command of Lieutenant E. B. Wright, started on Sherman's campaign through South and North Carolina, on the 30th, and on February 6th engaged the enemy at Salkehatchie river, and again on February 15th, at Congaree river, near Columbia, and arrived at the latter place on the 20th. Passing through Cheraw March 4th, it arrived at Fayetteville on the 12th, and on the 20th, the battery then commanded by Captain Wright, Captain Arndt having been promoted to a Majority in the regiment, became engaged with the enemy at Cox's bridge, on the Neuse river, and again on the 21st at Bentonville, with a loss of one wounded. Thence it proceeded to Goldsboro, arriving there on the 24th, and leaving that point on the 12th of April, it reached Raleigh on the 14th, and started for Petersburg, Va., on the 29th, arriving there May 7th. On the 13th it passed through Richmond, arriving at Alexandria on the 19th, and participated in the review of General Sherman's army at Washington, D. C., on the 24th. On the 30th and 31st, its battery was turned over to the ordnance department, at Washington, and on the first of June the officers and men left for Michigan; arriving at Detroit on the 6th, they were mustered out of service on the 14th, and soon after were paid off and disbanded.

During its service it had been engaged at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4, 1862; Resaca, Ga., May 9, 1864; Lay's Ferry, Ga., May 14, 1864; Calhoun Ferry, Ga., May 15, 1864; Rome X Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864; Cave Springs, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864; Turkey Ridge, Ala., Oct. 26, 1864; Griswold, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; Ogeechee River, Ga., Dec. 8, 1864; Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11 to 20, 1864; Salkehatchie River, S. C., Feb. 6, 1865; Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865; Cox's Bridge, N. C., March 29, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 22, 1865.

The battery had borne on its rolls 235 officers and men, and its loss was one officer and one man killed while prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and 33 men died of disease.

BATTERY C.

The rendezvous of Battery C was at Grand Rapids. It was raised in connection with the 3d Cavalry, but did not take the field with that regiment. The muster into the United States service occurred on the 28th of November, 1861, with a strength of 109 on the rolls, including the following officers: Captain, Alexander W. Dees, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Richard W. Hawes, Buffalo, N. Y., Second Lieutenant, Robert O. Sinclair, Hillsdale; Second Lieutenant, William H. Sinclair, Jonesville.

The battery left Grand Rapids December 17th following, in command of Captain Dees, for the field in the western army.

It was engaged with the enemy at Farmington, Miss., May 9th, 1862, and at the siege of Corinth from the 10th to the 31st of that month.

NOTE.—On the Sherman march Battery B captured, at Raleigh, N. C., upon its evacuation by the rebels in April, 1865, a small brass gun of about 2.50 calibre, with carriage and limber. The gun is said to have been a part of General Wheeler's cavalry armament. It has evidently seen much hard service, as it was originally rifled, but the grooves, although visible, are now nearly worn smooth; the carriage, also, shows marks of long service. This gun had been spiked and otherwise injured before being abandoned, but was put in order by the battery. On the march from Raleigh it was drawn by two horses at the head of the battery, passing through Petersburg, Richmond, and on to Washington, every where exciting much interest. It was turned over to the State by the battery on its return to Michigan, and is now in the armory at Lansing.

On September 16th following the battery, in command of Captain Dees, was sent from Burnsville on a reconnoissance towards Iuka, Miss., made by the 2d brigade, 2d division, Army of the Mississippi. About six miles from that place the command was met by the enemy's pickets, which were driven in, and the force advanced. The line of battle was formed on a hill commanding the country for about a mile. Two of the guns of the battery (10-pounder Parrot and 10-pounder howitzer) were placed on the brow of the hill, throwing shot and shell. The other two guns were soon after in position, and the firing continued for about fifteen minutes. The force advanced through an open field below the hill, and, reaching the wood on the other side, turned to the right, when the infantry and cavalry advanced and opened fire on the enemy. The firing was brisk on both sides for a short time, when a retreat was ordered, the battery covering. On falling back to the hill before mentioned a halt was made; the battery reopened fire and shelled in several directions. On the advance of the skirmishers toward a wood abont a mile distant the enemy opened a brisk fire from the edge of the wood, when the battery again opened fire from a 10-pounder Parrot, shelling the enemy with such good effect that he very soon left the wood. Soon night came on and the firing ceased.

On the morning of October 3d, 1862, the battery, in command of Lieutenant George Robinson, with a section of the 8th Wisconsin Battery, all being under the command of Lieutenant C. A. Lamberg, of Battery C, marched from a point on the Kossuth road, four miles from Corinth, with the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of the Mississippi, toward Corinth, and took a position southwest of the town. On the morning of the 4th the battery was stationed on the north of the Memphis and Charleston railroad depot. About 4 A. M. the enemy commenced shelling the town, throwing several shells into the battery, but without effect. The battery was placed in position a short distance to the right, and afterwards in rear of General Rosecrans's headquarters, with an Ohio battery on its right. Seeing the enemy's skirmishers in front, firing was commenced on them about 8 A. M., when they disappeared. Later in the day a large force of the enemy appeared, advancing on the right and front of the battery, when it again opened fire, driving them back into the woods. They soon advanced in greater force, when the guns were double-shotted with canister and a rapid fire was opened with good effect for about an hour, but the enemy continued to advance. The infantry on the right of the Ohio battery broke, when it limbered up and retired, leaving the right flank of the Michigan battery exposed and without support. The enemy being within twenty yards of the guns, and unable to maintain the position, it limbered to the rear and moved to the south side of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and from there to the rear of General Rosecrans's headquarters, when the firing ceased, the enemy being driven back at all points in a very demoralized condition. During the engagement the battery ost 11 in wounded and missing, and had 6 horses killed and 8 wounded.

On this occasion it acquired a high reputation for efficiency and bravery and as a serviceable and reliable battery.

Marching from Corinth on November 2d, 1862, it encamped at Grand Junction on the 4th, and on the 11th marched to Davis's Mills. On the 29th one section engaged the enemy at Lumpkins's Mills, disabling two of the rebel guns, and, with the cavalry brigade, forced the enemy into his earthworks at the Tallahatchie river. December 11th, the battery, now in command of

Captain George Robinson, was encamped at Oxford, Mississippi, thence it proceeded to LaGrange, and returned to Corinth January 7th, 1863, where it was stationed until the 13th of May. On the 20th of April one section accompanied General Dodge on an expedition into Alabama, and engaged the enemy's cavalry at Town Creek, returning to Corinth May 2d. On the 13th of May the battery proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it formed part of the garrison until the 18th of October, when it marched to Iuka, and was there stationed November 1st. In March, 1864, it was stationed at Prospect, Alabama, and during that month moved to Decatur.

It was on the Atlanta campaign and engaged with the enemy at Resaca, Ga., May 14; Dallas, Ga., May 27; Big Shanty, Ga,, June 15; Kenesaw, Ga., June 25; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 1; Decatur, Ala., July 20; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25.

From November 1, 1864, until the 12th, it was engaged in the pursuit of the forces under General Hood. On the 15th it commenced the march with General Sherman's army on the Savannah campaign, and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December it encountered the enemy near Savannah, and assisted in driving him inside his works. On the 10th it engaged him all day, and on the 11th silenced some of his guns, dismounting one. The battery lay at Savannah until January 4, 1865, when it embarked on a transport for Beaufort, S. C., and on the 16th was in camp at Pocotaligo. Breaking camp on the 29th, it moved on the Carolina campaign, and on February 9th came up with and engaged the enemy at the South Edisto river, losing one killed and one wounded, and reached Columbia on the 17th. Near Cheraw, on the 4th of March, it became again engaged and assisted in the capture of twenty-eight guns, and on the 13th crossed Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, N. C., when it participated in attacking the enemy at that point, and in driving him from his position. At South River, N. C., on the 15th, it again became engaged, and was in position at Bentonville on the 21st, and lay in camp at Goldsboro until the 10th of March, when it started for Raleigh, reaching there on the 14th, and remaining in camp until the 29th, when it then moved, via Richmond, Va., to Washington, D. C., arriving there May 23d, and soon thereafter started for Michigan, reaching Detroit June 13th, and on the 22d was mustered out of service.

Having been engaged with the enemy while in service at the siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 17, 19, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3, 4, 1862; Lumkin's Mills, Miss., November 29, 1862; Tallahatchie, Miss., November —; 1862; Town Creek, Ala., April, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864; Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 25, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 1, 1864; Decatur, Ala., July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1884; near Savannah, Ga., December 9, 10, 11, 1864; South Edisto, S. C., February 9, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 4, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865.

This battery had carried on the rolls 239 officers and men, losing 2 men killed in action, 1 died of wounds and 31 of disease. Out of the above 52 had reënlisted as veterans.

BATTERY D.

Battery D was organized with the 11th Infantry and had its rendezvous at

Coldwater. It was mustered into the service of the United States, September 17th, 1861. Its officers were: Captain, Alonzo F. Bidwell, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Josiah W. Church, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, James M. Beedle, Union City; Second Lieutenant, Henry B. Corbin, Union City; Second Lieutenant, William Green, Wayne, Indiana.

The battery left its rendezvous at Coldwater, December 9th, 1861, taking the route to Kentucky.

There are no records of its movements prior to June 26th, 1863, when it is reported as being in command of Captain Church, Captain Bidwell having resigned August 2d, 1862. It was engaged in the action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., on June 26th, 1863, and in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th September following. At Hoover's Gap it inflicted severe damage upon the enemy. Its loss in this action was one wounded. At Chickamauga it was heavily engaged, and overwhelmed by numbers had to abandon five of the pieces, bringing off a twelve-pounder howitzer. Its loss was nine wounded and three missing, Captain Church being among the wounded.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"This battery was hotly engaged early in the battle of the 19th, being with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th corps.

"The enemy advancing, the battery fired shell until they were within 200 yards, when seeing the support on the left break, it was ordered to double shot the guns with canister, and by firing low and rapid, with the help of the infantry support on the right, the enemy were soon driven from our entire front, so far as could be seen.

"On the 20th at about 12 o'clock at night the battery was in the front line on the right of the 7th Ohio Infantry and on the left of the 11th Michigan Regiment, belonging to Colonel Stanley's brigade of Negley's division, and remained there until after daylight, after changing position several times with but little firing, until it arrived at the latter position. It had been in this position for about an hour when orders were received to limber up, the fighting being heavy on the left and gradually advancing in front upon the battery. While this was being accomplished the enemy attacked, and were immediately engaged as they advanced, having an enfilading fire on a portion of his force, and by hard firing for about fifteen minutes his advance was checked and a battery silenced which had been playing on the line. Firing then ceased for a short time, and until the enemy again engaged. The front was held in good order for some twenty minutes, when the enemy again advanced obliquely on the right and in such overwhelming numbers that the support on the right was obliged to give way while endeavoring to change their front. The enemy was then so near that Captain Church ordered the guns double shotted with canister, which kept them back for a short time. The 7th Ohio having fallen back, the 82d Indiana advanced to the line as a support, taking possession of a slight rail breastwork; but the firing proving too heavy for so small a body of men to contend with, they were obliged to fall back. All support having failed and many horses shot, orders were given to move the pieces off by hand, and four were retired about fifty yards. Here three of them were limbered up with much difficulty under a most galling fire, and got away, moving to a ridge in the rear where the reserve artillery was posted. Fighting continued here, and all that was saved of the battery was a twelve-pounder howitzer, having been obliged to abandon the other guns for want of horses, when Captain Church, with what was left of his battery, moved to the rear on the Chattanooga road."

Another correspondent wrote as follows:

"No battery was more skillfully handled nor did better execution on that bloody battlefield than Church's, and although five of his guns were captured after the horses were killed, he has the proud satisfaction of hearing it said by his superiors that 'no commander could have fought longer under like circumstances, nor retreated from the field with more honor.' He maintained his position until the last, and made terrible havoc among the rebel masses. At every discharge of his pieces—and the messengers followed each other in quick succession—wide gaps were opened in the ranks of the maddened foe; and, strange to say, they as often closed such gaps as regularly as on dress parade.

"When the rebel General Preston, who led the charge, got possession of the guns, he looked around and inquired of a wounded soldier lying on the ground, whose battery it was. 'Captain Church's Michigan Battery.' 'Well.' said he, 'if you live to see Captain Church, give him my compliments, and tell him that he had the d—est battery that I ever

fought. I have lost over 400 men in taking it; but thank God, I have got it now, and mean to keep it."

On the 1st of November, 1863, this battery was lying in camp at Chattanooga, Tenn. It was, on the 23d, furnished with a battery of 20-pounder Parrot guns, and took position in Fort Negley, one of the principal forts in the line of works at Chattanooga, and immediately in front of that place. The battery, from Fort Negley, shelled the enemy during the battles of the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November. On the 24th it aided in covering Hooker's advance up Lookout Mountain, and on the 25th the assault on Mission Ridge. On the 5th of December the battery left Chattanooga for Nashville, where it remained during the winter.

On the 30th of March, 1864, it was ordered to Murfreesboro, where it remained during the year, occupying "Redoubt Brannen," the flag station of Fort Rosecrans. The battery was then in command of Captain H. B. Corbin, Captain Church having been promoted to a Majority in the regiment.

While the rebel General Hood was operating against Nashville, his right resting near Murfreesboro, the battery was engaged with his forces at various times, from the 12th to the 16th of December, 1864.

It continued on duty at Fort Rosecrans until July 15th 1865, when it proceeded in command of Captain Jesse Fuller, to Michigan, reaching Jackson on the 22d. It was mustered out of service on the 3d of August, and was soon thereafter paid off and discharged.

It had been in engagements at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26th, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863; Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 12 to 16, 1864.

While in service it had borne on its rolls 334 officers and men, and had lost 1 man killed in action, 1 died of wounds, and 38 of disease.

BATTERY E.

The rendezvous of Battery E was at Marshall, and was recruited with the Engineers and Mechanics. It was mustered into the service of the United States December 6th, 1861, with Captain John H. Dennis, Grand Rapids; First Lieutenant, John G. Ely, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Jerome Burns, and Second Lieutenant, Peter De Vries, Adrian, were mustered at Nashville, Tenn., after the battery had arrived there.

It left the State December 17th, 1861, going directly into the Western Army, and was engaged at Pittsburg Landing, April 7th, 1862, in command of Captain Dennis, and at Fort Riley, Tenn., on the 20th September following, while in command of Captain John G. Ely promoted, in place of Dennis resigned.

The battery was in garrison at Nashville, Tenn., November 1st, 1862, and it remained there constituting part of the artillery reserve until the first of June, 1863, when it was attached to General Hard's brigade, and ordered to Murfreesboro. Remaining there three months the brigade was ordered to Nashville, where it was on service during the balance of the year.

Fifty-seven of this battery reënlisted as veterans, receiving the customary furlough, which they spent in Michigan.

During 1864, while commanded by Captain Peter De Vries, it was stationed at Nashville. While there one section participated in the raid made in July by the forces under Major General Rosseau, in Alabama and Georgia. This

section was engaged with the enemy at Coosa July 15th, and at Cheraw on the 20th.

The battery was serving in Tennessee, and was stationed at Nashville November 1, 1864, except one section which was on duty at Springfield. In December it was attached to the 4th Army Corps, and in that month it participated in the defense of Nashville, against the attack of the rebel General Hood on that point, where it gained an enviable reputation in that important battle, and was engaged in pursuing his forces on their retreat southward. The battery remained at Nashville until February, 1865, when it was ordered to Decatur, Alabama, where it constituted a part of the garrison of that place until it was ordered to Michigan for muster out. It arrived at Jackson on the 16th, and was mustered out of service on the 30th of July, 1865.

It had encountered the enemy while in service at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1862; Fort Riley, Tenn., September 20, 1862; Coosa, Ala., July 15, 1864; Cheraw, Ala., July 20, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 12 to 16, 1864.

This battery had carried on its rolls 327 officers and men, and lost one man drowned and 29 died of disease.

BATTERY F.

Battery F was organized at Coldwater and mustered into the service of the United States January 9th, 1862, with the following officers: Captain, John S. Andrews, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Luther F. Hale, Coldwater, and First Lieutenant, Norman S. Andrews, Three Rivers; Second Lieutenant, George B. Tyler, Coldwater, and Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Hutson.

The battery left the State in command of Captain Andrews for service in Kentucky March 3, 1862, and was for some months in garrison at West Point. Its first engagement was at Henderson, Ky., June 30th, and then at Richmond, in that State, August 29th and 30th, where its infantry support having failed, the battery was cut off by the enemy, and its guns captured.

Up to October 31st it had lost, killed in action 3, died of wounds 1, and of disease 1, wounded in action 13, missing in action 3, supposed to be killed, and 58 taken prisoners.

On the 31st of October it was stationed at Louisville, Ky.

On December 6th Captain Hale assumed command, Captain Andrews having resigned.

One section of the battery, in command of Lieutenant Paddock, being on detached service at Bowling Green on Garrison duty, on December 13th, the remainder of the battery proceeded from Louisville to Munfordsville, where it was also placed on garrison duty. It remained at this point until October, 1863, when it moved to Glasgow.

Captain Hale having been promoted to a majority in the regiment on December 7th, Lieutenant Brown assumed command of the battery.

This battery, in command of Lieutenant Holbrook, marched accross the Cumberland mountains in January, 1864, to Knoxville, where it arrived on the 22d, the men and horses having suffered much during the march from the extreme cold and scarcity of rations and forage. The battery formed part of the garrison of Knoxville until the 24th of April, when it was newly equipped and assigned to the 2d division of the 23d army corps. While stationed at this point, 50 men reënlisted as veterans on the 4th of January, and receiving their furlough returned to Michigan, on the expiration of which they rejoined

the battery. In May, 1864, in command of Captain Paddock, it joined the army under General Sherman, then entering upon the Georgia campaign. On the 12th of May it participated in the engagement at Resaca. It took part in the engagements near Lost Mountain, on the 9th and 11th, and on the 14th shelled the enemy's works. It was engaged in skirmishing almost daily until the 22d, when it took part in the engagement of Moss House. It was in the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, on the 24th, having three wounded, and on the 1st was engaged near Marietta. On the 8th of July it drove a rebel battery from its position at the Chattahoochee river, the enemy abandoning one of their guns. The battery crossed the Chattahoochee on the 11th of July, and assisted in driving the enemy out of Decatur on the 18th and 19th. On the 21st it was engaged between Decatur and Atlanta, losing one man killed, and on the same day threw the first shell into Atlanta. On the 22d the battery took position at a distance from the rebel works of about 1,800 yards, and until the 1st of August kept up a steady fire. On the 4th, in command of Lieutenant Miller, the battery was engaged in a severe fight at Utoy creek, losing one man killed. In this action the equipments and wheels of two of its guns were destroyed by the enemy's shot. It, however, held its position, and aided in silencing the fire of two of the rebel batteries. During the year its loss was 3 men died of wounds and 4 of disease.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"On the 24th of April (1864) an order was issued to have the battery equipped for field service at once, and on the 27th Captain Paddock reported that the battery was ready for service. Marching orders were received on the morning of the 28th, and at 9 o'clock A. M. we left Knoxville, *en route* for Charleston, Tenn., seventy miles distant, reaching there on Sunday, May 1st. On account of the scarcity of horses, our section was left there to guard the railroad bridge across the Hiawassee river until more horses could be had. Remained at Charleston until the morning of May 3d, when, again taking up our line of march, we passed through Cleveland at 12 M., and, following the Dalton road, reached Red Clay on the afternoon of the 4th. Our corps now formed the left wing of General Sherman's army.

"Resumed the march on the morning of the 7th, and pursuing a southwest course went into park at Rocky Face Ridge on the night of the 8th.

"Being relieved by the 4th corps on the 12th, the 23d corps marched around by the way of Snake Creek Gap to the right wing of the army, a distance of 27 miles, and arrived just in time to participate in the battle of Resaca on the 14th. Our battery was engaged in the afternoon, but received no injuries. During the night of the 14th the 23d corps was relieved by the 14th, and on the 15th we marched around to the extreme left to assist the 20th corps, but arrived too late to participate in the engagement of that day. The enemy retreated that night, and on the 16th we moved forward, and crossing the Canestoga river on the 17th, went into camp on the 18th at Cedar creek.

"The 19th encamped before Capville, Georgia. The people had all left, taking everything movable with them. On the 20 pursued the enemy as far as Cartersville and went into park. There we lay over two days to rest both men and horses, and also to prepare for a twenty-days' march.

"By this time many of our horses had given out from fatigue and scarcity of forage, and the Captain managed to get enough to replace those that had been used up. On the 23d, at 6 A. M., resumed our march in a southwest direction, and at 12 M. crossed the Etowah river at Etowah Cliffs. From there we marched southeast and crossed the Pumpkinvine creek on the 26th, and after advancing a short distance encountered the enemy in strong force and well fortified. Then we marched and counter-marched, advanced and retreated, moved to the right and then to the left, until the 7th of June. At that time the line swung around, and we again formed the right wing. There we remained two days, during which time the rebels fell back, and on the 9th a reconnoissance in force was made by the 2d division and our battery. After advancing some five miles the enemy's line was developed, extending from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, a distance of six miles. Got one section into battery, and fired 19 rounds at the Johnnies at 1,200 yards distant, but they did not reply. On the 18th the whole line moved up and threw up works. We had an artillery duel that day with a rebel battery. They cut one of our gun limbers in pieces with a shell and killed one horse, whilst we dismounted ten guns for them. It rained con-

tinually until the 15th, when we again opened fire on the enemy, and after firing 131 rounds they fell back, and our corps moved forward one mile and occupied two lines of works. On the 17th advanced 2½ miles, and had another skirmish with them, but received no damage. Were marching here and there to counteract the enemy's movements until the afternoon of the 22d, when, being in position at the intersection of the Powder Spring and Marietta roads, and three miles southwest of Marietta, the rebels charged our lines, driving in the first line upon the second, when our battery opened upon them at a distance of 400 yards with shell and canister, and finally drove them back with heavy loss.

"The next night advanced our battery under cover of darkness within 450 yards of the rebel works, and threw up works to protect it. On the 26th moved one section to the right, and shelled the rebs, to cover a forward movement of the 3d division. On the 27th our forces brought on a general engagement, and we shelled their line all day long. Then we had Private F. Smithly killed, Lieutenant Marshall M. Miller and Private Peley A. Connor wounded; also lost several horses. Two guns were rendered unserviceable during the day, and were sent to Chattanooga to be exchanged for new ones. Moved out on the 1st of July on the Marietta and Atlanta road, and took a position near the roadside. The night of the 2d the rebels fell back, and, leaving Kenesaw Mountain, occupied a new line of works near the Chattahoochee. On the 6th we crossed Nickajack Creek, and pursuing a southeast course struck the railroad at Ruff's Station, seven miles from the river. The morning of the 18th advanced to the Chattahoochee, striking it at the mouth of Soap creek, five miles from the railroad bridge. There other rebels opened fire on us with a howitzer battery from a high hill on the opposite side of the river. We soon got our pieces in battery, and the old 6th Michigan had fired but a few rounds when it got too hot for them and they retreated, leaving one gun in our possession. The army had nearly all crossed the river by the 12th, and we marched about three miles and again threw up a line of works in front of the enemy. On the 17th we again advanced three and a half miles, where more works were thrown up. The morning of the 18th we resumed the march, and crossing the Nancy and Peachtree creeks, encountered the rebels in force in front of Decatur, at noon on the 10th. Line of battle was formed and a battery got into position, and the ball opened so hot that in less than two hours we had driven them back across the railroad, and our corps took possession of it and the town, thereby cutting off communication with Richmond and the east by the Georgia Central route.

"At evening the 16th corps came up and relieved us, when we moved out on the Atlanta road one mile and bivouacked for the night. We were on the move at early dawn of the 20th, but after advancing a short distance we encountered the enemy, and with some fighting and a great deal of heavy skirmishing succeeded in advancing our lines some three miles nearer the city. We threw up a temporary work and got our guns into position at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 21st within 560 yards of the enemy's lines, and two and a half miles from the city. Soon after we opened a heavy fire, to which they vigorously replied. Early in the day we had the misfortune to lose Private Norman P. Austin of Hudson, who was shot through the head whilst bravely at work.

"Captain Paddock climbed a tall pine tree during the forenoon, and with his glass could get a fine view of Atlanta. He gave one of his gunners the direction and distance, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing some shell strike in the city and also into their wagon train this side. Thus the 6th Michigan Battery had the honor of firing the first shot into the rebel stronghold of the southwest. During the night following they evacuated their works, and early in the morning of the 22d our lines advanced about one mile, when a strong line of fortifications, with heavy guns mounted here and there, was discovered extending along a ridge upon which a portion of the city was built. As soon as they discovered the advance of our column, a heavy fire was opened with two or three of their batteries, making rather warm times for us. It could not be avoided, and it was evident that hard work and rapid movements must be made, or we should have to fall back out of range of their guns. But retreating is not in the programme of the troops of this army, so heavy details of infantry were made to assist in building fortifications for the artillery, and, although the shot and shell made us bow, dodge, and get close to the ground at times, besides killing and wounding a few men, still we stood our ground, and at 11 o'clock A. M. were ready for action. About this time the enemy, having massed their troops on our left, charged the works of the 17th corps, occupying the extreme left, and succeeded in driving it back across the railroad, and again Decatur was in possession of the Johnnies. But the 15th and 16th corps, together with the 3d division of the 23d, went to their assistance, and at night we had regained all that had been lost during the day."

This battery, in command of Captain Paddock, was in camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 1st, 1864, and in the early part of that month was transported by rail to Nashville, and thence to Johnsville, where it encamped

from the 11th to 24th, when it broke camp and marched with the 1st brigade, 2d division, 23d army corps, in the direction of Columbia, and remained in the field near that point until December 1st, when, on the approach of Hood's army, it commenced the retreat with its brigade from near Beard's Ferry, on Duck river, to Nashville. Arriving within seven miles of that place on the night of the 2d, the enemy was found to be in force in front, and in possession of all the roads of approach to that point. It therefore became necessary to fall back, and under cover of the night a successful retrograde movement was accomplished, the brigade taking with it two of the enemy's cavalry pickets. The march was continued in good order during the whole of the night, without halting, and after resting for an hour on the morning of the 3d the march was resumed and continued until night, when, reaching Charlotte, it encamped, having marched a distance of sixty miles in thirty-six hours. Resuming the march again on the morning of the 4th, on the afternoon of the 5th the brigade crossed the Cumberland river at Clarksville, and lay in camp that night and next day, when it marched for Nashville, arriving there on the evening of the 8th, and from the 12th to the 16th the battery participated in the defense of that place against the attack of Hood. On the 19th of January, 1865, after having been reëquipped, it left Nashville with Major General Scofield's command, and proceeded by rail to Louisville, Ky., thence by steamer to Cincinnati, and then by rail to Washington, D. C., where it arrived Feb. 2d. On the 19th it moved to Alexandria, and on the 20th took transports for Fort Fisher, N. C., reaching there on the 24th, whence it was ordered to Beaufort, arriving there on the 25th, and reached Newbern on the 26th. On the 3d of March the battery left Newbern with the 1st division, 23d army corps, and was engaged with the enemy at Wise's Forks, on the 10th with a loss of one killed and two wounded, and reached Kingston on the 15th, and on the 21st arrived at Goldsboro, where it remained until the 8th of April, when, in consequence of its becoming short of men, it was ordered to Newbern to refit for field service. From that date nothing is given in the reports of the battery in regard to its movements, except that it was at Newbern on the 31st of May. It arrived at Jackson, Mich., June 24th, and was mustered out of service on the 1st of July.

Having during service been engaged with the enemy at Richmond, Ky., 1862; Resaca, Ga., May 12, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 9, 11, 14, 1864; Moss House, Ga., June 22, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 24, 1864; Marietta, Ga., July 1, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 8, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 18, 19, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864; Utoy Creek, Ga., August 4, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 20 to August 25, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 12 to 16, 1864; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.

The battery had borne on its rolls 245 officers and men, and its losses were 1 officer and 8 men killed in action, 1 man died of wounds and 20 of disease.*

BATTERY G.

Battery G (Lanphere's) was recruited in Branch county with rendezvous at Coldwater, and mustered into the service of the United States at Kalamazoo, January 17th, 1862, with officers as follows: Captain, Chas. H. Lanphere, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Edwin O. Lanphere, Coldwater; First Lieutenant, Alvin T. Lanphere, Coldwater; Second Lieutenant, James H. Burdick, Coldwater; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Wilder, Coldwater.

* Lieutenant George B. Tyler was killed in a skirmish with guerrillas, at Henderson, Ky., June 30th, 1862.

The battery left the State on the 12th of February 1862, in command of Captain Lanphere for the field in Kentucky, reaching Louisville on the 14th, and March 5th arrived at West Point. On April 1st the battery again moved to Louisville and on the 3d reached Lexington, and thence to Cumberland Ford, arriving there on the 18th, where it remained until June 11th, when it marched for Cumberland Gap, E. Tenn., reaching there on the 17th, having engaged the enemy at Tazewell.

During the month of September it moved from Cumberland Gap to Portland, Ohio, and was engaged with the rebels at Caney Bottom, Ky., on the 24th, and then moved to Galliopolis, Ohio. In November it proceeded to Gauly Bridge, W. Va., and then returned to Point Pleasant and there embarked on transports for Cincinnati, reaching there November 21st, and on the 27th reëmbarked for Memphis, and from thence to the Yazoo river, Miss.

It took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 28 and 29, losing 10 wounded, 2 of them mortally, with 8 horses killed or disabled. In January, 1863, the battery moved with the Union forces to Arkansas Post, and at the taking of that place was held in reserve. After the surrender of that post it proceeded to Young's Point, La., opposite Vicksburg. During February and March the battery lay at Young's Point and at Milliken's Bend, La. In April it embarked on transports which ran the rebel blockade of the river at Grand Gulf, landed at Bruinsburg, and on the 30th marched toward Port Gibson. The battery participated in the campaign of General Grant, following the advance on Port Gibson. At the battle of Thompson's Hill, (Port Gibson) May 1st it lost two killed and two wounded. In this affair it acquired much distinction and was mentioned in the report of General McClernand as follows: "The splendid practice of Lanphere's and Foster's batteries disabled two of the enemy's guns and contributed largely to this success."

It was in the engagement at Champion Hill on the 16th, and on the 17th assisted in driving the rebels from Black River Bridge. On the 19th it arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, and was among the first to commence the attack on that place. It participated actively in the siege, shelling the enemy's works and the city daily, and was present at the surrender on the 4th of July. Taking part in the movement on Jackson, it was engaged in the skirmishes of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and on the 11th took position before the fortifications at Jackson, from which it assisted in driving the enemy. After the evacuation of that place by the rebels the battery returned to Vicksburg, and during the month of August proceeded to Carrolton, La., where it was stationed during September and October.

Captain Lanphere having resigned, Lieutenant Geo. L. Stillman assumed command.

Moving from Carrolton to New Orleans, it embarked at the latter place on the 13th of November, 1863, for Brazos Santiago, Texas, whence it was ordered to Aranzas Pass, where it arrived on the 20th. Disembarking on St. Joseph Island, it marched toward Fort Esparanza, on Matagorda Island, arriving near that point on the 27th. On the 29th one section of the battery engaged the enemy, but without loss. On the 30th the battery encamped near the fort, where it remained until the 15th of December, when it crossed Pass Cavillo and encamped on Decrow's Point (or Matagorda Peninsula). On the 4th of January, 1864, it proceeded up Matagorda bay to Indianola, where it was quartered until the latter part of May. While at Indianola it was engaged in several skirmishes, but suffered no loss. Proceeding to Fort

Esparanza it there encamped until the 13th of June, when it embarked on a transport and sailed for New Orleans, and on the 19th disembarked at Carrolton, La. From this date to the 9th of October, with the exception of a week at Kennersville, the battery remained at Carrolton. Sailing on the 9th for Mobile bay, it arrived at Fort Morgan on the 11th of October. On the 1st of November the battery was encamped at Navy Cove, Mobile bay, and was on picket duty guarding bayous near Fort Morgan until April 10th, 1865, when it went to the "front," and participated in the siege of Mobile. After the capture of that place it was ordered to garrison the "bay battery defenses of Mobile," where it remained until July 19th, when it was ordered to proceed to Michigan for muster out and final discharge. It arrived at Jackson August 2d, and on the 6th was mustered out of service.

While in service it had encountered the enemy at Tazewell, Tenn., 1862; Caney Bottom, Ky., 1862; Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 28 and 29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 6, 1863; Grand Gulf, Miss., April 28, 1863; Fort Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 19 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863; Fort Esparanza, Texas, November 29, 1863; Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1865.

The battery had carried on its rolls during service 318 officers and men, and had lost 2 men killed in action, 2 died of wounds, and 1 officer and 40 men of disease.

BATTERY H.

The rendezvous of Battery H was at Monroe, and was raised with the 15th Infantry, although it did not go to the field with that regiment. It was mustered into the service of the United States March 6th, 1862, with the following officers: Captain, Major F. Lockwood, Spalding; First Lieutenant, Augustus Spencer, Port Huron; First Lieutenant, Wilson H. Whisson, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Theodorus W. Lockwood, Pontiac, and Second Lieutenant, Stephen P. Savoy, ———.

The battery left the State March 13th, in command of Captain Samuel De Golyer, of Hudson, who had been commissioned in place of Captain Lockwood.

It moved under orders to report to General Halleck, at St. Louis. From thence it went to New Madrid, Mo., and served during the siege of Island No. 10, and during a part of October was on duty at Columbus, Ky.

Leaving Columbus in November, this battery engaged in various movements in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, during November and December, 1862, and January, 1863. In January it was at Holly Springs, Coldwater, Davis's Mills, Moscow, etc. On the 19th it arrived at Memphis, Tenn., whence it proceeded to Lake Providence. During March and April it was stationed at Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, and other points on the Mississippi near Vicksburg, taking an active part in the campaign in Mississippi preceding the siege of Vicksburg.

At Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863, it first encountered the rebels, and then at Raymond May 12th following, where it received much favorable comment on its rapid and effective fire. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," on noticing the battle of Raymond, makes the following mention of the gallant and valuable services rendered by the battery in that affair:

"The fight here was a short one. The rebels opened with great fury, attempting to

charge and capture De Golyer's battery, which was in position in our front, but being repulsed by a terrific fire of grape and canister, they broke and fled precipitately."

The following extract from the "Rebellion Record" still further credits the battery for excellent and gallant service on the occasion referred to:

"Shortly after the opening of the fight, Captain De Golyer's battery (8th Michigan) was ordered to the front, and took a commanding position for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the woods, the infantry having proven itself inadequate to the task. The James rifled guns of De Golyer's battery opened, and commenced pouring a heavy fire of shell into the rebel columns. The enemy now, for the first time, opened artillery upon us. His aim was good, succeeding in making our infantry change position. But his purpose was to silence the 8th Michigan Battery, and he failed in that. Finding it impossible to silence the guns with artillery, the rebels attempted a charge upon the battery. A regiment of men essayed the hazardous undertaking. While they were removing a fence, preparatory to making the decisive dash, the battery opened on them. Our men fired two shells into their midst, both of which burst among them, killing and wounding a large number, and causing the entire column to fall back in disorder. At their inglorious withdrawal our infantry sent up a few rousing cheers, which had the effect of accelerating the speed of the fugitives, and inspiring our whole command with a new zeal and determination to press forward to a victory of which they felt certain, even when the fortunes of the day seemed to turn against them.

"The rebels, defeated in their attempt to capture our battery, found themselves compelled to fall back to a position immediately in the rear of Farnden's creek."

Lossing says:

"During the battle of Raymond, Miss., the Confederates fought mostly from the woods in which they were largely concealed, but their fire was drawn by Logan's brigade advancing toward their cover, when De Golyer's 8th Michigan Battery opened fire to dislodge them; this drew the fire of the rebel batteries for the first time. Finding it impossible to silence the Michigan guns, the enemy dashed forward to capture them, but were repulsed with heavy loss by two shells from the battery that burst among the advancing column, when they fled beyond a creek, and, reforming, McPherson ordered an advance, when a severe conflict ensued, ending in a gallant bayonet charge which broke their line, driving them from the creek in great disorder, thus ending the battle which had lasted about three hours,"

The battery participated in the fight at Champion Hill with loss, and then was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender, where, on the 28th of May, its gallant commander, Captain DeGolyer, received a wound, which caused his death on the 8th of August following:

In addition to the part taken in these actions the battery rendered service in numerous skirmishes. On the 19th of May it arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, and participated actively in the siege of that stronghold. In the actions mentioned and during the siege the battery lost one killed and seven wounded.

On October 14th, 1863, the battery, then commanded by Lieutenant Marcus D. Elliott, started from Vicksburg, where it had been stationed, on a scout towards Big Black, reaching there on the 15th, and on the 16th opened upon the enemy at Brownsville, driving them from their position, and on the 17th followed the enemy for some distance; on the 20th again reached Vicksburg.

It again marched for the Big Black on November 8th, reaching it same day and encamped, returning to Vicksburg in March, 1864, having encountered the enemy at Clinton in February.

While at the Big Black 36 members reënlisted as veterans on January 1st, and returned to Michigan on furlough, rejoining the battery again in due time.

In April following the battery moved via the Mississippi river, to Cairo, and thence entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and up to September 1st, 1864, had, in command of Captain Elliott, met the enemy in Georgia at Big Shanty June 14th, Kenesaw Mountain June 27th, Nickajack Creek July 22d, and was engaged in the siege of Atlanta from that date until the 25th August, and

being also in the engagements at Jonesboro August 31st, and next day at Lovejoy's Station.

In September the battery was at Atlanta and on the 31st October following at Chattanooga, where it remained until November 15th, when it left for Nashville, and on the 18th arrived there. It was on duty at that point until February 16th, 1865, when it moved to Chattanooga, arriving there on the 19th, and during the balance of that month and the months of March and April it was employed in building quarters. The battery continued at that point until it received orders to proceed to Michigan for muster out, arriving at Jackson on the 4th of July, and on the 22d was mustered out of service.

It had borne on the rolls 325 officers and men, and its loss was one officer and two men killed in action, one officer and one man died of wounds, and 39 men died of disease.

During its service this battery had engaged the enemy at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, to July 4, 1863; Brownsville, Miss., October, 1863; Clinton, Miss., February, 1864; Big Shanty, Ga., June 14, 1864; Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 5, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 1, 1864.

BATTERY I.

Battery I was organized at Detroit in conjunction with the 5th Cavalry and was mustered into the service of the United States, August 20, 1862, with officers as follows: Captain, Jabez J. Daniels, Hudson; First Lieutenant, Addison A. Kidder, Hudson; First Lieutenant, Luther R. Smith, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Lewis R. Gage, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Limbocker, Trenton.

The battery left for Washington in command of Captain Daniels, with the 5th, on the 4th of December, 1862, taking with it a complete equipment and a full battery of guns, four Parrots and two howitzers. Arriving at Washington, December 11th, it at once entered on service with the Army of the Potomac.

Captain Daniels with his battery first met the enemy at the battle of Aldie, Va., April 27th, 1863, but without loss, and on the 30th returned to Fairfax Court House. Participating in the summer campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, it marched from Fairfax Court House to Drainsville, June 24th, thence via Frederick and Tarrytown, Md., to Gettysburg, Pa., where it arrived July 2d. On the 3d of July the battery was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. On the 5th it lost 1 wounded. Marching on the 8th, it proceeded by Cragerstown and Boonsboro to Berlin, Md., thence by Uniontown and Piedmont to Warrington, where it arrived July 25. Subsequently it moved forward to the army at Culpepper Court House. On the 27th of October it was ordered to proceed to the Department of the Cumberland, and November 12th, 1863, the battery arrived at Nashville, Tenn.

The battery now in command of Captain Luther R. Smith, Captain Daniels having resigned, remained at Nashville, Tenn., with the reserve artillery of the Department of the Cumberland, until the 7th of March, 1864, when it started for Whiteside, Tenn., a distance of 140 miles, arriving there on the

17th of March. It remained here until the 28th of April, and reported to General Butterfield, commanding the 3d division of the 20th army corps, at Lookout Valley. It participated, with the division, in the events of the ensuing Georgia campaign. At Cassville, on the 19th of May, it engaged the enemy's rear, but without loss. Resuming the march on the 23d, it crossed the Etowah river on the same day. One section engaged the enemy at New Hope Church, on the 27th, and the entire battery was engaged on the 28th, with the loss of one in wounded on the latter date. On the 17th of June the battery was again engaged near Lost Mountain, with the loss of two severely wounded. Taking position on an elevation near Marietta, on the 21st, it there remained during nearly all the operations around Kenesaw Mountain. It engaged the enemy on the 1st of July, "at Culp's House." Pursuing them, after their evacuation of the position at Kenesaw, toward Marietta, it became engaged at the latter place, on the 3d of July, with the loss of 3 wounded, 2 of whom died of their wounds. It participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, in connection with Newton's division of the 4th corps. On the 22d it moved to near Atlanta. Taking position in the line of works, it took part in the siege until the 25th of August with the loss of 1 killed August 6th, 1 wounded on the 10th, and 1 wounded on the 13th. On the 25th it fell back with its division to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee. On the 29th it assisted in repelling an attack on the position at the Ferry, losing 1 wounded. On the 2d of September the battery moved into Atlanta, and took position in the works there, which it held until the 1st of November, 1864, when it was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it was mounted as horse artillery, and formed a part of the reserve artillery, Department of the Cumberland. The battery remained at Chattanooga, until early in July, 1865, when it was ordered to Michigan for muster out of service. Arriving at Jackson July 6th, on the 14th was mustered out.

The total borne on its rolls had been 234 officers and men, and its loss had been 2 men killed in action, 3 men died of wounds, and 24 of disease.

While in service it was in engagements at Aldie, Va., April 27, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; Cassville, Ga., May 9, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 28, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 17, 1864; Culp's House, Ga., July 1, 1864; Maretta, Ga., July 3, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 25, 1864; Turner's Ferry, Ga., August 29, 1864.

BATTERY K.

The rendezvous of Battery K was at Grand Rapids, and it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of February, 1863, having for its officers: Captain, John C. Schuetz, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Adolph Schill, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Christopher Hupert, Detroit.

It moved from the rendezvous in command of Captain Schuetz, with 104 names on the rolls, under orders to proceed to Washington, arriving there on the 1st of March. It remained there until May 23d, when it was ordered to garrison Forts Ramsey and Buffalo, at Upton's Hill, Va. In June it went to Camp Barry, D. C., remaining there until the 28th of October, when it left Washington for Nashville, Tenn., having been assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. It arrived at Nashville November 12th, and remained there as a part of the reserve artillery until the 6th of March, 1864. It then marched to Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 19th. The horses were here turned

over to the proper department, and the battery ordered to garrison Battery Bushnell, one of the fortifications of Chattanooga. Four detachments were detailed from the battery during the summer and fall of 1864 for service on gunboats and transports. One detachment of 37 men was attached to the 13th New York Battery, and another to Battery I, Michigan Light Artillery. One officer was attached to Battery I, 1st New York Artillery—all in the 20th corps. The remaining portion of the battery assisted in repelling the attack made by the rebel General Wheeler's forces on Dalton. Its headquarters on the 1st of November, 1864, were at Chattanooga.

From that date until March 31st, 1865, this battery was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the latter date moved to Riceville, East Tennessee, where it remained until ordered to Michigan for muster out, arriving at Detroit July 12th, and on the 22d was discharged from service.

During the war the battery was principally engaged on duty in fortifications, and on gunboats and transports, and had seen much hard service.

It had borne on the rolls 208 men, and had lost 2 men killed in action, 1 man died of wounds, and 1 officer and 12 men of disease.

"There is a cap in the closet, old, tattered, and blue—
Of very slight value it may be to you;
But a crown, jewel studded, could not buy it to-day,
With its letters of honor, brave Co. K.

"The head that it sheltered needs shelter no more;
Dead heroes make holy the trifles they wore;
So, like chaplet of honor, of laurel and bay,
Seems the cap of the soldier, marked 'Co. K.'

"Bright eyes have looked calmly its visor beneath,
O'er the work of the Reaper, Grim Harvester Death!
Let the muster-roll, meagre, so mournfully say,
How foremost in danger went Co. K.

"Whose footsteps unbroken came up to the town,
Where rampart and bastion looked threateningly down!
Who, closing up breaches, still kept on their way,
Till guns, downward pointed, faced Co. K.

"Who faltered, or shivered? Who shunned battle stroke?
Whose fire was uncertain? Whose battle line broke?
Go ask it of History, years from to-day,
And the records shall tell you, not Co. K.

"Though my darling is sleeping to-day with the dead,
And daisies and clover bloom over his head,
I smile through my tears as I lay it away—
The battle-worn cap, lettered 'Co. K.'"

BATTERY L.

Battery L had its rendezvous at Coldwater with the 9th Cavalry and was mustered into the service of the United States April 11th, 1863. The officers were: Captain, Charles J. Thompson, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Cyrus D. Roys, Hudson; First Lieutenant, Thomas Gallagher, Detroit, and Second Lieutenant, Frederick J. Fairbrass, Hancock.

The battery left the State with the 9th on May 20th, 1863, for the field in Kentucky, via Cincinnati and Covington. On June 4th it proceeded from the latter point, and on the 6th reported at Camp Nelson. On the 13th it was ordered to Mount Sterling, and on the 16th a section in command of Captain

Thompson and Lieutenant Roys, on a reconnoissance with the 8th and 9th Michigan Cavalry, engaged a force of guerrillas at Triplett's Bridge, attacking and scattering them. On July 4th following it received orders to remove from Stamford to Lebanon, where Morgan's forces were said to be advancing. On reaching there a section of the battery, under Lieutenant Roys, became engaged with their rear guard, when they were driven from the town and the battery marched back to Danville. On the 6th it entered upon the chase after Morgan, then on his northern raid, being atttached to the 8th and 9th Cavalry, then brigaded together. On arriving at Cincinnati, via Westport, the battery was divided. One section, in command of Lieutenant Roys, proceeded overland with cavalry and met the enemy at Buffington's Island, July 19th, where the greater portion of Morgan's force was captured, this section being the first to open fire upon the rebels at that point.

Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Fairbrass had proceeded with another section from Cincinnati up the river on steamers, and done good service in aiding to prevent Morgan from crossing the Ohio. The other section, under Lieutenant Gallagher, proceeded, also from Cincinnati, moving by rail to Steubenville, Ohio, and assisted in the final capture of Morgan and his force at Salineville, in that State, on the 26th of July, 1863.

Having returned to Kentucky, and the battery being again united, during August it participated in the movement of the Army of the Ohio into East Tennessee, arriving at Lenoir September 22. On the same day it shelled the retreating enemy at Loudon. September 3d the battery arrived at Knoxville, and moved thence to Morristown, Tenn., where it remained until November 9th, when it marched for Bean's Station, arriving there the following day. On the 12th it started for Tazewell, where it arrived after a three days' fatiguing march over the Clinch mountains, the weather being very cold and stormy. On the 18th the battery moved to Cumberland Gap. It returned to Tazewell on the 25th, thence proceeded, on the 26th to Evan's Ford, on the Clinch river, where it served as guard at the crossing until the 3d of December. On the 12th it arrived at Cumberland Gap. It being impossible to procure sufficient forage the horses of the battery were sent to the rear and the guns were placed in position in the fortifications of the Gap. The battery, then in command of Captain Gallagher, remained here inactive until the 27th of June, 1864, when it was again furnished with horses and proceeded to Knoxville, which it reached July 1st. It was here assigned to the 2d brigade, reserve artillery, 4th division, 23d army corps, and continued on service at Knoxville. On December 8th, one section with 25 men, was detached and ordered to Strawberry Plains, to guard the railroad bridge across the Holstein river at that point and on the 10th of April, 1865, it rejoined the battery. The battery continued at Knoxville, engaged on garrison duty until early in August, when it was ordered to Michigan, and arrived at Jackson on the 19th of that month, and on the 22d was mustered out of service.

While in service it had encountered the enemy at Triplett's Bridge, Ky., June 15, 1863; Lebanon, Ky., July 5, 1863; Buffington's Island, Ohio, July 19, 1863; Steubenville, Ohio, July 26, 1863; Salineville, Ohio, July 26th, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., September 2d, 1863.

It had carried on its rolls 290 officers and men, and had lost 1 man killed in action, and 1 officer and 24 men died of disease.

BATTERY M.

Battery M was recruited with the 8th Cavalry and partly organized at Mount Clemens. It was mustered into the service of the United States at various dates and its organization was finally accomplished June 30, 1863, with 145 officers and men on its rolls.

The officers were Captain Edward G. Hilliar, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Culver, Mt. Clemens, and First Lieutenant, Augustus M. Emery, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, George H. Moulton, Coldwater, and Second Lieutenant, George A. Sheely, Detroit.

When the 8th Cavalry left the State the battery was yet incomplete and was transferred to Dearborn to finish its organization.

During the rebel General Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio in July it was ordered, in command of Captain Hilliar, to Indianapolis, having been equipped with a full battery.

It left Dearborn on the 9th of July, arriving at Indianapolis on the 11th. It proceeded to Cincinnati on the 13th, but returned on the 17th, its services not being required.

Following this service the battery proceeded on the 18th of September to the field in Kentucky, arriving at Camp Nelson on the 20th. On the 24th it marched with a division of troops under General O. B. Willcox, moving toward Cumberland Gap, reaching there on the 3d of October. On the 6th it marched for Morristown, arriving there on the 8th, and on the 10th was in an engagement at Blue Springs, East Tennessee, but being in the reserve did not become actively engaged, but joined in pursuit of the enemy to Greenville. On the 7th it fell back to Bull's Gap, and on the 19th to Bean's Station. It remained here until the 21st, when it marched to Tazewell, and thence, on the 22d, to within two miles of Cumberland Gap. On the 24th it moved over the line into Kentucky, near the Gap, but on the 1st of December recrossed the Cumberland mountains and returned to Tazewell, whence it proceeded to Walker's Ford, on the Clinch river, but moved back to Tazewell on the 5th. The battery being in command of Lieutenant Emery, Captain Hilliar then acting as chief of artillery, two sections moved to Cumberland Gap on the 22d of January, 1864. On the 27th the left section joined the others at Cumberland Gap. On the 28th the battery occupied the fortifications at Cumberland Gap, where it remained during the remainder of the year, having been dismounted and armed with rifles. It formed a part of the 1st brigade, 4th division, 23d army corps, then garrisoning that point, and during the winter and following spring joined in the frequent scouts and expeditions made into southwestern Virginia. On the 1st of April, 1865, it was transferred to the 2d brigade, 1st division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 10th of May marched, with the other troops of that brigade, to Knoxville, whence it proceeded to Strawberry Plains, and remained there until July 7th, when it started, via Nashville, Louisville, and Indianapolis, for Michigan, and arrived at Jackson July 12th, and on the 1st of August was mustered out of service.

It was engaged with the enemy during its term of service at Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; at Walker's Ford, Tenn., December 2, 1863, and at Tazewell, Tenn, January 21, 1864.

The battery during its entire service had carried on the rolls 297 officers and men, and had lost 3 men killed in action and 13 men died of disease.

A regiment of light artillery being limited to twelve batteries, in organizing additional batteries it became necessary to give them a particular designation, hence the two batteries raised after the formation of the twelve batteries into a regiment were designated as the 13th and 14th.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

The 13th battery was organized at Grand Rapids, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of January, 1864. Officers: Captain, Callahan H. O'Riordan, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Cuthbert W. Laing, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Charles Dupont, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, George D. Jewett, Grand Rapids; Second Lieutenant, Richard C. Wetherald, Flint.

It left Grand Rapids February 3d in command of Captain O'Riordan, and arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 7th of that month. It went into camp near Washington, where it was employed in perfecting itself in drill until the 14th of May. It was then ordered to Fort Slemmer, D. C. During the remainder of the year the battery was stationed in that fort, and in other fortifications in the neighborhood of Washington. On the 11th and 12th of July, 1864, in command of Captain Chas. Dupont, who had been promoted, vice O'Riordan resigned, it assisted in the defense of Fort Stevens against the attack of the rebel General Early's forces.

On the 1st of November, 1864, the battery was stationed in the fortifications of Washington, being attached to Harnden's division, 2d corps, and was doing garrison duty at Fort Reno, until February 27th, 1865, when it was mounted as cavalry and detailed for duty in Maryland, assisting the 13th N. Y. cavalry in suppressing guerillas, and otherwise maintaining peace in that section. Immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln, it was on duty with the regiment referred to in Maryland and Pennsylvania, following up the parties who had been engaged in the conspiracy against the President and his cabinet, and assisted in arresting Harold and Mudd, two of the conspirators. The battery was dismounted June 16th, and again ordered to garrison duty in Fort Reno, where it remained until the 19th, when it left for Michigan, and on the 22d it arrived in Jackson, where it was mustered out of service on the 1st of July, and then paid off and disbanded.

It had borne on its rolls during its term of service 257 officers and men, and had lost by disease 13 men.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

The 14th Battery was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 5th of January, 1864, with the following officers: Captain, Chas. Heine, Marshall; First Lieutenant, James J. Kelley, Kalamazoo; Second Lieutenant, Lee A. Humphrey, Grand Rapids. On the 1st of February it started for Washington in command of Captain Heine, and reported at Camp Barry, an artillery camp for instruction, on the 5th of February. It was mounted on the 20th of April and ordered to Fort Bunker Hill, D. C., on the 15th of May, and remained there until the 22d, when it returned to Camp Barry, where it was dismounted, and on the 25th moved to

Fort Slocum, D. C. The battery was stationed at this and some of the other forts near Washington, the rest of the year. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July it took part in the action near Forts Stevens and Slocum, during the attack of the forces of General Early on the defenses of Washington. On the 1st of November one section of the battery was at Fort Bunker Hill, one section at Fort Totten, and one with the headquarters at Fort Slemmer. Since the battery had been dismounted it served as heavy artillery attached to Hernden's division, 23d army corps, Department of Washington, and garrisoned Forts Snyder, Carroll, and Grebble, continuing on that duty until June 17th, 1865, when it proceeded to Michigan, arriving at Jackson June 21st. On the 1st of July it was mustered out of service.

It had carried on the rolls 225 officers and men, and had lost 9 men by disease.

FIRST SHARP-SHOOTERS.

"Raise the banner, raise it high, boys!
Let it float against the sky;
'God be with us!' this our cry, boys;
Under it we'll do, or die."

The organization of the 1st Sharp-shooters began in the fall of 1862, under the direction of Colonel C. V. DeLand, its quarters being at Kalamazoo. In the spring of 1863 it went into rendezvous at Dearborn.

The recruitment of the regiment was partially completed July 7, 1863, when it was mustered into the United States service, with six companies, four other companies being subsequently mustered.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles V. DeLand, Jackson. Lieutenant Colonel, William H. H. Beadle, Ann Arbor. Major, John Piper, Battle Creek. Surgeon, Arvin T. Whelan, Hillsdale. Assistant Surgeon, George L. Cornell, St. Clair. Second Assistant Surgeon, Jacob McNett, Grand Haven. Adjutant, Edward J. Buckbee, Ypsilanti. Quartermaster, David G. Palmer, Jackson. Chaplain, David A. Heagle, Detroit.

The companies composing the regiment were:

A. Captain, Levant C. Rhines, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, George C. Knight, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Guy Newbre, Emmet.

B. Captain, Elmer C. Dicey, Grand Haven. First Lieutenant, William Clark, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, Francis Whipple, Hillsdale.

C. Captain, Lucien Meigs, Reading. First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Fowler, Jonesville. Second Lieutenant, Albert P. Thomas, Allen.

D. Captain, George N. Davis, Albion. First Lieutenant, Samuel E. Hudson, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, Cyrenus B. Knight, Newton.

E. Captain, Asahel W. Nichols, Lansing. First Lieutenant, Ira L. Evans, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Henry V Hinckley, Lansing.

F. Captain, Hooker A. DeLand, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Joseph O. Bellair, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Martin Wager, Battle Creek.

G. Captain, Thomas H. Gaffney, Niles. First Lieutenant, Moses A. Powell, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Charles G. Conn, Elkhart, Indiana.

H. Captain, Andrew J. Hall, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, George Fowler, Fowlerville. Second Lieutenant, William Ruddock, Kimball.

I. Captain, George H. Murdoch, Berrien Springs. First Lieutenant, Robert F. Hill, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, William H. Randall, Pittsfield.

K. Captain, Edwin V. Andress, Chesaning. First Lieutenant, William J. Driggs, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Garrett A. Graveraet, Little Traverse.

During the Morgan raid into Ohio and Indiana the regiment, in command of Colonel DeLand, was ordered to Indianapolis, Indiana, and thence proceeded to Seymour, in the same State. Following Morgan's forces, it fell in

with and attacked their rear guard at North Vernon on July 13th, and on the 14th at Pierceville, capturing some prisoners.

Morgan had entered Indiana and was traveling leisurely across the State, robbing and plundering, until he reached the vicinity of Seymour, where six companies of the sharp-shooters, about 400 strong, in command of DeLand, and two companies of the 32d Indiana, at home on furlough commanded by Captain Moore, had been sent to watch the raider. He struck Dupre Station nine miles south of Seymour which he sacked and burned. As soon as notified of this act DeLand placed his command in box cars and went to the relief of the town, but found on arrival there only the rebel rear guard remaining, the main force having moved on Vernon, 25 miles away. Leaving the two Indiana companies to take care of the burning village, DeLand with his other six companies returned to Seymour, where he took a train for Vernon, and from there marched four miles to North Vernon. On his arrival he found the citizens parleying with Morgan's flag of truce, about the surrender of the place, the whole rebel force being in camp about three or four miles out. DeLand paid no attention to the flag of truce, but marched directly through the town about 4 P. M. on July 12th. Of course the rebs with their flag took to their heels and made for their camp. DeLand at once pushed his entire force out by companies to picket all the roads, retaining only the drum corps as a reserve with about three hundred citizens who were armed and equipped with guns and ammunition from an extra supply on hand. Morgan put out counter pickets, and thus the forces stood at 9 P. M. DeLand knowing that the rebel force was far superior to his, both as to numbers and equipment, resolved to accomplish his purpose of saving the town by strategy, and at once went to work. With this in view he employed several teams driving up and down the road to the railroad depot about three miles distant as if carrying supplies, and at intervals during the night made use of the drum corps, playing as though additional troops had come to reënforce. At 4 A. M. of the 13th the sharp-shooters attacked the Morgan pickets on the two principal roads, when considerable firing for a few minutes took place, but at daylight it was discovered that the enemy had left his camp and moved in the direction of Pierceville. A few of Morgan's stragglers captured said they supposed the town was full of infantry. One officer remarked: "We could have whipped you'uns in ten minutes." Thus was one Indiana town saved from the notorious marauder. DeLand pushed on the next day, the 14th, to Pierceville and there had more skirmishing with the rear guard of Morgan, whom they followed on foot in the night about 28 miles to Summan Station, on the railroad to Cincinnati, where the pursuit ended, Morgan having made good his escape into Ohio.

Subsequently the regiment returned to Dearborn, where it continued to recruit until its organization was completed with ten companies.

On the 16th of August it proceeded under orders to Chicago, where it was placed on duty guarding a camp of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas.

On February 14th, 1864, it was assigned to the 2d brigade, 3d division (Willcox's), 9th army corps, and on March 17th it left Chicago with orders to join that corps at Annapolis, Maryland.

The regiment, in command of Colonel DeLand, marched from Annapolis on the 23d of April, and proceeded via Alexandria to Warrenton Junction, where it arrived on the 28th. Joining the Army of the Potomac then entering upon its summer campaign, the regiment left Warrenton Junction May 4th and on

the 5th crossed the Rapidan river. On the 6th and 7th it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, sustaining a loss of 7 killed or died of wounds, 17 wounded, and 1 missing. Marching with the army to Spottsylvania C. H., it participated in the battles of the 9th, 10th, and 12th of May, suffering very severely, especially in the action of the 12th. The casualties at Spottsylvania were 34 killed, 117 wounded, and 4 missing, including among the killed Major Piper.

From the Red Book of Michigan:

"On May 9th the 9th corps moved forward in the direction of Spottsylvania, the 3d division in advance, and before noon encountered the enemy, when the lines were formed, the sharp-shooters on the left. Immediately the division experienced severe fighting; for a time the line wavered, but advanced quickly, gaining ground all day, and on the 10th, with the corps, crossed the Po river, and went into position on the heights southwest of the river, where its artillery commanded the junction of the two great wagon roads which the rebels had to hold in order to cover Richmond. Heavy skirmishing continued on the 11th, and the height of the fighting was reached on the next day; said to have been acknowledged by the generals of both armies as one of the bloodiest of the campaign. The rain having continued for two days, the roads had become totally impassable, and it was only by the most persistent and overtasking exertions that the 9th and 2d corps were joined and put in a defensive position. The rebel general, moving on plank and macadamized roads, took quick advantage of this state of affairs to make a tremendous onslaught upon the 9th corps while thus isolated and unsupported, with a swollen and almost impassable river in its rear. General Burnside, not waiting to be attacked, initiated the action, and the fighting commenced at 4 o'clock A. M. The 1st division (Crittenden's) in front, assisted by the 2d division (Potter's), maintained the action until noon, when the 3d division (Willcox's) was put in, when a most determined and vigorous attack was made by the 1st brigade, under General Hartranft, which drove the rebels into their works and gave the Union troops a most decided advantage, and the division was instantly formed and ordered to assault the main line of works, while, at the same time, as was afterwards ascertained, Anderson's corps of the rebel army had been preparing to charge to dislodge the Union troops.

"The Federal line swiftly advanced, with a cheer, to the desperate contest. Answering back came the shrill yell of the rebel hosts, as if in confident defiance. Midway the space between the two lines of battle the two charging columns met, amid the thick smoke of battle, in a dense thicket of pines; the bloody struggle commenced and almost in an instant after the first shock they became mixed in inextricable confusion, and the charge became a series of furious and unrelenting hand-to-hand encounters. At length the superior numbers of the rebels began to force the Union lines to retire; regiment after regiment fell slowly and sullenly back, and the whole left was in retreat. The terrible sacrifice of the troops attest their valor and the magnitude of the struggle.

"On a little knoll, among the thick spindling pine, where their rifles commanded the country for their full range, rallied two Michigan regiments—the 1st sharp-shooters, Colonel De Land, and the 27th, Major Moody, while a little back, in a ravine, was the 14th New York Battery, supported by the 2d Michigan Infantry. The combat slowly, sullenly, disastrously rolling down from the left, was bursting upon them, when Colonel Humphrey of the 2d Michigan, commanding brigade, cool as an iceberg and resolute as fate, said: 'Boys, this must be stopped!' The leaden hail pattered and whistled with terrific furor, but the little band stood firm. More than once the bold rebels laid their hands on the guns of the battery only to be driven back by well-directed volleys. A cheer arose, the rebels were checked, broken, but not defeated; in an incredibly short time they had reformed, and again the fearful struggle was renewed. On the right stood the 27th, fighting with unequalled coolness and bravery; everything on the left of the sharp-shooters had been swept away, and the attack on their front and flank, with both infantry and artillery pouring in shot and shell, was terrific; but they gallantly held their ground. On the left of the sharp-shooters were a company of civilized Indians, in command of the gallant and lamented young Graveraet, an educated half-breed—as brave a band of warriors as ever struck a war-path; they suffered dreadfully, but never faltered nor moved, sounding the war-whoop with every volley, and their unerring aim quickly taught the rebels they were standing on dangerous ground. The fighting continued on. Near night a rumor runs along the lines that ammunition is gone, and the cry of 'give them the steel' is received with a cheer. The attack has again been repulsed, and the storm lulls; the fight is losing its horrid fury, and with a fearful burst of artillery it sinks into a scattered skirmish, but not until the darkness came did the battle cease. During this fearful and

bloody day Colonel De Land was twice struck and prostrated by the flying missiles, but, badly injured as he was, remained faithful to his command. The regiment lost 34 killed, 117 wounded, and 4 missing. Among the killed was Major John Piper, a brave and lamented officer, who, after several years' hard and faithful service, fell by a shot through the brain."

The regiment, in command of Major L. C. Rhines, Colonel De Land being wounded on the 12th, arrived on the banks of the North Anna on the 23d of May, where it was somewhat warmly engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy on that day, losing in these encounters 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 5 missing. On the 26th the regiment again moved by a circuitous route to the Pamunky river, crossing it on the 28th, accomplishing on that day a march of 32 miles. It arrived at Tolopotomy creek on the 29th, where it engaged in skirmishing, with a loss of only 1 wounded. June 2d it again resumed the march, meeting the enemy at Bethesda Church that afternoon, but being in the supporting line suffered but little, having but 2 wounded.

On the 4th the regiment marched to Cold Harbor, and lay in the front line during the operations there, its casualties being one killed, 6 wounded, and 10 missing. It evacuated the works at Cold Harbor on the 11th of June, crossing the James river on the night of the 15th.

Passing through Grant's great campaign on Richmond with much credit, and crossing the James river, it arrived with its division in front of Petersburg June 16th, and on the next day, while in command of Major Rhines, became so heavily engaged and so specially distinguished in charging and holding the enemy's works, and repelling his repeated assaults to retake them, that this bloody battle became one of the most prominent events in the history of the regiment.

The position of the regiment being on the extreme left of the corps, and the 5th corps failing to connect the line after the capture of the rebel works, a large gap was left through which the rebels poured their troops, and most severe fighting occurred; the regiment most gallantly repulsed the enemy in two successive and vigorous charges, taking 2 officers and 86 men prisoners, and the colors of the 35th North Carolina, which were captured by Corporal Benj. F. Young, of Company I, who was promoted for distinguished gallantry on the occasion. During the engagement the left of the regiment became completely enveloped, and was placed in a position compelling it either to surrender or cut its way through the rebel lines; the last-named resort was determined on, and having first destroyed the national color of the regiment to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, then commenced fighting its way out, and finally succeeded in getting through the rebel lines. The gallant Major Rhines fell in this desperate struggle, together with 31 killed and died of wounds, 46 wounded, and 84 missing, including among the killed Captain Geo. C. Knight, and among the mortally wounded Captain Thomas H. Gaffney and Lieutenant Garrett A. Graveraet. The former died at Washington, June 20th, and the latter on the 10th of July following. Lieutenant Martin Wager was killed in the trenches on June 23d.

From this date to the 30th of July, again in command of Colonel DeLand, it remained in the advanced lines of intrenchments, and was almost constantly under fire. On the 30th of July the regiment led its brigade in the charge on the rebel works contiguous to the fort which was blown up by the "mine," and aided in carried the works, taking about 50 prisoners. The rebels having finally succeeded in retaking the works, it was obliged to retire, with a loss of 3 men killed, Colonel DeLand and 12 men wounded and Captain Dicey, of

Company B, and 32 men captured and missing. The regiment, then in the 1st division, remained in front of Petersburg until the 19th of August, when it was ordered to move to the Weldon railroad. Soon after it reached there it assisted in retaking a line of works from which our forces had been driven. Its loss in this affair was one killed and two wounded. It was also engaged at Ream's Station on the 25th, and was there employed in the erection of works until the 28th of September.

On the 30th of September it participated in the battle of Poplar Spring Church, with a loss of two enlisted men killed and Colonel DeLand, Captain Bellair and 16 men wounded, all of whom were left on the field and fell into the hands of the enemy. DeLand being wounded and a prisoner, Captain Geo. H. Murdoch, of Company I, succeeded to the command, retaining it until December 16th following.

The sharp-shooters being directed to lead the advance of their brigade against the rebel works on the Pegram Farm in this engagement, pushed the enemy out of his first line, but the troops of the 2d division on the right falling back, allowed the brigade (Hartranft's), on the extreme left of the army, and to which the sharp-shooters belonged, to be flanked. The brigade was assaulted by infantry on the right and by Hampton's cavalry on the left, but held the position for over two hours, when it was forced to fall back, passing through a ravine which was enfiladed by a terrible fire of musketry. In this retreat General Hartranft directed Captain Murdoch to rally his men and commence firing, and although the rebel infantry were on the right flank and Hampton's cavalry on the left, yelling, "Surrender, you yankee ———," which could be heard in every direction, the regiment rallied and delivered several effective volleys, which checked the cavalry, enabling the brigade to rally on the sharp-shooters, when the cavalry withdrew from the field. The regiment was also engaged at Pegram's Farm October 2d, and on the 8th at Boydton Road.

On the 27th of October it took part in the movement toward the South Side railroad, and was engaged during the day in skirmishing with the enemy at Hatcher's Run, losing 5 men wounded. On the 28th it abandoned the temporary works which it had thrown up the preceding night, and returned to its old camp, where it remained on trench and picket duty until March 25th following. On that day two companies of the regiment (I and K), in command of Captain Jas. S. DeLand, of Company K, assisted in repelling the assault of the enemy on Fort Steedman, and were in the final charge which drove him behind his works on that occasion, capturing more prisoners than they had men engaged, and with but slight loss to themselves.

On April 2d, 1865, the regiment, then in command of Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Nichols and in the brigade of Colonel Ralph Ely, again most signally acquired a very enviable notoriety and great credit for a most daring and brilliant achievement while making a demonstration in front of Petersburg, on the left of the enemy's works for the purpose of drawing troops from his right while our forces were attacking him at other points. After making two efforts, under a very severe fire of musketry and artillery, the regiment succeeded in getting hold on his works to the extent of its regimental front, which it held for an hour under a terrific fire. The object of the attack having been attained, it was ordered back to its former position, having suffered a heavy loss. On the next day, about 4 A. M., then in command of Major E. J. Buckbee, Colonel Nichols having been wounded on the 2d, it was again

ordered to advance, under the supposition that the enemy was withdrawing. On moving forward and finding that he had evacuated his works, it pushed on and was the first regiment to enter Petersburg, and while Colonel Ely was receiving the surrender of the city raised the first national flag on the court-house of that rebel stronghold.

The capture of Petersburg was long and anxiously looked for, as leading to the immediate possession of Richmond by the Union forces. It was finally accomplished, the rebel army fled, and Richmond fell. Michigan troops were prominently instrumental in bringing about the result. Colonel Ely's brigade of Michigan regiments, belonging to Willcox's division (1st), 9th corps, were, as previously stated, the first to enter the city and place their colors on the public buildings, raising one flag on the court-house and another on the custom-house, Colonel Ely himself receiving the surrender of the city from the authorities.

The casualties of the regiment while in the trenches in front of Petersburg were 27 killed and died of wounds, and 6 wounded.

General Willcox, in the following report of the operations of his division in that affair says:

"I have the honor to report the operations of this division in the field from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive.

"On the night of the 29th of March, at 10.30 o'clock, the enemy opened on my lines, stretching from above Fort Morton to the Appomattox, with all their artillery of every description, and some musketry from their main line. At about 11 o'clock the artillery lulled. I expected an advance of the enemy's troops and was ready to received them, but no attack was made, and a desultory firing of artillery only continued through the night.

"It afterwards appeared from the official reports of the enemy that they thought that we had made an attack; in fact Major General Gordon reported such to be the case, and that they had handsomely repulsed us; but, although we were under orders from corps headquarters to be ready to attack, and I had caused to be distributed axes for cutting the enemy's *abatis*, yet no sort of attack was actually ordered or made on our front.

"The sensitiveness of the enemy seemed to encourage our men. Preparations were made on the 31st as well as on April 1st for a night attack opposite Forts Steedman and Haskell, and at a point in front of Ely's brigade, nearer the Appomattox. Through the night of the 2d various demonstrations were made along the line, and the enemy's picket-pits captured at various points, in pursuance of orders from corps headquarters, made in aid of operations being carried out on the left of the army.

"At about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, orders were received from corps headquarters to mass one brigade (except garrisons) by 4 o'clock on the same morning near Fort Sedgwick, on the 2d division front, where General Hartranft was to make a real attack with his division and a brigade from each of the other divisions, while, by the same order, I was directed to make a vigorous demonstration along my whole division line with the rest of my troops at the same hour.

"Colonel Harriman was accordingly detached, with staff officers who knew the road, with tools, ammunition, and every possible aid, to report to Hartranft; and this brigade was in position and formed at the moment required.

"The demonstration along the line began precisely at 4, by the 2d brigade, Brevet Colonel Ralph Ely; 3d brigade, Brevet Colonel G. P. Robinson, and Colonel William J. Bolton, commanding 51st Pennsylvania, left on the 1st brigade line of entrenchments. Some of the enemy's picket-pits were captured near the 'Old Crater' by Colonel Bolton. The pickets of the 3d and 2d brigades, strongly reinforced, advanced handsomely, the artillery opened vigorously, and large portions of the enemy were down to oppose what they considered a real attack in force.

"On the extreme right, near the Appomattox, a portion of Ely's brigade actually carried some 200 yards of the enemy's works; but our lines, two miles in length, were too much attenuated to hold the ground. Some seventy-five prisoners were secured and brought in. Three regiments were withdrawn from other points and double-quicked to the point, but before it could be reinforced the enemy had recovered it.

"The effect of the movement, however, on the grand result was most happy, inasmuch as it contributed to weaken the enemy's line in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the real attack was completely successful.

"For the handsome part performed by Harriman's brigade of this division at the latter point, I respectfully refer you to his own report and that of Brevet Major General Hartranft, commanding at that part of the line.

"Through the day offensive demonstrations were kept up, and the batteries playing in aid of the more serious work of the day going on further to the left.

"In the afternoon and evening the enemy strengthened their line opposite me; but about midnight of the 2d reports came up from Colonel Ely, commanding 2d brigade, and Colonel James Bentliff, now commanding 3d brigade, by virtue of his rank, that there were signs of the enemy's withdrawing from our front, leaving only their picket line. I gave orders to the 2d brigade commanders to press through as soon as possible.

"At about 2 A. M. on the 3d, some of our parties broke through.

"Bentliff's brigade advanced upon Cemetery hill and Ely's more directly into town, with a section of Stone's battery. I gave Colonel Ely orders to take measures to at once secure order in the city.

"At 4.28 one of Ely's flags, that of the 1st Michigan Sharp-shooters, was raised on the court house, and that of the 2d Michigan on the custom house a few minutes later, and guards were posted about the town.

"The 2d and 20th Michigan Infantry and 1st Michigan Sharp-shooters were in the 2d brigade, commanded by Colonel Ralph Ely, of the 8th Michigan.

"The 8th and 27th Michigan were in the 1st brigade.

"The 17th Michigan was acting as an engineer regiment at division headquarters."

Colonel Ely's brigade was in the advance on the morning of the surrender of Petersburg, and on reaching the suburbs of that city was met by some of the principal citizens, when they delivered him the following communication which is a verbatim copy of the original now in possession of General Ely:

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States, or the Major General Commanding U. S. forces in front of Petersburg:

GENERAL,—The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the common council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. W. TOWNES, *Mayor.*
D'ARCY PAUL,
CHARLES F. COLLINS.

PETERSBURG, April 3d, 1863.

Colonel Ely replied verbally, *the people of Petersburg could be assured of the protection of the 2d brigade.*

The New York Herald had the following report by Thomas M. Cook, formerly of Detroit, and then on the staff of that paper:

"At midnight on Saturday (April 2d) General Willcox received orders to make a demonstration on his extreme right, in order to draw as many of the rebels as possible in that direction, and thus assist the attacks that had been planned for the following morning. The demonstration was made with great earnestnes at the same time that Admiral Porter was hammering away with his gunboats up the James river. All the artillery on that part of the line was ordered into play, and the skirmish line in front of Ely's brigade was advanced. The moon was yet shining and the night was perfectly clear, so that the attack was distinctly witnessed from the bluffs in the rear. The men moved forward steadily, and soon the sharp volleys of musketry indicated their approach to the rebel lines; the artillery on the heights behind them fired more briskly, the shells shrieking through the air overhead. Then the rebel batteries opened, and the most infernal din was awakened to disturb the placid stillness of the night. Amid the noise and smoke the skirmishers kept steadily on, meeting with so little opposition that they were enabled to cross the rebel lines, enter their works, capture prisoners in numbers greater than their own, and finally advanced into the outskirts of the town, where they met a strong body of rebels coming out to reinforce the portion of the line that had just been captured. A brisk engagement was fought here, within the limits of the city; but our numbers were so small that we were compelled to withdraw, and reluctantly fell back to our own lines. Had the troops been at hand to reinforce the movement, instead of being simply a demonstration it could easily have been turned into an actual attack, and would have given us then the whole left of the rebel line of works and cut them off from Petersburg entirely.

General Willcox was very anxious to change the character of the affair, but at the critical moment he received orders to attack at the earliest dawn of the morning on his left, so that he could do nothing more at this time. The success of the demonstration gave rise to the report which was sent away yesterday morning, that we had possession of Petersburg. In the movement we lost a few men only, among them Lieutenant Colonel Nichols of the 1st Michigan Sharp-shooters, seriously wounded. One effect of the movement was most excellent. Lee had mobolized so large a portion of his army against Sheridan that there was merely a picket line left here. The demonstration compelled him to recall some of his troops that had been sent elsewhere in order that he should not be flanked here.

"So soon as this affair was over Willcox began massing his few available men for the appointed attack on the left. This was to be a combined and determined attack. The object was two-fold—first, by a more earnest demonstration to recall a greater portion of the rebels who were massed on their extreme right; and second, if possible, to force their lines.

"The part of the attack assigned to General Willcox was to carry Fort Mahone, one of the most formidable works on the rebel lines, situated at the point where their line crosses the Jerusalem plank road, and directly in front of Fort Emory, where the left of Willcox's division rested. For this purpose the first brigade, Colonel Samuel Harriman, of the 37th Wisconsin, was brought around from the right of the line and put into position, supported by a brigade of Potter's division of the same corps. While this was being done similar dispositions were making further to the left, and a system of cannon signals had been agreed upon to fix the moment of starting, that all hands might assault simultaneously.

"At precisely 4 o'clock the signal gun was heard. It was scarcely gray dawn, and a considerable mist hung over the fields, so that objects were quite indistinct at a very short distance, and not visible at all a few hundred yards away. From this cause the preparation made had been wholly secreted from the enemy. The signal gun, breaking the stillness of the morning, may possibly have been an alarm of danger to them; but as they knew not whence to look, they doubtless simply remained very quiet.

"Colonel Harriman advanced at once. A small detachment of his brigade was thrown out as skirmishers, while the rest followed close after in line of battle with fixed bayonets. The men moved very quietly and in perfect order, though manifesting an eagerness of spirit that was an assurance of success. That they went to stay was indicated by their being accompanied by a detachment of 100 men of the 1st Connecticut heavy artillery, prepared to turn and work upon the rebels the guns that should be captured. They passed out into the darkness and all was still. A painful season of suspense followed. Presently a musket is heard, then another, and soon a volley. They have reached the rebel picket line. Now a hearty cheer is heard, followed by a roar of musketry. The cheering and the musketry firing is taken up and runs along to the left until it is lost in the distance. The flash of the muskets disclose the positions. Instantly the artillery of both sides is at work, and 200 guns belch forth their thunder tones of anger. In the roar of the artillery all other sounds are hushed or drowned. But the work is done. It was done quickly. A second cheer and a second volley from our skirmishers, and the gallant Harriman gave the order, 'Charge bayonets!—double-quick!—charge!' and away the noble fellows went, over breastworks, rifle-pits, *abatis*, and the parapet of the fort into the main work, and the deed is accomplished. For a moment the thunder-struck rebels looked, and then took to flight. But our brave fellows were too close after them. They could not all escape. Two hundred and fifty in that single work were sent back as prisoners. Nine guns also were captured, which were quickly trained in directions opposite to where they had been facing and set at work upon other annoying rebel batteries. The glory of the first entrance into the work is disputed by the 27th Michigan and the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery. The former had their colors with them, which were the first set upon the parapet, and hence they have the proof of priority.

"The importance of this gallant achievement, and those simultaneously made farther to the left, cannot be overestimated. It rent the whole line in two; it separated the right and left wings of their army. If evacuation had been determined upon by them, it closed the main door of escape for their right wing. Moreover, it took from them commanding positions of great importance and a large amount of valuable artillery. It was not to be supposed that they would yield points of such vital importance to themselves without further effort.

"Scarcely were we quiet in possession of the fort, when the rebels, having reorganized their forces and picked up some reinforcements, came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made a most desperate assault, standing up manfully against terrific discharges of grape and canister, and withering volleys of musketry; but it was all to no purpose. The heroic little garrison stood their ground bravely and obstinately, while the artillery of all our forts sent forth murderous assistance in rapid time. The din of the first assault was fully revived. Pandemonium would be a place of rest in comparison to

the unceasing roar of that artillery, the shrieking and bursting of so many shells, the yells of the rebels, the rattle of the musketry, and the final cheering of our men as the rebel lines wavered, broke, and finally went back in disorder. Four times subsequently during the day did they attempt to retake this position, but were each time sent back in disorder. It was in one of these assaults that the rebel General A. P. Hill lost his life, while seeking in person to lead his men up to the works.

"These successive attacks and repulses consumed the entire day. Meanwhile, however, the 6th and 24th corps, having broken through the rebel lines in their front, were swinging around to their rear and coming down both upon their rear and flank. It was evident then that Petersburg was lost to the rebellion. If they could not retake these works where our lines were extended, how much less their chance when we were concentrating and bringing within reach a force so vastly superior to any they could possibly muster. The day was up with them and they knew it; but now their anxiety was for night; 'Oh, for night or Blucher,' they might well cry.

"The movements of the 6th corps were so rapid after breaking their lines that even General Lee could scarcely keep his sacred person safe; as it was, his headquarters were overhauled and fell into our hands. It is reported that they were destroyed. Throughout the early part of the night operations were confined to skirmishing, more or less heavy at different hours, along the entire line. The utmost vigilance was exercised, and it was confidently anticipated that the rebels would take advantage of the darkness to get away. Soon after dark General Willcox was sent for by General Parke, and remained at corps headquarters until midnight, in conference with his superior. At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the rebels advanced and made a demonstration of attack upon the center of our lines. Scattering volleys of musketry aroused the reserves, who, overcome by the fatigues of the protracted day and night struggles could not avoid sleeping whenever a moment's opportunity presented itself. Quickly the lines were in readiness, and every body at his post. Then the firing increased. Soon the forts opened with their heavy artillery. The rebel guns responded briskly. The darkness was intense. A thick mist hung over the country, mixed with the smoke of the past day's battle, rendering it a night of horrid character. Through the thick darkness a bank of lurid light hung over the city of Petersburg. betokening destruction and ruin in progress, and amid it all the unseen attack, the roar of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the cheering and shouting of the soldiers, the groping about in apprehension and fear—who can paint such scenes.

"But the attack was of short duration. The brave fellows in the trenches knew its import. They appreciated, also, how near they were to a glorious victory, and how important that they should stand their ground without wavering. And faithfully they performed their duty, sending the rebels back bleeding, disheartened, discouraged. Then followed a season of anxious stillness. Not a sound disturbed the quiet of that thick black midnight. No picket firing, no signal guns, no attacks or indications of attack; a terrible, momentous, threatening quiet, which only can be appreciated by those who have spent a night on a battle-field. Orders were issued to the pickets to advance and keep close to the rebel lines. Watch them closely; give them no chance to run; when they start, go after them; no matter for rest—sleep comes after the victory. Vigilance was now all-important.

"At 3 o'clock our skirmishers occupied the main lines of the rebel works, and orders were issued for an immediate advance. At 3.30 A. M. horses were saddled, coffee swallowed, and away to Petersburg. At 4 o'clock Colonel Ely reported his brigade in Petersburg. The 1st Michigan Sharp-shooters, leading the skirmishers and pressing hard upon the rear of the rebel forces, were the first to enter the long fought for city. With cheers and shouts of triumph they entered; but the fighting was done. At every step they picked up rebels anxious to surrender, but nowhere any willing to fight. Petersburg was ours, won by hard fighting and determined bravery. If there be any confederacy left, its people may seek to give the impression that they evacuated the city voluntarily. A more complete driving out was never accomplished. A victory more signal and indisputable has not been gained in this war. The 9th corps has made a reputation in this grand success sufficient, had it never before achieved distinction, to place it among the most gallant corps of the United States army. Left alone to hold the old lines that formerly had been garrisoned by the army of the Potomac, it not only held them securely, but advanced against the main rebel lines, piercing them in several places, capturing and holding several forts and a score of guns, with a large number of prisoners, holding their advantages and contributing to a very large extent to the glorious achievement that has crowned the united efforts of the whole army.

"The 1st division alone, under General Willcox, in their operations of yesterday, not only held the extended line of two miles and over against all attacks, but themselves attacked the strongest positions on the rebel lines, capturing two forts, nine guns, nearly 1,000 prisoners, several flags, etc., and all with a loss to themselves of about 200 men.

And now they add to their record the capture of the rest of the rebel lines, guns, tents, prisoners innumerable, and finally the city of Petersburg. Glory enough for one division.

"General Willcox was in the field throughout the whole affair, and directed the operations of the division, as the result demonstrated, with great judgment and ability. His men have behaved with a gallantry that has been seldom equaled.

"My route from Fort Emory into the city of Petersburg was by the Baxter road, and led directly across the fortifications of both armies. A more difficult ride it was never my fortune to attempt,—covered ways, rifle-pits, breastworks, ditches, etc.; ditches that could be leaped and ditches wide and deep, parallels and cross sections, *abatis* and entanglements of every description,—the exhaustion of engineering skill. An entanglement of digging, such as never before was seen, covered the greater part of the distance. For the breadth of more than a mile the country is all dug over. Every manner of earthwork has been thrown up by either army. Corrections of the lines, alterations and changes, have kept the armies busy for a year. It is impossible to describe this vast network of intrenchments from the hasty glance I had while riding over them. The civilian cannot better understand than by conceiving a vast system of sunken roads sufficient for maneuvering armies of 100,000 men, without exposing any above level ground. This is one feature of these extensive works, to which must be added the high and strong breastworks running in zigzag courses, with batteries and redoubts interspersed; and then the advanced picket lines, with the various sunken paths of communication; and behind all the chain of strong forts, with wide and deep ditches, fringed with *cheveaux-de-frise*, the same as in front of all the other works."

The regiment remained in Petersburg for three days, when it marched to a point on the South Side railroad, distant about 20 miles, where it was engaged in guarding that road and on picket duty until after the surrender of Lee, when, with its division, it proceeded to Alexandria, thence marched through Washington and encamped near Georgetown, and on the 23d of May participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac, and returned again to its camp, where it remained until July 28th, when it was mustered out of service and started, in command of Major Buckbee, for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 31st. On the 7th of August it was paid off and disbanded.

Engagements—North Vernon, Indiana, July 13, 1863; Pierceville, Ind., July 14, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Ny river, Va., May 9, 1864; Po river, Va., May 10, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 13, 18, 1864; Ox Ford, Va., May 23, 1864; North Anna, Va., May 24, 25, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 29, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon railroad, Va., August 19, 21, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., September 30, 1864; Pegram Farm, Va., October 2, 1864; Boydton road, Va., October 8, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28, 1864; Fort Steedman, Va., March 25, 1865; Fort McGilvery, Va., April 1, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865; siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 17, 1864 to April 3, 1865.

The entire enrollment of the regiment was 1,364, of which it sustained a loss of 4 officers and 65 men killed in action, 2 officers and 42 men died of wounds, 150 men of disease; being a total of 263.

"Such memories hallowed we'll cherish—
How precious to die with the brave!
O shout, Ne'er can Liberty perish—
Her saviors confront e'en the grave."

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"To horse! to horse! up, sabres, gleam;
High winds our bugle call;
Combined by honor's sacred tie,
Our word is law and liberty!
March forward, one and all."

The 1st Cavalry commenced recruiting on August 21st, 1861, at Camp Lyon, near Detroit, the place of rendezvous, the organization of the regiment being under the direction of Thornton F. Brodhead, who had been appointed its colonel. It was mustered into the service on the 13th of September following, with 1,144 officers and men on the rolls.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Thornton F. Brodhead, Grosse Isle. Lieutenant Colonel, Joseph T. Copland, Pontiac. Majors, William S. Atwood, Detroit; Angelo Paldi, Detroit; Charles H. Town, Detroit. Surgeon, George K. Johnson, Grand Rapids. Assistant Surgeon, Alfred K. Nash, Trenton. Adjutant, William M. Brevoort, Detroit. Quartermaster, James I. David, Trenton. Chaplain, Jonathan Hudson, Trenton.

COMPANIES.

A. Captain, James G. Stebbins, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Wellington W. Gray, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Charles J. Snyder, Detroit.

B. Captain, Charles H. Town, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Andrew W. Duggan, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Edward Fishpool, New Baltimore.

C. Captain, James G. Fisher, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William H. Way, Jr., Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Ralph Z. Phelps, Lapeer.

D. Captain, Josiah B. Park, Ovid. First Lieutenant, Arthur M. Rankin, Essex, C. W. Second Lieutenant, Thurlow W. Lusk, Duplain.

E. Captain, William S. Atwood, Detroit. First Lieutenant, William H. Perkins, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Jabez J. Daniels, Hudson.

F. Captain, Henry K. White, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, William H. Freeman, Lapeer. Second Lieutenant, Sylvester Shafer, Lapeer.

G. Captain, Angelo Paldi, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Frederick A. Copeland, Pontiac. Second Lieutenant, Fordyce H. Rogers, Pontiac.

H. Captain, Thomas M. Howrigan, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Michael F. Gallagher, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William M. Brevoort, Detroit.

I. Captain, George S. Acker, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Herman E. Hascall, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Charles L. Sherman, Kalamazoo.

K. Captain, William D. Mann, Detroit. First Lieutenant, James I. David, Trenton. Second Lieutenant, Peter Stagg, Trenton.

L. Captain, Melvin Brewer, Almont. First Lieutenant, Hasbruck Reeve, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, John K. Truax, Grand Rapids.

M. Captain, Rollin C. Denison, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Charles H. Sprague, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, William M. Heazlitt, Dowagiac.

Freeman Norvell having been commissioned as Captain to rank from August

22d, 1861, was assigned to the command of Company B, on the 23d of November following, *vice* Town, promoted to Major.

The 1st, while in Camp Lyon, near Detroit, on September 28, 1861, was made the recipient of a flag from the citizens of Springwells. The presentation was made by the Hon. H. T. Backus, to which Colonel Brodhead replied in a telling speech, full of burning eloquence and patriotism. The flag was of blue silk, heavily fringed, with the national arms on each side, under which was emblazoned, in gold letters, "First Michigan Cavalry."

On the 29th of September, 1861, the regiment left its rendezvous in command of Colonel Brodhead, under orders to proceed to Washington.

It lay in camp at Frederick, Maryland, a considerable portion of the winter, its principal service following, being on the upper Potomac, in the Shenandoah valley, and near the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge.

In February, 1862, General Banks was in command of the union troops on the Maryland side of the Potomac, the 1st Michigan Cavalry composing part of his force.

Lossing says:

"Banks had sent a force under General Geary to re-occupy Harper's Ferry as the first step toward seizing and holding the Shenandoah Valley. He took command there in person late in February, and with his force occupied the heights near the ferry; also Charlestown and Leesburg and other important points on each side of the Blue Ridge. Jackson, who had occupied places directly in front of Banks, was pushed back to Winchester, where he was posted with his division of nearly eight thousand men, when, early in March, Johnson evacuated Manassas. That evacuation was followed by the retirement of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley. On the approach of the union troops under Generals Hamilton and Williams (Michigan) on March 11th, he retreated to Mount Jackson, about forty miles above Winchester, where he was in direct communication with a force at Luray and another at Washington, on the eastern side of the mountain, not far from Thompson's Gap. Shields pursued Jackson on March 19th to his halting place. Shields found his antagonist too strong to warrant an attack, and he fell back to Winchester for the twofold purpose of safety and drawing Jackson from his supports. He was closely pursued by Jackson's cavalry under Ashby, one of the most dashing of the Confederate cavalry officers in that region."

From a correspondent belonging to the 1st Michigan Cavalry, covering in detail its march from Frederick to Winchester:

"We left Frederick on the 24th of February, '62 and without any material delay crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and occupied Charlestown, Va. On taking possession we had several trifling skirmishes, confined to the cavalry, in which our regiment was for the first time under fire, and in which several of the companies obtained considerable credit for their dashing charges and gallant behavior. They made several prisoners, and captured some valuable property in the shape of horses, flour, and cloth. We were detained there until the 10th, when we marched for Berryville, reaching there the same day. At Berryville we remained until the 12th, when we made a moonlight march for Winchester, arriving at midnight.

"In all of these marches some of the companies have been constantly in the advance, and every town they reached they charged through. They have done nobly, for although they have met with but little opposition and have had no serious engagement, yet when they dashed into these places they were unaware of what their reception might be, and in many cases had information leading them to expect to meet a large body of the enemy; and yet they rushed on without hesitation, and with a spirit showing they would give a good account of themselves when they met the enemy.

"General Hamilton's brigade, to which was attached companies K and L, and a detachment of thirty men from Company H, of this regiment, under command of Captain Mann of Company K, marched on Winchester from Bunker Hill yesterday (March 13th), and when within a mile of the entrenchments thrown up by Jackson just outside the town, the scouts reporting everything clear except a force of Colonel Ashby's cavalry, who appeared to be making a stand on the opposite side of the town, Captain Mann was ordered to attack the enemy's cavalry. The detachment of Company H deployed as flankers; Company L moved around the town, while company K charged directly through.

the streets; but the rebels took to their heels, followed closely by our men for five miles, and we succeeded in capturing six of their number.

"In the afternoon Company L, Captain Brewer, followed the road on which they retreated, and coming again upon them, succeeded in ensnaring four more without sustaining any injury themselves. To-day twenty men from the same companies, while out on a foraging expedition, were attacked by a large force, but held their ground and unsaddled three of the 'Secesh.'"

Lossing further says:

"To Banks had been assigned the duty of covering the line of the Potomac and Washington City, after the movement agreed upon in council at Fairfax Court-house had been conditionally sanctioned by the President, and he was ordered to place the bulk of his force at Manassas Junction and vicinity, and to repair the Manassas Gap Railway, so as to have a rapid and direct communication with the Shenandoah Valley. Accordingly, on the retirement of Jackson up the valley, he put the first division of his corps in motion for Centreville, under General Williams, leaving only the division of Shields and some Michigan cavalry in Winchester.

"Spies informed Jackson of the weakening of Banks's army in the valley and he immediately moved down to attack him at Winchester. General Shields, who was in immediate command there, had a force of about six thousand infantry, seven hundred and fifty cavalry, and twenty-four guns, well posted on a ridge, so as to cover the roads entering Winchester from the south. This position was about half a mile north of the village of Kernstown, and two and a half south of Winchester. Toward the evening of the 22d of March, Ashby's cavalry drove in Shields's pickets, when the latter moved a small force to oppose the assailants. While directing it in person, his arm was shattered above his elbow by the fragments of a shell, which also wounded his side. He was prostrated, but was able to make dispositions for a vigorous encounter with his foe the next day. Under cover of the night he pushed forward the brigade of Colonel Kimball, of the 14th Indiana, to Kernstown, supported by Daum's artillery, well posted. Colonel Sullivan's brigade was placed within supporting distance as a reserve in Kimball's rear. In that order the troops reposed until morning, when a reconnoissance obtained no positive information of any Confederate force immediately in front, excepting Ashby's cavalry. General Banks believed General Jackson to be too weak or too prudent to attack Shields, and at ten o'clock that morning he departed for Washington City, by way of Harper's Ferry, in obedience to a summons from headquarters, leaving his staff officers to start for Centreville in the afternoon. He was soon made to retrace his steps by the sounds of battle in his rear.

"At the time the National scouts saw nothing but Ashby's cavalry, Jackson's whole force was strongly posted in battle order, with artillery on each flank, in an eligible situation, half a mile south of Kernstown, completely masked by woods, which were filled with his skirmishers; and within an hour after Banks left Winchester, Confederate cannon opened upon Kimball. Sullivan's brigade was immediately ordered forward to Kimball's support, and a severe action was commenced by artillery on both sides, but at too great a distance to be very effective.

"Jackson now took the initiative, and, with a considerable force of all arms, attempted to turn Kimball's left flank, when an active body of skirmishers, under Colonel Carroll, composed of his regiment (the 8th Ohio) and three companies of the 67th Ohio, were thrown forward on both sides of the Valley turnpike, to oppose the movement. These were supported by four guns of Jenks's artillery. The Confederates were repulsed at all points, and Jackson abandoned his designs upon the National left, massed a heavy force on their right, and sent two additional batteries and his reserves to support the movement. With this combined force he pressed forward to turn and crush his adversary's right. Daum's artillery could not check the movement, and imminent peril threatened the Union army. Informed of this, Shields, who from his bed was in a measure conducting the battle, ordered Colonel E. B. Tyler's brigade to the support of Kimball, and directed the latter to employ all of his disposable infantry in an attempt to carry Jackson's batteries, and then to turn his left flank and hurl it back on its center. The execution of this important and perilous order was intrusted to the gallant Tyler and his fine brigade. The Confederates were pressed back to a stone fence, which gave them shelter, where a desperate struggle ensued with Jackson's famous 'stonewall brigade.' For a little while the result was doubtful, when the 5th and 62d Ohio, and 13th Indiana of Sullivan's brigade, and the 14th Indiana, 84th Pennsylvania, and parts of the 8th and 67th Ohio, of Kimball's brigade, hastened to the support of Tyler. The combined forces dashed on the Confederates, forced them back through the woods, and sent them in full retreat up the valley, with a great loss, but in good order, for their discipline was perfect. So ended the 'Battle of Kernstown.'

"The National troops bivouacked on the battle-field the night after the victory, and at an early hour in the morning began a vigorous pursuit of the Confederates towards Strasburg. Meanwhile Shields, who was satisfied that reinforcements for Jackson could not be far off, had sent an express after Williams's division. then far on his way to Centreville. Banks, who was informed by telegraph of the battle, had already ordered it back. He also hastened to Winchester, took command in person, and followed the retreating Confederates up the Valley almost to Mount Jackson. This demonstration of Jackson's and information that he might easily call re-enforcements to his aid, caused the retention of Banks's forces in the Shenandoah valley."

On the 24th the rebels were followed to Cedar Creek, being constantly in sight and taking advantage of every favorable point to check the advance. Colonel Brodhead with a small force reconnoitered as far as Strasburg, but fell back for the night across the creek. On the following day possession was taken of Strasburg with an advance guard some four miles toward Woodstock.

General Williams (A. S. of Michigan) commanding the 1st division, department of the Shenandoah, in a report dated Williamsport, May 27, 1862, first enumerates the composition of his division, including the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and then says of its operations after the evacuation of Strasburg:

"This small command, of not over 3,600 infantry present for duty, ten Parrot and six brass smooth-bore guns, not only composed my division, but with the cavalry under the immediate command of Brigadier General Hatch, and the Major General's personal escort, was the entire force that could be brought to oppose this sudden, though not wholly unlooked for combination of the rebel columns under Jackson, Ewell, and Johnston, variously estimated by prisoners, deserters, and fugitives at from twenty thousand to fifty thousand men, with from fifty to sixty pieces of artillery.

"Under these circumstances, I hastened the evacuation on the Major General's order, and before daylight put in movement towards Winchester all the trains of the division, with such escort of cavalry and infantry as the smallness of the command and the uncertainty of the point of attack would warrant.

"I also ordered Donnelly's brigade, encamped about six miles above Strasburg, to join the division, in readiness for a rapid march to the rear. At the same time the 29th Pennsylvania, Colonel Murphy, of Gordon's brigade, with a section of artillery, was ordered to occupy and reconnoiter the road from Middletown towards Front Royal, and to oppose the advance of the rebels by that route at all hazards.

"The main column was put in motion at about 10 A. M. At Middletown I found a part of the train in some confusion, from demonstrations made by the rebel cavalry, but no considerable force presented itself until the head of our force had passed New Town. At this point Colonel Donnelly encountered and rapidly drove away a large body of the enemy's cavalry by a spirited movement of the 46th Pennsylvania with a section of artillery.

"Anticipating, from reports received on the route, a stout resistance in front, the leading regiments of the column moved in compact order to within six miles of Winchester. At this point five companies of Michigan cavalry were detached as a reconnoitering party under Colonel Brodhead, who, though suffering from a severe illness, volunteered to mount his horse and head his command to observe the road leading towards Winchester.

"At the same time reports were brought that the center and rear of the train had been seriously attacked, and further threatened. The 2d Massachusetts, 27th Indiana, and 28th New York, with several pieces of artillery, were, in succession, detached for its protection. These regiments, with the artillery, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery with great spirit and success. The 2d Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, was particularly engaged, and suffered considerable loss in vigorously resisting the advance of the rebels until some time after midnight. Colonel Gordon, commanding 3d brigade, personally joined this rear guard and supervised its operations until late in the night.

"Having received a report from Colonel Brodhead that the town of Winchester was still in our possession, the head of the column was put in motion, but halted again near Kernstown to be in position to reinforce the rear guard should it be seriously menaced.

"No unfavorable reports coming in, Colonel Donnelly was ordered to occupy, with his brigade in bivouac, the ridges nearest town on both sides of the Front Royal road; and Colonel Gordon, with his brigade, the hills near town, which command the road from Strasburg. It was after dark before the first regiments were in motion, and nearly 1 o'clock in the morning before the last came in. Most of the regiments had marched fully thirty miles, and some more; and all had been under arms since daylight, without food, or at most with but one meal.

"Fortunately some of the severe labor of outpost and picket duty was assumed by companies of the 10th Maine Infantry and Maryland Cavalry, though the opportunities of rest were much disturbed during the night by constant attacks on our outposts.

"Before daybreak on the morning of the 25th I received the verbal orders of the Major General commanding, based on reliable information that the enemy were in overwhelming force before us, to send back the trains of the division towards Martinsburg. At the same time I was notified of his intention to offer such resistance to the rebels as would develop with more certainty their strength, and give time for our transportation wagons to move clear of the route of our retreat.

"The enemy gave us little time to correct our positions, or to reconnoitre theirs. They opened with their rifled guns at the earliest dawn, and began the movement of their masses on both flanks for attack immediately afterwards. Before I arrived on the ground the two capable commanders of the brigades had made such disposition of their troops as seemed most judicious with reference to our inferior numbers and extent of ground we were obliged to cover. On the right, Gordon's brigade occupied the interior slopes of the hills nearest town, and adjacent to the Strasburg pike. Two sections of Company M, 1st New York Artillery (Cochran's Battery), and one section of Hampton's Battery (Maryland Artillery), were placed in position on the crest of the central heights. On the extreme right five companies of Michigan Cavalry (attached to the 1st division) were held in reserve, under cover of the hill. This body of horse was successively under command of Majors Town and Paldi, both Colonel Brodhead and Lieutenant Colonel Copeland being prevented from assuming command by severe illness, from which they had for some time been suffering.

"On the left, Donnelly's brigade rested its right upon a considerable elevation which commanded the road toward Front Royal, and extended its left in a crescent form, so as to observe and cover the approaches in the southeast direction. The six guns of Company F, 4th United States Artillery, Lieutenant Ersby commanding, and one section of Company M, 1st New York Artillery, Lieutenant Peabody, held commanding positions near the right of this brigade. The narrow valley which intervened between these two positions, and the plain extending in a fan-like shape beyond, were commanded by a section of Hampton's Battery of Maryland Artillery, under Lieutenant Fleming, in a position on a central elevation immediately in front of the town; in supporting distance of which General Hatch had ordered the principal position of his cavalry.

"The opening of the cannonade was followed within half an hour by an infantry attack in force upon Donnelly's brigade. This was gallantly and successfully repulsed. One of the rebel regiments, more audaciously pursuing its attack than the others (said to be the 27th North Carolina), was almost annihilated; first by the cross fire of the 5th Connecticut and 48th Pennsylvania regiments, and afterwards by one wing of the 28th New York, in its attempt to gain the woods in its rear. This regiment left in front of our lines its dead and wounded thickly strewn over the field, so near to our lines that Colonel Donnelly and several of our officers went forward and conversed with the wounded soldiers.

"After this unsuccessful infantry attack the rebels confined their efforts for a long time to artillery firing; opening their batteries from new positions, and with an increased number of guns. The whole atmosphere for a mile was densely and obscurely filled with smoke and fog. Our artillery replied with marked vigor, and though inferior in number of guns, was decidedly more effective, both in rapidity and precision of fire.

"At this time Colonel Donnelly reported to me that several rebel regiments of infantry were moving to their right, with the apparent purpose of occupying our line of retreat to the Martinsburg road, and that Lieutenant Colonel Brown, commanding the 28th New York, had deployed his skirmishers, and moved his regiment in that direction. The colors of nine rebel regiments could be seen at this moment preparing to attack simultaneously this gallant little brigade of not over 1,700 men, who waited the trying onset with a coolness and composure of both officers and men which was most marked and extraordinary.

"With the approval of the commanding general, I went in person to observe the progress of events upon the right wing, and, if practicable, to bring up reinforcements to the support of the seriously threatened part of our line. I had, however, hardly reached the central position between the two wings before a heavy infantry fire commenced on the right, and apparently extended along the whole front of Gordon's brigade, and before I could reach, with all possible speed, the crest of the hill upon which Gordon's brigade had moved, I saw the artillery was limbering up to move to the rear. At the same time stragglers from the 27th Indiana, on its immediate right, were slowly falling back in considerable numbers. With members of my staff, I made strong efforts to rally them. The men generally obeyed orders, but before anything valuable could be accomplished the whole regiment apparently was retiring over the hill in much confusion. I observed Colonel Colgrove in their midst striving to restore order, and other officers exerting them-

selves in the same way. The men did not run, but were rapidly retiring in disordered ranks, as if broken by a superior attack. The report of Colonel Colgrove gives, I doubt not, a true statement of this confusion.

"Seeing that our right was exposed by this movement, I hurried forward to the reserve of Michigan cavalry, on the extreme right, hoping by a prompt demonstration with this force to hold the enemy in check and protect the remaining regiments of this brigade from a flank attack. Major Town, at the head of the column, spiritedly rode out to meet me, and, moving his command to the front, with great promptness and gallantry formed in column for charge on the crest of the hill. Meeting with a terrific fire of infantry from a whole brigade, and being menaced on the right by a large column of rebel cavalry he was obliged to retire, which was done in good order, considering the nature of the ground and the obstacles on the line of his retreat. Colonel Gordon held the remaining regiments of his brigade unbroken, and checked the advance of the rebels until it became evident the attacking columns were overwhelming, and would soon cut off the avenues of retreat. The regiments were then withdrawn, for the most part in column, after reaching the edge of the town, through which they passed in good order. I immediately dispatched a message to Colonel Donnelly to withdraw his brigade by the east side of the town. When the right was giving way, I directed Captain Wilkins, my assistant adjutant general, to endeavor to rally the 27th Indiana Volunteers, behind a stone wall in the outskirts of the town and cover the rear. This was successfully done, and the rebels were received with repeated volleys, which greatly checked their advance.

"I beg leave also to bring to the favorable notice of the major general commanding the valuable services rendered by my personal staff, Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, assistant adjutant general; Captain E. C. Beaman, commissary of subsistence; and First Lieutenant Samuel E. Pittman, aid-de-camp, who were with me on the field, and were most prompt and efficient, not only during the engagement, but during the whole retreat from Strasburg. Favorable notice is also made of Captain Wilkins in the report of Colonel Donnelly, to which I also refer."

The retreat was continued, the rebels pressing closely, but receiving some severe checks with loss.

After a quiet halt at Martinsburg, a sufficient time to give some little rest to the men, the whole of the main column reached the Potomac river, opposite Williamsport, soon after dark, without further molestation. The command and the wagons were transported to the opposite shore during the following day.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT STRASBURG, VA.,
March 26th, 1862.

* * * * * * * * *

The general commends the activity and bravery of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. [The only regiment mentioned in the order.]

The battle of Winchester will be remembered. Every fallen soldier deserves a monument, and every man in the line of those who bear the brunt of battle is entitled to honorable mention by name to his countrymen.

It is prestige of the future. It lights the way, and by its light every soldier of the corps will proudly march hereafter to its trumpet sounds of victory.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL N. P. BANKS.

R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

From a correspondent of the 1st Cavalry:

"On the morning of the 1st April, 1862, we marched from Strasburg, one section of artillery, a squadron of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and a battalion of infantry having the advance. The advance cavalry was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Copeland, and Colonel Brodhead, chief of cavalry of the 5th corps, accompanied it. A few miles from Strasburg Ashby's cavalry and artillery made their appearance, and the usual running skirmish was kept up till we reached this place (Edinburg, some eighteen miles) with but small loss on our side; that of the enemy we could not tell.

"At Woodstock, twelve miles from Strasburg, Company M, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, accompanied by Colonel Brodhead and Lieutenant Colonel Copeland, charged first

through the town. The enemy were posted on a high hill on the opposite side, and let fly their artillery, but they were a second too late, their pieces being ranged to sweep our column as it came over the brow of the hill. The charge, however, was so impetuous that they were over—and that was all—when the discharge came. The escape was very narrow. The company under Captain Dennison remained in the streets till our artillery shelled out the enemy and the flight and pursuit continued. On arriving at Edinburg a scene took place. The heavy smoke in advance indicated that the enemy were destroying the bridges, and Colonel Brodhead with the same company, again charged through the town to the edge of the burning bridge. The smoke concealed a regiment of the enemy's infantry which was on the other side, and a heavy fire of infantry as well as artillery opened on them, but it was too high, and resulted in but little damage. As soon as our artillery got into position they were driven back, and it being near dark and not possible to cross the creek, the force moved back, with the exception of the cavalry, and bivouacked between Edinburg and Woodstock.

"The brilliant charge of Captain Dennison and his company through both the towns mentioned extorted praise even from the secession inhabitants.

"The cavalry of the corps under Brodhead held Edinburg during the night, in sight of the enemy, who at daylight on the 2d opened on us with artillery. They were, however, soon driven back by a battery of ours which Colonel Brodhead had placed on a hill to the right of the town.

Banks had pushed Jackson as far as Harrisonburg, the 1st Michigan being in advance with the cavalry. But on ascertaining that the combined forces of Ewell and Jackson were advancing from Staunton, he fell back from Strasburg, pursued by Ewell, while Jackson pushed on, and joining the latter at New Market, he moved via Luray upon Front Royal, swooping down almost unannounced upon the small Union force holding that position, in command of Colonel John R. Kenly, who nevertheless made a spirited resistance, but was soon driven out with loss by the enemy's overwhelming numbers, and finally, after making several stands, was wounded, his train captured, and his command nearly destroyed.

Greeley says:

"General Banks remained quiet and unsuspecting at Strasburg, with no enemy in his front, and no sign of danger until the evening of the 23d, when he was astounded by tidings of Kenley's disaster, and assurances that the rebels, 15,000 to 20,000 strong, were pressing forward to Winchester, directly in his rear. Shields's division having been sent, by order from Washington, to the Rappahannock, he had hardly 5,000 men at hand, with perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 more scattered through the valley in his rear. Jackson's force must have exceeded 20,000 men. Banks had, on the first tidings of trouble at Front Royal, dispatched a small force to aid Kenly; but this was now recalled, and our trains sent forward on the road to Winchester, escorted by General Hatch, with our cavalry and six pieces of artillery. At 9 A. M. our column was in motion, and hardly proceeded three miles when it was apprised that the train had been attacked, and that the rebels held the road at Middletown—a report soon confirmed by a disorderly rush of fugitives and wagons to the rear. The column was thereupon re-organized; with the train in the rear; and on reaching Middletown Colonel D. Donnelly, commanding the vanguard, encountered a small force of rebels, who were easily repulsed and driven back on the road to Front Royal. Colonel Brodhead, 1st Michigan Cavalry, now took the advance, and soon reported the road clear to Winchester. Before all our army had passed, the rebels advanced on the Front Royal road in such force as to occupy Middletown, compelling our rear guard to fall back to Strasburg, making a circuit thence to the north, whereby the 1st Vermont, Colonel Tompkins, was enabled to rejoin Banks at Winchester in season for the fight of next morning, while the 5th New York, Colonel DeForrest, made its way through the mountains to the Potomac, bringing in a train of 32 wagons and many stragglers. There was some fighting with our rear guard at Strasburg, and again at Newtown, eight miles from Winchester; but our men retreated with moderate loss, and our infantry and artillery were again concentrated at Winchester by midnight. Here they were allowed a rest of two or three hours, broken at brief intervals by the rattle of musketry as the rebels closed around them, their artillery opening at daylight.

"Banks had now less than 7,000 men, opposed to more than 20,000, flushed with victory, and confident that the day would witness the capture and destruction of our little army. Colonel George H. Gordon commanded our right, Colonel Dudley Donnelly our left; General Hatch, who had been cut off at Middletown, had just rejoined with his cav-

alry. Facing the enemy boldly, our men held their ground for five hours, inflicting and suffering considerable loss, until, Jackson's entire army having by this time having by this time been brought up, it was manifest that further resistance was madness, and could only result in our destruction. Our trains being by this time well on the road, the ordet to retreat was given, and our line of battle, under a withering fire of musketry from left, right, and center, broke into column of march and moved rapidly through Winchester, amid the deafening yells of their exulting pursuers, which were echoed with delirious frenzy by the Winchester rebels. The 2d Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, which, with the 3d Wisconsin, Colonel Ruger, formed our rear guard, halted, undismayed by the hideous din, in a street of the town to re-form its line, and then resumed its rapid but steady march, sharply followed, but not seriously annoyed, by the eager foe. Our troops moved in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard, and reached Martinsburg, 22 miles distant, in the course of the afternoon. Here a halt of two and a half hours was taken to rest and refresh, our rear guard leaving that town at 7 P. M., and reaching the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, 12 miles farther, in the course of the evening.

"General Geo. H. Stewart, with the rebel cavalry, pursued as far Martinsburg; but Jackson halted his infantry not far beyond Winchester, though he sent a brigade three days later to Charlestown driving out a small Union force which held that place, and pursued it to Halltown, which was occupied next day by the main body of his army."

From a correspondent:

"When we fell back from Harrisonburg to New Market, General Shields's large division was also ordered to join General McDowell. General Banks, with his column, consisting of two brigades of infantry, sixteen guns, and twenty-five hundred cavalry, retrograded to Strasburg, which he was to occupy and intrench, in a very hostile and extremely disloyal part of Virginia, almost every inhabitant a spy, and in communication with the rebel generals. General Banks was appraised of the movement to cut us off Friday night. We had marching orders at 2 o'clock next morning; most of the command left at daylight, but we with the rest of the cavalry had to remain till 9 o'clock, when we left Strasburg for Winchester with our wagons; the whole division train was six miles long and was heavy, on account of having to carry the extra baggage of Shields's division. Our regiment, or what we had of it (five companies), was ordered to the front near Newtown. The rebels came down by the road from Front Royal, which joins the pike at Middletown; here our forces kept them back all day until nearly all our train had passed.

"When on this side of Newtown the rebels got a position and commenced shelling our train. At the same time a large body of rebel cavalry rushed down on the train, killed and drove off the horses, and took some of our sick men and drivers prisoners; they then disabled about a mile of our train, including all of our baggage wagons, and to-day I have nothing left but a seedy suit, overcoat, horse, etc. With some sacrifice of life, we drove back three times our number and burned these wagons in the face of the enemy. With the exception of some broken wagons left and burned, that was all we lost of the train.

"We arrived at Winchester at dark. Our pickets were posted six miles out, and we all threw ourselves on the ground to rest as well as we could, being completely tired out. It was a cold night, and few slept much, as the rebels kept driving in our pickets. Major Town, with two of our companies on the Front Royal road, kept back one regiment of rebel infantry with cannon nearly all night, but at daylight they saw his small force and drove him in. We (three companies) were bivouacked two miles from Winchester towards the enemy. At 4 o'clock we were all drinking coffee, when our pickets were driven into our camp by the rebels. We saddled and prepared for them in five minutes, but they fell back again. General Banks soon appeared on the field with his whole force, some seven regiments of infantry and sixteen guns, supported by our five companies of 1st Michigan Cavalry, the rest of the cavalry being on the other side of the town, two thousand strong, and very odd it seems to all of us why they were not on the field. If you hear of any other cavalry being on the field at this battle don't believe it. Our cavalry was the only cavalry there. The average number of men to each of our infantry regiments was 500, while our signal officers counted twenty-eight rebel regimental standards, with thirty or forty guns. The battle lasted but a short time, as we could not remain on the field; they flanked us on both sides, as their lines were three times the length of ours. The greatest danger was on our right, where the rebels had moved a whole brigade at right angles to our force. The 1st Michigan Cavalry (five companies) were ordered by General Williams to try and keep them in check until we could draw off our infantry. Marching up a high hill until within twenty rods, we formed in front of the rebels, and for ten minutes stood the fire and saved the 49th Pennsylvania Regiment from being taken entire, and at the same time supported one of our batteries while it

poured in charges of grape and canister, actually mowing down the rebels. Our cavalry then fell back at the command, 'Left about, wheel!' but had to jump a stone wall, throwing them into some confusion, but the companies soon formed and left the field in good order. This battle was fought by General Banks to save the train, and did it. Our loss was about 30 killed, wounded, and missing. Lieutenant Brevoort is the only officer lost, having his horse shot and receiving a wound himself. The rebels were so close upon us that we could not get off our wounded."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

For the purpose of refuting a most violent slander perpetrated in an historical work on the war by the rebel General Dick Taylor upon the Union cavalry serving in the Shenendoah valley in 1862, a portion of which was the 1st Michigan cavalry, the following is inserted:

NEWPORT, R. I., *July 17, 1879.*

To the Adjutant General of the State of Michigan:

GENERAL,—I have the honor to enclose herewith an article by me, published in the July 10, 1879, number of "The Nation."

As you will see upon reading it, it concerns the military character and record of the 1st Michigan cavalry. You will greatly oblige me by filing this with the records of that regiment, that it may be within reach of the future historian.

I am, General, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. A. JUDSON,
Late Captain and A. A. Gen., U. S. Vols.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR,—Under ordinary circumstances the recent death of an author should, perhaps, in a measure shield him from severe criticism, but when a man puts on record and calls history such wild and reckless statements as the late General Richard Taylor has uttered, his writings should not be suffered to pass unchallenged.

Except to the readers of that magazine it is not generally known, probably, that General Taylor preceded his recent extraordinary book (which has been so justly rebuked at all hands) by a series of articles on war subjects in the North American Review. These were, most of them, characterized by the same spirit which pervades his book, and seem to have been fired off as "range-finders," as it were, before opening fire with all his guns. It is one of these to which attention is invited in this note.

In the March-April, 1878, number of the magazine referred to, on page 238 *et seq.*, is the third of his papers, entitled "Stonewall Jackson, and the Valley Campaign." The article pretends to give a history of the Shenendoah valley campaign of 1862, and particularly that part of it covered by the retreat of the small command of General N. P. Banks before the largely superior force of the rebel army under General Thomas J. Jackson, familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Stonewall."

While by no means endorsing General Taylor's account of this affair, I do not propose now to enter into any general criticism. Facts alone are what I intend to handle, not opinions or beliefs. He says (p. 243):

"* * * Jackson had struck the valley pike at Middletown—twelve miles south of Winchester—along which a large body of Federal cavalry with many wagons, was hastening north. He attacked at once with his handful of men, overwhelming resistance, and captured prisoners and wagons."

In general terms this is not a proper, nor even a true statement of the result of the engagement at Middletown; but let that pass.

He then goes on to say:

"* * The cavalry was from New England—a section in which horsemanship was an unknown art—and some of these centaurs were strapped to their steeds. Ordered to dismount, they explained their condition, and were given time to unbuckle. Many breastplates and other protective devices were seen here, and later at Winchester. We did not know whether the Federals had organized cuirassiers, or were recurring to the customs of Gustavus Adolphus. I saw a poor fellow lying dead on the pike, piereed through breastplate and body by a rifle-ball."

All this I pronounce absolutely false, even when General Taylor asserts, as he does, that these things are what he himself *saw*.

There was no one, officer or man, in the cavalry of Banks's army, or in any part of Banks's army, who wore at that time or any other time "breastplates and other protective devices," or anything that could, by the remotest probability, possibly give the most careless observer the impression that any such thing was worn or thought of. When General Taylor says he "*saw* a poor fellow lying dead on the pike, pierced through *breastplate* and body by a rifle-ball," he states what he knew to be a deliberate falsehood.

I am quite well aware that this is strong language, but so is General Taylor's, and this is a case deserving heroic treatment. That it may be seen I was in position to know I may say at once that I was present and on duty through this whole campaign as the Adjutant General of Hatch's brigade of cavalry, which comprised *all* the cavalry in Banks's army. It would have been impossible for a single man to have worn a breastplate or anything that looked like a breastplate without my knowledge. The officers and men wore the ordinary uniform which all the rest of the United States forces wore, first and last; and nothing more, nothing less. The troopers of my brigades wore either the ordinary loose blouse or the cavalry jacket of coarse, dark-blue cloth, trimmed around the edges and collar with narrow yellow worsted lace, light-blue pantaloons, and light-blue army overcoats, and black rubber talmas or ponchos when the weather required. Every man was armed with an ordinary sabre and one Colt's revolver (cal. .44), and some of the command (I don't think all) had breech loading carbines of the Sharps or Burnside pattern in addition, nor had they any "protective devices" whatever against the bullets of the enemy but these arms and their own gallantry and valor.

General Taylor says:

"* * * The cavalry was from New England—a section in which horsemanship was an unknown art—and some of these centaurs were strapped to their steeds. Ordered to dismount, they explained their condition, and were given time to unbuckle."

Except that three of the nine regiments composing our unusually large brigade were from New England, every word of this is absolute falsehood, without shadow of foundation, and "was cut" by General Taylor "out of whole cloth." No officer or man, no bugler boy even, in the whole command was *ever* "strapped to his steed," at any time, for any purpose whatever. Every man sat and rode in his saddle, and mounted and dismounted as occasion required, much as other people do, and quite as well, no doubt, as did General Taylor or any of the other numerous rebels in arms, who to this day have very lively recollections of "Hatch's cavalry." Any man to-day who served in 1862 in the cavalry opposed to us, commanded by that gallant rebel leader, Colonel Ashby (who was himself killed in a fight with our brigade), will agree with me in saying that the sharp chases we sometimes gave them, as they, in turn, gave us, were not made by men to whom "horsemanship was an unknown art." It is undeniable that our cavalry in 1862 was not so effective as that arm of the service afterward proved itself (nor was any other part of the army for that matter), but defective horsemanship was no part of our deficiencies. People in the north certainly do not ride horseback as universally as they do south, and for the good reason that as we here are half a century in advance of most of that region in civilization, as a consequence among other things we have good carriage roads everywhere where we haven't steam transportation, so that horseback riding, save as a recreation, is unnecessary. Still, out of the cities, and particularly among the farmers, the men and boys are all familiar with horses, and as much at home on their backs as any southerner. All the regiments of our cavalry brigade but *one* were country organizations, and the whole command had been well drilled in riding as well as in other matters before taking the field at all. The single city regiment, the 5th New York Cavalry, was singularly enough an exceptionally fine and effective cavalry regiment. Nor am I sure that all the troopers were city men. My impression is that several of the companies were from the country round about New York city.

To show what utter nonsense this is of General Taylor's, at the risk of tediousness I give the list of the organizations composing our brigade, by which any one may judge, from whence the men came, whether they were people likely to be found "strapped to their steeds":

Fifth New York Cavalry, commanded by Colonel O. DeForest; 1st Vermont Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Chas. H. Tompkins; 1st Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Brodhead; 1st Maine Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Doty; 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lawton; 1st Virginia Cavalry, commanded by ———, and composed of loyal West Virginians; 1st Maryland Cavalry, commanded by ———, and composed of loyal Marylanders; 1st battalion "Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry," recruited along the banks of the Potomac, besides the 8th New York Cavalry, which at that time had not received its mount, and hence took no part in the campaign.

The whole was commanded by Brigadier General John P. Hatch, United States Volunteers, at that time a captain in the Mounted Rifles (now the 3d United States Cavalry), and at present the Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th United States Cavalry, who since 1845 has been a distinguished cavalry officer in the regular army of the United States.

Colonel Brodhead was killed at the head of his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run; Colonel Lawton and Colonel DeForest have died since the war; Colonel Doty, I understand, is still living, and Colonel Tompkins is now a Lieutenant Colonel and one of the deputy quartermaster generals of the army. The other colonels I have forgotten entirely, even their very names, it is so long ago, but these surviving commanders of the troops, together with General Hatch, will, I have no doubt, corroborate all I have said.

I look upon this matter as an unwarranted attack upon the soldierly honor and military character of this gallant brigade, and I have taken the trouble to write this not for the purpose in turn of assailing the memory of General Taylor, but rather because duty to my comrades requires that *truth* should be substituted on the record for what I cannot but regard as malicious and silly falsehood. Others may not attach to this the importance I do, or would at least pass it by in contempt. But the exposure of these falsehoods of General Taylor's at this late day is in one sense timely, since it serves to brand with suspicion every statement he makes in his recent astonishing book entitled "Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Experiences of the Late War."

It is to be presumed, were General Taylor still living, he would attempt proof of the statements quoted, since he was at such pains to give them utterance. It would, however, be interesting to know if any of his fellow rebels now living who were with him in the Valley campaign of 1862 also saw any Yankee cavalrymen dead or alive, in "breastplates or other protective devices," or any Yankee cavalrymen "strapped to their steeds."

In common with other reasonable people I entertain the highest respect personally for all the gallant soldiers of the south who sternly followed what *they* believed to be the right. As a rule they have, like true soldiers, accepted their defeat, conquered though not convinced. General Taylor would also have proved himself a true soldier had he quietly followed the meritorious example of his comrades-in-arms.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. JUDSON,
Late Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vols.

NEWPORT, R. I., *June 24, 1879.*

The regiment remained at Williamsport until June 12th, 1862, when it again entered Virginia, moving via Martinsburg to Front Royal, reaching there on the 16th. It soon entered upon General Pope's Virginia campaign, joining that portion of Pope's army under Banks.

It was engaged with the enemy at Orange Court House, July 16th, and again at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August following, where an engagement took place between Bank's forces and those under the rebel generals Jackson, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. The enemy having a superior force of over two to one, Banks was defeated with heavy loss.

Greeley says:

"Pope, under instructions to preserve his communications with General King at Fredericksburg, ordered a concentration of his infantry and artillery upon Culpepper, his headquarters, and pushed forward Crawford's brigade toward Cedar (or rather Slaughter's) Mountain, an eminence commanding a wide prospect to the south and east, and which should have been occupied and fortified by our forces some days before.

"Banks, by order, advanced promptly from Hazel Run to Culpepper. But Sigel, still at Perryville, instead of moving at once, sent to ascertain by which route he should come, thus losing several hours, and arriving too late to be of use. General Banks, by order, moved forward next morning toward Cedar mountain, supporting, with the rest of his corps, the advance of General Crawford, under verbal orders from Pope, which were reduced to writing by his adjutant, in these words:

"'CULPEPPER, August 9th, 9.45 A. M.

"'From Colonel Lewis Marshall: General Banks will move to the front immediately, assume command of all the forces in the front, deploy his skirmishers if the enemy approaches, and attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be reinforced from here.'

"Calling on Pope as he left Culpepper, Banks asked if there were further orders, and was referred to General Roberts, Pope's chief of staff, who was to accompany him and indicate the line he was to occupy, which he took, Roberts saying to him repeatedly before he left, 'There must be no backing out *this* day;' words needing no interpretation, and hardly such as should be addressed by a Brigadier to a Major General commanding a corps.

"Stonewall Jackson, with his own division, following Ewell's, had reached Gordonsville July 19th, and, sending thence for reinforcements, had received A. P. Hill's division, increasing his force to some 25,000 men, with which he advanced, driving back our cavalry and reaching Slaughter's or Cedar Mountain this day. From the splendid outlook afforded by this mountain, he saw his opportunity, and resolved to profit by it. Pushing forward Ewell's division on the Culpepper road, and thence to the right along the western slope of the mountain, but keeping it thoroughly covered by woods, which concealed his numbers, he advanced four guns to the front, and opened fire upon Crawford's batteries, his own

division, under Winder, being thrown out to the left as it arrived, still under cover of the woods. Ewell's batteries were successfully posted at the foot of the mountain, some 200 feet above the valley, whence their fire was far more effective than ours. Meantime Hill's division was arriving, and being sent in to the support of whatever portion of the rebel line was the weakest, until not less than 20,000 veterans, with every advantage of position and shelter, formed the rebel line of battle; against which Banks's 6,000 or 8,000 advanced, at 5 P. M., across open fields and up gentle acclivities, thoroughly swept by the rebel cannon and musketry.

"Had victory been possible they would have won it. Early's brigade of Ewell's division held the road, and was so desperately charged in front and on its right flank that it held its ground only by the opportune arrival of Thomas's brigade of Hill's division; while the left of Jackson's division, under Taliaferro, was so assailed in flank and rear that one brigade was routed and the whole flank gave way, as did also Early's. But the odds were too heavy; and, though our men proved themselves heroes, they could not defeat three times their number, holding the foot of a mountain and covered by woods. The best blood of the Union was poured out like water, but in vain. General Geary, who, with five Ohio regiments and the 28th Pennsylvania, made the most desperate charge of the day, was himself wounded, with most of his officers. General Crawford's brigade came out of the fight a mere skeleton. The 109th Pennsylvania, 102d New York, and several other regiments left half their number dead or wounded on that fatal field. Generals Augur and Carroll were severely wounded, as were Colonels Donnelly, 46th Pennsylvania, Creighton, 7th Ohio, and Majors Savage, 2d Massachusetts, Armstrong, 5th Ohio, and Pelouze, Banks's adjutant. General Prince was taken prisoner after dark by accident, while passing from one part of his command to another. Our loss in killed and wounded could hardly have been less than 2,000 men. We were not so much beaten as fairly crowded off the field, where Jackson claims to have taken 400 prisoners, one gun, and 5,302 small arms, with a loss on his part of 223 killed, including General C. S. Winder, two Lieutenant Colonels, and a major, with 1,060 wounded, among them Colonels Williams and Sheffield, three majors, and 31 missing; total, 1,314.

"General Pope had remained throughout the day at Culpepper, neither desiring nor expecting a serious engagement, and assured from time to time that only skirmishing was going on at the front, until the continuous roar of cannon assured him, soon after 5 o'clock, that the matter was grave. Ordering forward Rickett's division, he arrived with it on the field just before dark, and directed Banks to draw in his right wing upon his center, so as to give room for Rickett's to come into the fight; but the rebels, though victorious, advanced with great caution, and finding themselves confronted by fresh batteries, recoiled, after a sharp artillery duel, and took shelter in the woods. Rickett's guns continued vocal until midnight, but of course to little purpose. Meantime Sigel's corps began to arrive, and was sent to the front abreast of Rickett's, Banks's corps being withdrawn two miles to the rear to rest and re-organize.

"But there was no more fighting. Jackson clung to the mountain and his woods till the night of the 11th, when, aware that King's division had just come up from Fredericksburg, and that Pope was about to strike at his communications and thus compel him to fight on equal terms, he, leaving a part of his dead unburied, retreated rapidly across the Rapidan. Our cavalry pursued him to that stream, picking up a number of stragglers."

Lossing says:

"Against these odds Banks moved at five o'clock across the open fields and up gentle slopes, in the face of a fearful storm of artillery and infantry, and fell almost simultaneously upon Early on Jackson's right, and upon his left, commanded by General Taliaferro. The attacking force was composed of the divisions of General Augur, the advance led by General Geary, and the division of General Williams of Michigan, of which Crawford's gallant brigade was a part. The battle at once became general, and for an hour and a half a fierce struggle was carried on, in which uncommon deeds of valor were performed by the respective combatants. 'I have witnessed many battles during this war,' wrote a newspaper correspondent, 'but I have seen none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed.' The Nationals, outnumbered by more than two to one, and failing to receive reinforcements in time, were forced back by overwhelming weight, after incurring and inflicting a terrible loss of human life. At dusk Rickett's division of McDowell's corps arrived on the field, and took position to relieve Banks and check the pursuit of the Confederates, and artillery firing was kept up until midnight. Late in the evening Sigel's corps began to arrive.

"So ended the battle of Cedar Mountain, or of Cedar Run, as the Confederates call it. None was more desperately fought during the war. A part of the sanguinary struggle was fought hand to hand, under the dark pall of smoke that obscured the moon."

The regiment also became heavily engaged in the great and most disastrous battle of Bull Run, August 30th, 1862, where it lost 7 killed, 13 wounded, 7 prisoners, and 106 missing in action, Colonel Brodhead being among the mortally wounded, and who died on the 5th of September following.

From a report of Major C. H. Town, commanding regiment:

"* * Colonel Thornton F. Brodhead was mortally wounded at Bull Run, Va., while gallantly leading his men to the charge.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"While on his death bed, on the field, almost the last words to his attending surgeon were, 'The old flag will triumph yet.' In his last letter to his wife he writes, 'I fought manfully and now die fearlessly.'"

"Is't death to fall for freedom's right?
He's dead alone that lacks her light!
And murder sullies Heaven's sight
The sword he draws.
What can enoble fight?
A noble cause!"

From a correspondent:

"We had a terrible fight the first day and lost many men. The dead in some places lay in piles. On the second day a masked battery opened fire on our right and shelled us for about four miles. We had just formed again, when the whole left wing of the army came rushing by us, followed by the rebel cavalry and artillery. Our brave little General Buford called out, 'Boys, save our army, cover their retreat.' He was answered by three hearty cheers. At this time the rebel artillery opened fire on our infantry, as they hurried along the road to Centerville. The order came, 'By fours front into line!' The men came up in fine style, and then came the order, 'By platoons, right about wheel! Draw sabres!' The rebel battery and cavalry were in front of us. I held my breath for a moment, for this was our first charge. I thought of home and friends. The bugle sounded the charge, and away we went, the lines crashed together, and men and horses went down and rolled over in the dust. We broke and routed the rebel cavalry and the battery pulled up and left.

"Soon the rebel cavalry formed again, and again we charged and routed them as before, but this time we followed them to the edge of the woods, where a battery opened on us from the left with grape, canister, shell, and railroad iron. At about the same time a brigade of infantry opened on the right. It was too hot, and we wheeled in good order, and retreated, and I have the pleasure to say that our regiment was the only regiment that rallied again that night. We lost our brave Colonel. Whatever his enemies may say about him, he was not a coward. General Pope said that we saved many thousands of them."

After the battle of Bull Run, and during the early part of 1863, the regiment was engaged in grand guard duty in front of the defenses of Washington, on a line extending from Edward's Ferry to the mouth of the Occoquan. This duty was the most arduous and difficult the regiment has had to perform, requiring incessant watchfulness and vigilance; but while two cavalry regiments from other States, who were sharing in the service lost each about 200 men from the frequent attacks and surprises of Mosby's guerrillas, the loss of the 1st was only 30. During the raid about the Union lines, made by the rebel General Stuart in February, a detachment of 56 men of this regiment were sent out to watch his movements. Near Occoquan the enemy came within range of the carbines of this party, and fell back in confusion at the first fire. Discovering the weakness of the force opposed to them, the rebel cavalry recovered and charged vigorously with a large force, before which the detachment retired, fighting from behind bushes during a pursuit of several miles, with a resulting loss to Stuart's troopers of fifteen in killed and wounded, and to themselves of none.

The casualties reported in the regiment in 1862 were killed in action 20,

died of wounds 10, of disease 60, wounded in action 58, with 170 taken prisoners. In 1863 died in action or of wounds 22, of disease 7, missing in action 114 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. In 1864, 82 died in action or of wounds, 33 of disease, wounded in action 102, with 80 missing in action, mostly prisoners.

Up to this date the regiment had been engaged with the enemy at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Middletown, Va., March 25, 1862; Strasburg, Va., March 27, 1862; Harrisonburg, Va., April 22, 1862; Winchester, Va., May 24, 1862; Orange Court House, Va., July 16, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Bull Run, second, Va., August 30, 1862; Occoquan, Va., February —, 1863; Thoroughfare Gap, Va., May 21, 1863; Greenwich, Va., May 30, 1863.

The regiment, during its term of service carried on its rolls 3,244 officers and men, and its total loss as finally reported was 10 officers, 92 men killed in action, 5 officers 46 men died of wounds, and 5 officers 246 men of disease.

"Fellow soldiers in life, let them slumber in death
Side by side, as becomes the reposing braves—
That sword which they loved still unbroken in its sheath,
And themselves unsubdued in their graves."

NOTE.—Company D of this regiment was placed on detached service as "Provost Guard," and stationed at Alexandria, Va., on November 25th, 1862, and remained there on that duty until the close of the war, when the regiment was sent west. Some men of this company while out scouting in March, 1864, fell into the hands of the enemy, and as it appears from the following, made a most creditable escape.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1864.

Corporal Traynor, Company D, 1st Michigan Cavalry:

CORPORAL,—The Major General commanding the Department desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrades whilst disarmed and in the hands of armed-guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves confederate soldiers.

A copy of this communication will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of Michigan.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, A. A. G.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

" Onward, onward to the battle! who can doubt which side will win?
Right and might both guide our squadrons, and the steadfast hearts within."

The 5th Cavalry was raised under authority given by the War Department to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Copeland, 1st Cavalry, with the sanction of the Governor. Its rendezvous was at Detroit, and was mustered into the service of the United States August 30th, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Joseph T. Copeland, Pontiac. Lieutenant Colonel, William D. Mann, Detroit. Majors, Freeman Norvell, Detroit; Ebenezer Gould, Owosso; and Luther S. Trowbridge, Detroit. Surgeon, John P. Wilson, Pontiac. Assistant Surgeon, Addison R. Stone, Memphis. Adjutant, Richard Baylis, St. Johns. Quartermaster, Arthur Edwards, Trenton. Commissary, Dwight A. Aiken, Pontiac. Chaplain, Oliver Taylor, Detroit.

A. Captain, Wellington W. Gray, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, William M. Underhill, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Samuel Harris, Rochester. Second Lieutenant, Egbert B. Clark, Clarkston.

B. Captain, Allyn C. Litchfield, Blendon. First Lieutenant, David Oliphant, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Myron Hickey, Davisburg. Second Lieutenant, Robert A. Haire, Georgetown.

C. Captain, George W. Hunt, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Horace W. Dodge, Detroit. Second, Lieutenant, Jacob Bristol, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Edward G. Granger, Detroit.

D. Captain, Eli K. Simonds, Northville. First Lieutenant, George S. Wheeler, Green Oak. Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Dean, Northville. Second Lieutenant, Henry Hitchcock, Lyons.

E. Captain, Crawley P. Dake, Armada. First Lieutenant, Edward M. Lee, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, William H. Rolls, Trenton. Second Lieutenant, George R. Barse, Detroit.

F. Captain, Noah H. Ferry, Grand Haven. First Lieutenant, Abram C. Vanderburgh, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, William Keith, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Elmer C. Dicey, White Pigeon.

G. Captain, William T. Magoffin, Bingham. First Lieutenant, Stephen B. Mann, Palmyra. Second Lieutenant, George W. Townsend, Green Bush. Second Lieutenant, John Gunderman, Essex.

H. Captain, Stephen P. Purdy, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry Starkey, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Edgar W. Flint, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Henry K. Foote, Detroit.

I. Captain, William B. Williams, Allegan. First Lieutenant, George N. Dutcher, Saugatuck. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Safford, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Finley, Detroit.

K. Captain, John E. Clark, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, Henry H. Petee, Flint. Second Lieutenant, Hobart Miller, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William O. North, Lapeer.

L. Captain, Robert F. Judson, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Axtell, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, David G. Kendall, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Robert C. Wallace, Detroit.

M. Captain, Frederick A. Copeland, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, Smith H. Hastings, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Andrew D. Hall, Quincy. Second Lieutenant, George Fairbrother, Detroit.

The regiment, in command of Colonel Copeland, left its rendezvous on the 4th of December, 1862, with orders to proceed to Washington, having a strength of 1,144 officers and men.

It had been subjected to a long delay in procuring arms and equipments, and finally had to leave only partly armed, but fully equipped, mounted, and clothed.

A battery of light artillery was raised in connection with this regiment, classed as the 9th Michigan, originally known as "Daniel's," but was afterwards designated as Battery I, 1st Michigan Light Artillery.

The 5th carried on its rolls during service 1,998 officers and men. Its casualties in 1863 were reported 23 died in action or of wounds, 39 wounded in action, 40 died of disease, with 121 missing in action, mostly taken prisoners. In 1864, 76 died in action or of wounds, 117 wounded in action, 33 died of disease, 14 missing in action, with 194 taken prisoners.

Its loss, as finally reported, was 4 officers and 94 men killed in action, 1 officer and 23 men died of wounds, and 3 officers and 233 men of disease.

"No charm for him who lives not free!
Like the day-star in the wave,
Sinks a hero in his grave,
Midst the dew-drop of a Nation's tears."

SIXTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

" Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war.
Let them not live to take this land's increase
That would with treason wound this fair land's peace."

The 6th Cavalry was organized at Grand Rapids under authority granted to the Hon. F. W. Kellogg, M. C., by the War Department, approved by the Governor. Its recruitment being completed, it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th of October, 1862, with 1,229 officers and men on the rolls.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George Gray, Grand Rapids. Lieutenant Colonel, Russell A. Alger, Detroit. Majors, Thaddeus Foote, Grand Rapids; Elijah D. Waters, Grand Rapids; and Simeon B. Brown, St. Clair. Surgeon, Daniel G. Weare, Pentwater. Assistant Surgeon, David C. Spalding, Lyons. Adjutant, Hiram F. Hale, Battle Creek. Quartermaster, Charles H. Patten, Grand Rapids. Commissary, Jacob Chapman, Lowell. Chaplain, Stephen S. N. Greely, Grand Rapids.

A. Captain, Henry E. Thompson, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Manning D. Birge, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Stephen H. Ballard, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Joel S. Sheldon, Grand Rapids.

B. Captain, Peter A. Weber, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Warren C. Comstock, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Bolza, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Storrs, Blendon.

C. Captain, Wesley Armstrong, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, Edward Potter, Burchville. Second Lieutenant, William Creevy, Lexington. Second Lieutenant, George S. West, Lexington.

D. Captain, David G. Royce, Burns. First Lieutenant, Seymour Shipman, New Haven. Second Lieutenant, Horace B. Rogers, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, Schuyler F. Seager, Lansing.

E. Captain, James H. Kidd, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Edward L. Craw, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, Franklin P. Nichols, Ionia. Second Lieutenant, Ambrose L. Soule, Lyons.

F. Captain, William Hyser, Plainfield. First Lieutenant, Don C. Batchelder, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, Don G. Lovell, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, George W. Crawford, Plainfield.

G. Captain, George A. Drew, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Harrison L. Throop, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, William Hull, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Phineas G. White, Lapeer.

H. Captain, Henry L. Wise, Caledonia. First Lieutenant, James H. Lobdell, Muskegon. Second Lieutenant, Horace H. Richards, Paris. Second Lieutenant, James W. Kellogg, Grand Rapids.

I. Captain, Charles W. Deane, Pentwater. First Lieutenant, Robert A. Moon, Big Rapids. Second Lieutenant, John S. Joslyn, Holly. Second Lieutenant, Malcom M. Moore, Grand Rapids.

K. Captain, John F. Andrews, Thornapple. First Lieutenant, Peter Cramer, Woodland. Second Lieutenant, Lewis H. Jordan, Irving. Second Lieutenant, Caleb W. Robinson, Grand Rapids.

L. Captain, John Torry, Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Philip G. Corey, Galesburg. Second Lieutenant, James Mather, Pavilion. Second Lieutenant, Elliott F. Covell, Grand Rapids.

M. Captain, John M. Pratt, Saranac. First Lieutenant, Harvey H. Vinton, Vergennes. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Rockafellow, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, Ellas B. Stone, Bowne.

The regiment left its rendezvous at Grand Rapids fully mounted and equipped, but not armed, on the 10th of December, 1862, in command of Colonel George Gray, under orders to proceed to Washington.

While in the field, in 1863, a flag was procured and given to the 6th Cavalry by General James H. Kidd, of Ionia, then major of the regiment. This flag was borne through many battles, and is now in possession of the State. In the latter part of 1864 the citizens of Ionia had made a handsome silk flag, which was delivered to the regiment through the Hon. James H. Kidd, of that city. This flag, after being carried to the close of the war, was taken with the regiment to Wyoming on an expedition against the Indians, and was the first flag that floated over Fort Reno, on Powder river. It is now in possession of General Kidd, and is a highly prized souvenir of the regiment.

During its term of service the 6th carried on the rolls 1,624 officers and men. Its casualties reported in 1863 were 36 died in action or of wounds, 45 of disease, 77 missing in action. In 1864, 55 died in action or of wounds, 44 of disease, with 5 missing in action.

Its loss as finally reported was 7 officers and 95 men killed in action, 18 men died of wounds, and 266 of disease.

"'Midst tangled roots that lined the wild ravine,
Where the fierce fight raged hottest through the day,,
And where the dead in scattered heaps were seen,
Speechless in death they lay."

SEVENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"To arms! to arms! ye brave!
God of Nations! hear the vow
Which we offer to Thee now!
Never, while an arm can save,
Or one heart beats true and brave,
Shall this banner for the free
Be the shroud of Liberty!"

The 7th Cavalry was raised under the superintendence of the Hon. F. W. Kellogg, with its rendezvous at Grand Rapids, its muster into service being at different dates.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, William D. Mann, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, Allyn C. Litchfield, Blendon. Majors, John S. Huston, Lyons; George K. Newcomb, Owosso; and Henry W. Granger, Grand Rapids. Surgeon, William Upjohn, Hastings. Assistant Surgeon, Adna Sherman, Lamont. Adjutant, Duane Doty, Ann Arbor. Quartermaster, Farnham Lyon, Grand Rapids. Commissary, James W. Bentley, Hastings.

A. Captain, Alexander Walker, Niles. First Lieutenant, George G. Briggs, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, James G. Birney, Bay City. Second Lieutenant, Charles Lyon, Grand Rapids.

B. Captain, Lynus F. Warner, Royalton. First Lieutenant, Elliott Gray, Tecumseh. Second Lieutenant, James C. Boughton, St. Joseph. Second Lieutenant, George W. Stoneburner, Grand Rapids.

C. Captain, Daniel H. Darling, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Bradley M. Thompson, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Robert Sproul, Birch Run. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

D. Captain, George A. Armstrong, Eaton Rapids. First Lieutenant, John Q. A. Sessions, Charlotte. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Nevins, Grand Rapids.

E. Captain, Wellington Willetts, Detroit. First Lieutenant, John A. Clark, Stockbridge. Second Lieutenant, Roswell H. Holmes, Detroit.

F. Captain, Stephen B. Mann, Palmyra. First Lieutenant, James L. Carpenter, Scipio. Second Lieutenant, Winchester T. Dodge, Orange.

G. Captain, Bradley M. Thompson, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Joseph J. Newman, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, George W. Hill, Detroit.

H. Captain, Richard Douglas, Ross. First Lieutenant, David Sergeant, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, John J. Hicks, Charleston.

I. Captain, Hugh Richards, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Myron H. Ellis, Ypsilanti.

K. Captain, Herman N. Moore, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, Hiram J. Ingersoll, Scipio.

L. Captain, William H. Clipperton, East Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Joseph L. Mead, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Samuel B. Carll, Port Huron.

M. Captain, Robert Sproul, Birch Run. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

The first battalion of the regiment in command of Colonel Mann left its rendezvous at Grand Rapids on the 20th of February, 1863, the remaining companies joining in May following.

The 7th carried on its rolls 1,779 officers and men during its term of service. Its casualties as reported were in 1863: Died in action or of wounds, 30; of disease, 50; wounded in action, 62; missing in action, 46; with 75 taken prisoners. In 1864, died in action or of wounds, 31; of disease, 37; wounded ing action, 128; and 179 missing in action.

The actual loss of the regiment as finally reported was 2 officers, 47 men killed in action, 2 officers 24 men died of wounds, 1 officer and 246 men of disease.

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

MICHIGAN CAVALRY BRIGADE.

On December 12th, 1862, the Brigade was formed at Washington, made up of regiments as follows: 5th, Colonel Freeman Norvell; 6th, Colonel George Gray; and 7th, Colonel William D. Mann, and General Joseph T. Copeland assigned to its command with the following staff: Lieutenant Richard Bayles, 5th Cavalry, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Phineas G. White, 6th Cavalry, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Dallas Norvell, assistant quartermaster; and Lieutenant Henry H. Finley, 5th Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

The 1st Cavalry was afterwards assigned to this brigade.

The services of these regiments having been mostly rendered as a brigade, it has been found necessary to follow its service, relying upon the reports of commanders as to special notice of regiments and officers.

General Lee having entered upon his northern campaign, had crossed the Potomac at several points, into Maryland and Pennsylvania. General Hooker, with the Union army, having moved from Fairfax, being also on the march northward, following him up, crossed that river on the 26th of June at Edward's Ferry, and in that vicinity.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade, in command of General Copeland, and forming a portion of Hooker's cavalry, moved from Fairfax Court House June 25th, 1863, via Dranesville, fording the Potomac at Edward's Ferry at 5 P. M. of that day, encamping at Poolsville, and next morning marched, via Sugar Loaf Mountain, crossing the Monocacy valley, and thence via Monocacy Junction to Frederick, Maryland.

On the morning of the 27th a part of the brigade, the 5th and 6th, in command of General Copeland, moved from Frederick up the Cotoctin valley, in Pennsylvania to reconnoiter. Army headquarters had only been established at Frederick the night before, General Hooker being in command, Copeland's orders were direct from headquarters, and were, in brief, to march up the valley, keep a bright lookout for the enemy, or information of him, and communicate anything of importance to army headquarters by courier. General Lee was supposed to have crossed the Potomac and to be on a northerly march somewhere to the westward. This was the information in possession of General Copeland, but more might have been known at army headquarters.

At Edward's Ferry the brigade had been weakened by the detachment of the 1st Cavalry sent to Harper's Ferry, and the 7th Cavalry on special duty in the direction of Sharpsburg, leaving only the 5th and the 6th to make this reconnoissance.

Copeland's command, marching in the direction of Gettysburg, encamped on the night of the 27th at Emmettsburg. Next morning the march was resumed, not meeting or hearing anything worth communicating until about 1 P. M. on the 28th, when, on entering the town of Gettysburg, being the first Union troops to occupy that place, it was ascertained that General Early's corps of General Lee's army had already passed through the town on their way to York, and that Longstreet's corps was reported as some few miles west of the town, following in Early's path, but probably then encamped for the night. This information was at once sent back to army headquarters by a sergeant and escort, and the brigade, after having posted strong pickets some three miles out on the leading roads into Gettysburg, bivouacked for the night in the town. During this reconnoissance dispatches from Early to Lee were captured, giving information regarding the Union forces; these were sent by Copeland to General Stahl, his immediate commander. General Copeland and his staff well knew that the command was resting and waiting for orders directly between two of the corps of Lee's army, but also knew that it was in better shape to gain information there than anywhere else, and being well mounted and strongly picketed it could not easily have been surprised or much injured in that position, even if attacked. At daylight the couriers returned from Frederick, bringing orders and much unexpected information. Meade had superseded Hooker, Pleasanton had been made chief of cavalry instead of Averill, Custer had been appointed to command the Michigan Cavalry Brigade in place of Copeland, and Kilpatrick to command the cavalry division in place of Stahl. Copeland was ordered to turn over his command, after marching it back a couple of miles out of Gettysburg, to the next officer in rank, Colonel Alger, 5th Cavalry, and himself and staff were ordered to return at once to Frederick and report at army headquarters for duty.

The 5th and 6th, in command of Alger, proceeded via Emmettsburg and thence to Littletown, and encamped. Next morning moved toward Hanover, where the entire brigade became united under the command of General Custer.

The only interesting incident, except resting all night in Gettysburg, in the middle, as it were, of the enemy's line, being the meeting by General Copeland, on his way back to Frederick, with General Reynolds at the head of his command, the 1st and 11th corps, to whom the important information General Copeland had gained was personally communicated.

The next heard of General Reynolds, on regaining the battle ground on July 1st, was that he had been killed in action, having encountered Early's corps on the outskirts of Gettysburg, that corps having returned from its march to York as soon as it was known that Meade's army was coming up. Copeland also learned that Reynolds's command had been driven into a strong position on Cemetery hill, and that the Union army, as it came up, had taken post on his left, on the crest of the prolongation of the same ridge to Round Top.

Copeland, much mortified at the loss of his command, was compelled to remain a non-combatant, and with his staff witnessed from the rear of that position the battle of the 2d, without an opportunity to take part.

On the 3d General Copeland, with his staff, then composed of Assistant Adjutant General Freeman Norvell, who had resigned the colonelcy of the 5th Cavalry and been appointed in the staff of the army; assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Phineas G. White, 6th Cavalry; assistant commissary, Lieutenant Fred. A. Copeland, 5th Cavalry; aids-de-camp, Lieutenant Henry

H. Finley, 5th Cavalry, and Lieutenant William Colrick, 1st Cavalry, joined General Alpheus S. Williams and staff, then commanding a division in Slocum's corps on Culp's Hill, and remained with them during the terrific battle and repulse of the enemy of that afternoon. The following day, the attack not being resumed, it was ascertained that Lee had abandoned further offensive operations and drawn back his line a mile. General Copeland reported on the morning of the 5th to General Meade, and was ordered to proceed to Washington at once with dispatches to the Secretary of War. These were prepared by General Seth Williams, and by 12 o'clock he was on the road to Washington.

On the 9th he arrived and reported to Secretary Stanton. On the 14th he was ordered to establish a Draft Rendezvous at Annapolis Junction, and for that purpose was sent there and proceeded to organize.

When all was prepared for the establishment of headquarters, General Gregg was ordered there and Copeland was ordered to Pittsburg with his staff, to establish the Draft Rendezvous there. This was accomplished and its headquarters were established seven miles from Pittsburg, by the first of September.

After six or seven months of very onerous and important duty there, General Copeland was ordered to report to General Rosecrans, in St. Louis, Mo., and on reporting was ordered to command the post and military prison at Alton, Ill., which command he held until the close of the war.

George A. Custer was born in Ohio, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point. On his graduation he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 5th United States Cavalry, June 24th, 1861.

Although not a native of Michigan at the time of his appointment to the academy, his parents were residents of Monroe, in this State, during the early part of the war, and probably at the time of his assignment to active service with the army.

In May, 1862, he was serving as a staff officer with the army on the Peninsula under McClellan.

The bravery and dash of Lieutenant Custer first came into notice in connection with a gallant charge made by the 4th Michigan Infantry at Newbridge, on June 24, 1862, where as a staff officer he had been sent to give directions as to the point of attack. He accompanied the 4th, when in the face of a severe fire it forded the Chickahominy, making a most successful attack, driving the rebels from their position with loss. Company A of this regiment, commanded by Captain Luce, was the leading company in this gallant affair, and was raised in Monroe where the home of Custer then was.

It is singular that the gallantry of a portion of the troops of Michigan, in connection with his own, first brought Custer into notice, and that the great military reputation he afterwards reached was acquired principally in command of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, which attained a most enviable national reputation, and was noted, both in the Union and rebel armies, as among the best cavalry in the service.

His career as a military leader was of the most successful character; his fearless dash and daring achievements made him the terror of his foes and the idol of his officers and men.

These characteristics were natural in him, and when the war ended his gallant service on the plains in Indian warfare made them continuous, ending only with his last gallant defense on the "Little Big Horn River," June 25th, 1876, when in command of the 7th U. S. Cavalry he was attacked by an overwhelm-

ing force of Sioux Indians, and after making one of the most desperate fights on record, he, with his entire command was annihilated.

"Now his plume is at rest, his sword in its sheath,
And the hand that should grasp it is nerveless in death."

On the 29th of June, 1863, Lieutenant Custer had been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, and under orders assumed command of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 1st, Colonel Town; 5th, Colonel Alger; 6th, Colonel Gray; and 7th, Colonel Mann.

Under his command it entered upon and took part in the operations of the army preceding and in the great battle of Gettysburg, having been heavily engaged on the 30th of June at Hanover. On July 1st it marched toward York, passing through Abbotsville to Berlin, encamping there that night; next day it engaged the enemy at Hunterstown, and on the 3d at Gettysburg.

In the advance, and in the early engagements with the rebel army, and throughout the whole battle as well as in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the brigade took a prominent part, distinguishing itself for bravery and successful achievement in every encounter with the enemy, and finally made a most gallant attack on his rear guard at Falling Waters, driving it to the the river, killing and capturing large numbers.

Following are extracts from the reports of the commanders of these regiments, covering operations on the Pennsylvania campaign and the part taken by them in the battles at Gettysburg and in that vicinity:

Report of Colonel Town, commanding 1st Cavalry:

"At Hanover, Pa., June 30th, the regiment was not actively employed. It was ordered to support Battery M, 2d Artillery, which was in position on a hill in rear of the town until a late hour in the afternoon, when the battery was ordered to a new position. The regiment was ordered to hold the hill (the old position) by order of General Farnsworth, since deceased.

"At the battle of Hunterstown, July 2d, the regiment was put in line of battle on the right of the road, near the village. One squadron, under command of Captain A. W. Duggan, was detached to hold a road leading into the town from the right front of it. One platoon was employed as skirmishers on the left of the road leading into the town from the rear. This platoon was actively engaged and did good service.

"On the 3d of July the regiment, with others composing the 2d brigade, was ordered to repel an attack on General Meade's right. The position of the regiment was frequently changed during the day, but without meeting the enemy until about 4 P. M., when the 7th Michigan Cavalry, which had been deployed as skirmishers, was rapidly driven in by the enemy's cavalry (Hampton's brigade). The duty devolved upon the 1st Michigan of saving Battery M, and the day, which was then going against us. Nobly did the 'Old 1st' do its duty. Charging in close column, the troopers using the saber only, the host of rebel myrmidons were immediately swept from the field. Never before in the history of the war has one regiment of National cavalry met an entire brigade of Confederate cavalry (composed, as this brigade was, of regiments each of which equaled in point of numbers the 1st Michigan) in open field in a charge and defeated them. By the blessing of God this was done by the 1st Michigan. The enemy were not only defeated, but they were driven from the field in great confusion, and this regiment held the ground until ordered to a new position. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of my command upon this occasion. That each did his duty is verified by the fact that the loss of the regiment in ten minutes was six officers and eighty men.

"The division to which this regiment is attached moved early on the morning of the 4th of July to Emmettsburg; from thence it proceeded toward Monterey. Before reaching that place the enemy was discovered in force upon the hills to the right of the road. At Fountaindale, a small village some miles this side of Monterey, this regiment—being in advance of the column—was sent on a road leading from the right of the town to Fairfield Gap, Upon reaching the Gap, the enemy was found occupying it. A charge was made by Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, with one squadron, which, with the aid of the other portion of the regiment deployed as skirmishers, was successful in driving the enemy from the

Gap. The regiment held the position until the entire column and train had passed, though the enemy made a strong effort, with superior numbers, to drive it out.

"My command sustained a heavy loss here. Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, leading the charge, had his horse killed under him, and falling was seriously injured. Captain William R. Elliott, while bravely leading his company, was mortally wounded and died the next morning. Lieutenant James S. McElhenny, at that time commanding Company G, was killed instantly at Captain Elliott's side. Seventeen men also were lost in this engagement. I must embrace the present opportunity of paying a parting tribute to the memory of the noble men whose names I have mentioned above. Elliott and McElhenny were indeed types of the Union soldier. Both of them had volunteered, impressed with the idea of the justness of the cause of the Union. They devoted their whole time to their duties, ever ready and faithful in their discharge. They died as the Union soldier loves to die, leading in the charge. They died, too, earnestly endeavoring to perpetuate the beloved institutions of our country on the anniversary day of its birth. Two officers and six men were lost the same evening at Monterey.

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"On the 14th this regiment was first to come to the relief of the 6th Michigan Cavalry which had engaged the enemy near Falling Waters. The brave Weber had just made his gallant charge as the regiment came up, joining with the 6th fighting on foot. The enemy were soon driven from the field. It was here that the Michigan brigade led by the general commanding (Kilpatrick) in person, did noble work. Each regiment vied with the other in deeds of daring. Five hundred prisoners, one gun, two caissons, three battle flags, and a large quantity of small arms attest the labor done. The 1st Michigan had the honor of capturing two of the three flags, and the 47th Regiment Virginia Infantry as well, at least so much as was on the field, being 56 men and five officers.

"This engagement was the last in which the regiment participated under my command. Since that time Major Brewer has had the command of it. Permit me here to speak of the late Captain Charles J. Snyder of my regiment, who was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a squadron of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the streets of Hagerstown on the 6th of July, and died of his wounds July 21st following. He had been detailed from the regiment for some days as an aid for General Kilpatrick, and was ordered by that officer to assist in the charge. Fearlessly he went upon his duty, and, as an eye witness informed me, nobly did he discharge it. Meeting six sturdy Confederates he engaged them single handed, cutting three of them out of the saddle and putting the rest to flight, though he received a pistol shot which caused his death, and a sabre cut upon the head as well early in the melee. The memory of this brave and noble hearted man will ever be cherished with brotherly fondness by officers and men of the 1st Michigan Cavalry.

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"It was Sergeants Alfonso Chilson and James B. Lyon, of the 1st Michigan, who captured the 47th Virginia colors, together with a major and 70 men, at Falling Waters. The 47th was deployed, the major and 40 men were standing together in a hollow, when Sergeant Chilson marched up to the flag-bearer and seized the flag, at the same time Sergeant Lyon ordered the whole party to surrender, which order was very quickly obeyed, the rebels throwing down their arms. Passing then to the rear Sergeants Chilson and Lyon captured 20 more men of the same regiment, all of whom they safely escorted to the rear. Privates Edward Ives and Edward Clark in the same battle captured the colors of the 40th Virginia Regiment, near the pontoon bridge, and while the rebels were destroying the bridge."

Report made to the Adjutant General of the Army, July 1st, 1880, by Colonel Alger, commanding 5th Cavalry, covering operations of his regiment:

"In compliance with the former request from your predecessor, General Townsend, asking for a report of the 5th Michigan Cavalry Vols., for the 'Gettysburg Campaign,' as none for the regiment is on file in the War Department, I have the honor to submit the following, believing it to be entirely correct, as far as it goes:

"I find letters written by me to my wife of the following dates, giving our movements quite fully: Fairfax Court House, Va., June 24th, 1863; Frederick, Md., June 26th, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., June 28th, 1863; Hanover Pa., July 1st, 1863; Emmettsburg, Md., July 4th, 1863; Boonsborough, Md., July 8th, 1863; Frederick, Md., July 10th, 1863.

"I have also official copies of the reports of General Custer commanding our brigade, and General Kilpatrick commanding our division, covering the same period, kindly furnished me by your office. I have also had the assistance of General L. S. Trowbridge, then a major in my regiment, and afterwards colonel of 10th Michigan Cavalry, and brevet major general.

"June 25th, 1863, at 3 o'clock A. M., my regiment which was brigaded with the 6th

Michigan Cavalry, Brigadier General Copeland commanding, marched from Fairfax Court House, and during that afternoon crossed the Potomac river at Edward's Ferry, and encamped during the night at Poolsville Md.

"June 26th. Marched to Frederick, Md., where we received a grand and loyal welcome from the citizens, thousands of whom were on the streets and in their windows, waving Union flags and making other demonstrations of joy.

"June 27th. We marched from Frederich to Emmettsburg, Md., and encamped.

"Sunday, June 28th, we marched from Emmettsburg to Gettysburg, Pa., where I arrived with my regiment in the morning, capturing a few straggling rebels, and learned that the enemy's cavalry had just vacated the town, and that their main army was supposed to be moving towards the interior of Pennsylvania. General Copeland, with his staff and the 6th Michigan Cavalry, arrived a few hours later.

"Such demonstrations of joy as we witnessed, made by the good people of Gettysburg upon our arrival, it has never been my privilege to witness, either before or since; they almost literally covered my soldiers with flowers. How little they realized the terrible scenes that were to be enacted near their homes so soon thereafter. My regiment was greatly delighted with the honor of being the first to enter that place and learn definitely of the whereabouts of the enemy.

"June 29th. We marched back to Emmettsburg. During the day General Copeland was relieved of his command, which was turned over to me temporarily.

"June 30th. We marched to Littletown, Pa., where the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, being 2d brigade, 3d cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Cavalry, and Captain Pennington's battery of the U. S. Regular Artillery, was formed and placed under the command of Brigadier General G. A. Custer. From Littletown we marched to Honover, Pa., where my regiment had its first serious encounter with the enemy. General Stuart's cavalry being near that place, I was left with my regiment to intercept him, should he move upon the road I was left to guard. Towards evening the enemy attacked me in quite a large force. I charged him, driving him some distance, dismounted my command and fought him on foot, killing and capturing quite a number. My loss was quite severe.

"It is proper here to state that my regiment was armed with the Spencer rifle, being the only regiment in the brigade, and I think in our division, then provided with that weapon. Consequently I was then and afterwards required to do very much fighting on foot.

"July 2d. Was at the fight at Hunterstown, Pa., but I was not engaged except in slight skirmishing; sustained no loss.

"July 3d. At 10 A. M. our brigade, being on the right of the army, the enemy's cavalry under General Stuart appeared in our front in large force. I was ordered to dismount my regiment to dismount and attack him, which I did, driving him back about half a mile and into a thick wood. Here he rallied and attacked me and was repulsed, but with a heavy loss to my regiment as well as to him. Again he attacked me, moving round on my left flank, but was again repulsed. In this last attack I also sustained a serious loss, including the gallant Major Noah H. Ferry (brother of U. S. Senator Ferry), of my regiment.

"Being unable to hold my position longer, my ammunition being nearly exhausted, and while the enemy were diverted by a charge of the 7th Cavalry, Colonel Mann, on my right, I fell back and mounted my regiment. While mounting, the enemy charged past my right flank about forty rods distant, driving the 7th Michigan back in confusion; at that moment, having mounted a portion of my command, I directed Major Trowbridge to take it and charge the enemy, which he did gallantly, having his horse shot and killed under him in so doing.

"A few moments later the balance of the regiment was engaged, and the enemy checked and driven from the field, only, however, to rally and come down upon our brigade in still greater numbers. This charge was met by Colonel Town with his 1st Michigan, which had been held in reserve until now, who charged, checked, and broke the enemy's ranks, driving him from the field in confusion, assisted by the other regiments of the brigade.

"I cannot pass the notice of this charge of the 1st Cavalry without adding a word to its already recorded well-earned praise. I do not believe it had its equal during the war, if ever.* The squadrons, with almost faultless alignment, were hurled upon the largely superior numbers of the enemy, and as each squadron came up it was broken and forced out on either flank of the succeeding one, which filled its place, until over one-half of the regiment was broken up. But the rebels could not stand such terrible and rapid blows,

*The charge referred to by Colonel Alger has passed into history as one of the most gallant of the war, and is now cited as exemplary, worthy of following in the cavalry service of our country.

and were forced to leave the field in haste and confusion, while the broken squadron of the gallant 1st formed as best they could in the rear of their regiment and joined in the pursuit.

This left our brigade in possession of that hotly contested field, and night having closed in, this terrible battle ended; and at our left, where the roar of cannon and musketry had been kept up all day, all was now quiet except occasional desultory firing along the line. My loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Major Ferry, who was cheering his battalion to hold its ground, was instantly killed. His death cast a deep gloom upon the whole brigade. He was a gallant soldier and an exemplary man, and his loss was a great blow. July 4th at 10 o'clock A. M., our division marched from Gettysburg battle-field to intercept the enemy, who was retreating along the South Mountain road towards Williamsport. We marched via Emmettsburg up the road leading to Monterey, a small place, as it appeared in the night, on the top of South Mountain range, the 5th Michigan Cavalry being in the advance. As we approached the summit of the mountain about midnight (the night being very dark) we were surprised by the enemy opening fire upon us with two howitzers, charged with grape shot, at close range. The confusion following was only for a moment, and they were soon driven off and the command moved forward. Arriving at the summit of the mountain, the trains of the enemy could be distinctly heard moving along down the road which intercepted the line of our march—the road leading down the west slope of the mountain toward Williamsport. Near the junction of the two roads and between us and the trains of the enemy, was a bridge over a deep stream swollen by the heavy rains of the afternoon of the 4th, which was guarded by over one thousand of the enemy's infantry. This bridge the 5th Cavalry charged across, forming its line on the opposite side of the bridge by the flashes of its guns (the regiment being dismounted) and moved forward at a double quick upon the enemy, and was followed by the mounted escort of General Kilpatrick. This charge resulted in the capture of about fifteen hundred prisoners and a large train of wagons, the latter extending from the top to the base of the mountain, which were mostly burned, and the mules attached to them turned over to the quartermaster. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the behavior of my regiment in this engagement. It was the most trying place it had passed through up to that time, if not during its organization.

"July 5th. We had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, who followed us, but nothing serious. We encamped near Boonsborough, Md.

"July 6th. We marched with the division to Hagerstown, Md. Had some skirmishing with the advance of the rebel army. From that place we marched down the turnpike to near Williamsport. My regiment being in advance, I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to charge into Williamsport, but just as we had drawn sabres and I had given the order to 'Trot, march!' the order was countermanded and I formed my regiment in a sheltered place behind some rocks on the left of the road, and at the same time the enemy opened fire upon us with a battery of artillery in front. Near this place we remained until near night, skirmishing some in front with dismounted men, when it was discovered that the advance of the enemy's infantry was close upon us.

"At that moment orders were received to fall back at once, which we did under cover of the twilight, passing along within two hundred yards of the enemy's infantry for more than a quarter of a mile, while they, with stacked arms in the road where we had passed down, saw us march by unmolested, evidently supposing we belonged to their army. This movement was only participated in by my regiment, the balance of the command having moved away much earlier, but being on our extreme right the orders had not reached me until it was found that my command was missing. I was holding a position to guard the front only, supposing others were attending to the rear. We marched back to Boonsborough that night, and encamped.

"July 7th. We remained in camp.

"July 8th. About 10 o'clock A. M. we met the enemy in large force between Boonsborough and Hagerstown, about three miles from Boonsborough. Here, again, on account of some stone walls, I was ordered to dismount my command and charge the enemy who was strongly posted in a piece of wood. We attacked him vigorously, driving him out of his lines and far beyond. In this last charge I was seriously wounded and carried from the field and did not join my command again until September, on the day our cavalry drove Stuart's command out of Culpepper Court House.

"My regiment participated in the engagement at Hagerstown on the 12th, when Lieutenant Colonel Gould was seriously wounded while leading a charge at Falling Waters July 14th, and at the subsequent battles and skirmishes had with the enemy during his retrograde movement.

"I regret, exceeding, that my official report, made soon after this campaign, is missing. It contained many accounts of personal bravery and daring which I cannot now relate, and to particularize at this remote date might do much injustice to many whose names would not be mentioned as they deserved.

"I cannot, however, close this report without adding that in every engagement both officers and men filled their places as they should, and earned well the reputation which they always sustained, and of which any command might well be proud."

From a report of Major Dake, who assumed command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Alger and Lieutenant Colonel Gould:

"July 9th. Remained quietly at Boonsborough during day and night.

"July 10th. Proceeded to the right of Funkstown and picketed the right during day and night.

"July 11th. Still on picket and support for the battery.

"July 12th. Moved towards Hagerstown; charged through the city, everywhere driving the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Gould was wounded in the charge. Two squadrons dismounted on the left of the city and drove a superior force from its position. Picketed during the rest of the day and night.

"July 13th. The regiment remained on picket in and around the city during the day and night.

"July 14th. Moved out of Hagerstown in the advance to Williamsport, charged into the town, met no considerable force, moved to the right of the town, and up the river bank, and drove a small force of the enemy's rear guard across the river, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Rejoined the brigade at Falling Waters.

"July 15th. Marched to Boonsborough.

"July 16th. Marched to Berlin, on the Potomac, and remained day and night.

"July 17th. Crossed to Purcelville and Snicker's Gap, arriving at the latter place about noon. Dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. After skirmishing some time, took posession of and held the Gap for the night. Several prisoners were captured.

"July 18th. Remained in possession of the Gap all day, and then returned to Purcelville,

"July 19th. Marched from Purcelville to Upperville.

"July 20th. Moved toward Ashby's Gap; dismounted, deployed as skirmishers, and moved up into the mountains—the advance resisting a cavalry charge while the skirmishers, driving the enemy from the Gap, took possession of it. Returned to Upperville same night.

"July 21st. Still at Upperville. On the 22d moved to Manassas railroad.

"July 23d. Moved to Newby's Cross Roads, in advance, ten squadrons dismounting to fight; deployed as skirmishers and moved on the right. Two squadrons, mounted, remained in line in front. After some skirmishing obeyed orders to fall back."

Report of Colonel Gray, commanding 6th Cavalry:

"On the morning of June 30th this regiment, with the 5th, occupied Littletown, Penn.; while Company A was on a reconnoissance toward Westminster, the remainder of the regiment (nine companies) proceeded to Hanover. On approaching the last named place we came upon the enemy's skirmishers, whom we drove to their guns, which we unexpectedly found posted on our right, supported by a large force of cavalry. Their battery opened upon us, when we withdrew. In making this movement we were completely flanked by another body of the enemy's cavalry, outnumbering my command at least six to one. I placed two companies (B and F) in position to protect our rear and to check the enemy's advance. These companies met, by counter charges, three successive charges of the enemy, with a loss on our part of from fifteen to twenty captured and a loss to the enemy of several wounded and captured. The regiment then moved by the left of the road to Hanover, and there reported to General Custer,

"Company A having been called in from the Westminster road, joined a portion of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, and later in the day had an engagement with the cavalry force of the enemy.

"On reporting to General Custer at Hanover, this regiment was at once deployed as skirmishers, forming a line of battle one mile in length, advanced upon the enemy and drove them until they withdrew.

"On the evening of July 2d the regiment encountered the enemy's cavalry at Hunterstown. Company A, under command of Captain H. A. Thompson, charged a brigade of cavalry, and though suffering great loss, so checked the enemy as to enable our battery to be placed in a position. Three other squadrons then dismounted, and with their rifles drove the enemy back, when the guns of our battery caused them to hastily leave the field.

"July 3d. At Gettysburg the regiment was ordered to the support of the battery, four companies being pushed forward in front, dismounted, four remaining through a great part of the engagement mounted and immediately on the left of the battery, exposed to

the shot and shell of the enemy's guns. The other companies were engaged as skirmishers to the front and right.

"July 4th. At Monterey, when the attack was made on the enemy's train, this regiment dismounted and deployed as skirmishers; fought the enemy, who were advantageously posted in the woods on either side of the road, and supported by two guns. Here, again, the enemy was driven with great loss on their part and slight on ours.

"July 5th. At Smithburg this regiment was employed in supporting the battery.

"July 6th. At Hagerstown the regiment, having been in rear of the column on the march, was ordered to the front, but on arriving there General Custer, having driven the enemy, ordered us back.

"Same day, at Williamsport, passing in the direct range of the enemy's guns, thereby losing one officer killed, and three wounded, the regiment was posted on the front and to the right of our battery, and connecting with the skirmishers of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, protected our own guns and held the enemy, who was advancing on our right, until the remainder of our command left the position, the 1st and 6th being the last to retire.

"July 8th. At Boonsborough this regiment was deployed to the left of the Hagerstown road, and after a sharp and hotly contested engagement, lasting several hours, repulsed and routed the enemy, and drove him three miles, and until night closed the pursuit. The rebel General Stuart was in person directing the assault in front of this regiment on that occasion.

"July 11th. This regiment was ordered to do picket duty before Hagerstown turnpike on the right, towards Funkstown on the left. Here during the entire day we were engaged skirmishing with the enemy's sharp-shooters. Our loss was only two wounded. The enemy was seen to carry several of his dead and wounded from his line.

"July 12th. Participated in the capture of Hagerstown.

"July 14th. At Falling Waters, the regiment being in advance of all others, came upon a division of the enemy's infantry in a very strong position behind earth-works, on the crown of a hill. The advance guard (Companies B and F), under Major P. A. Weber, charged them up to and within their fortifications. An entire brigade surrendered to this mere handful of men, when another brigade, drawn up in line in rear of the first, opened a murderous fire upon the gallant little band, in which the others, who had just surrendered, also joined, and the survivors were compelled to withdraw, leaving the bodies of many of their gallant and lamented comrades within rebel works, a witness of their noble and heroic daring. The remainder of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, then engaged the vastly superior force of the enemy, but, overpowered by numbers, fell back to the cover of a hill, where they were joined by the 1st Michigan Cavalry. These two regiments then marched forward and charged the enemy, who fled with great loss. The flight soon became a route, and soon nothing was to be seen of that division but the dead and wounded covering the fields and the crowds of prisoners in our hands.

"July 20th. The regiment participated in the capture of Ashby's Gap, and by order of Colonel Town, brigade commander, proceeded rapidly to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where we encountered the enemy strongly entrenched on the opposite side of the river. After a skirmish, lasting some hours, there being no means of crossing the river, we were ordered to return. Our loss was three wounded.

"July 24th. Engaged in the reconnoissance from Amisville to Newby's Cross Roads. The regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, was deployed as skirmishers, and occupied the left of the line. After driving the enemy's line of skirmishers and accomplishing the object of the reconnoissance, the command was ordered back to Amisville. On the return this regiment, occupying the (then) right, and in a narrow lane, found itself flanked by a brigade of the enemy's infantry, but succeeded in effecting the movement with but little loss."

Report of Major Newcombe, 7th Cavalry:

"At Hanover, Pa., on the 30th of June, the regiment having the advance of the brigade in its rapid return from Abbottstown was thrown into position on the left of the turnpike to the left and front of Battery M, 2d U. S. Artillery. Two squadrons were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield. In the progress of the action the regiment was moved to the right of the town as a support to Battery M. The skirmishers, after having advanced beyond the town and exhausted their ammunition, were withdrawn. At about 5 o'clock P. M., Companies C, H, and E, under command of Major Newcombe, were sent to occupy the town, which they took possession of and held until night, when the enemy withdrew.

"At Hagerstown, on July 2d, the regiment, except one squadron, held in reserve, was advanced on the left as dismounted skirmishers.

"At Gettysburg, on the 3d of July, on the extended right of our line during the early part of the day the regiment, as reserve and as a support to Battery M, occupied various

positions on the field. At about 4 o'clock P. M. the regiment was ordered to charge the advancing line of the enemy's skirmishers, who were strongly supported by their cavalry reserve. A desperate but unequal hand-to-hand conflict here occurred. The regiment being finally obliged to retire twice, rallied under a sharp fire from the enemy, without support or cover, and returned to the charge and held the field until the advance of the 1st Michigan.

"At Monterey, on the night of the 4th of July, two companies, under command of Captain Armstrong, were detached to hold the mountain road. The remainder of the regiment fought on the right as dismounted skirmishers.

"At Smithburg, July 5th, the regiment supported Battery M and occupied the extreme left.

"At Hagerstown, July 6th, the regiment, having supported the battery in the early part of the affair, was afterward advanced on the right nearly past the town, when it was dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers, driving the enemy beyond the town, and was then recalled.

"At Williamsport same day, supported a battery.

"July 8th, at Boonsborough, in the early part of the action, supported Battery M on the right of the Hagerstown road. As our line of skirmishers was falling back, Major Newcomb, with his battalion, dismounted and advanced to their support. The line advanced under a heavy fire and drove the enemy from the woods. Reinforcements coming up, a charge was made and the enemy was driven from the field. The remainder of the regiment supported the skirmishers, and was exposed to a heavy fire.

"On the 12th of July, the regiment being attached to the 1st brigade, with it entered Hagerstown under a sharp fire from the enemy. In the afternoon the regiment was advanced to support the infantry at the extreme right of the town.

"At Falling Waters, July 14th, on coming into action, Major Granger was dispatched to the right, where dismounting a portion of his command, he soon took from the enemy a ten-pounder Parrott gun, which, after having turned against the enemy with great effect, he brought from the field. Another portion of the regiment went to the support of the skirmishers, and the remainder as a support to Battery M. The enemy's column advancing to charge the battery, that portion of the right supporting it—seventy sabres—advanced to the charge and brought from the field 400 prisoners, with the battle-flag of the 55th Virginia. The dismounted skirmishers of the 7th captured the colonel of the 55th, with several other officers and a squad of men."

Following is General Custer's report, made August 22d, 1863, covering the operations of his cavalry during a portion of the battle of Gettysburg:

"In compliance with instructions received from the headquarters of the 3d division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagements near Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863:

"At an early hour on the morning of the 3d I received an order, through a staff officer of the brigadier general commanding the division, to move at once my command and follow the 1st brigade on the road leading from Two Taverns to Gettysburg.

"Agreeably to the above instructions my column was formed and moved out on the road designated, when a staff officer of Brigadier General Gregg, commanding 2d division, ordered me to take my command and place it in position on the pike leading from York to Gettysburg, which position formed the extreme right of our line of battle on that day. Upon arriving at the point designated I immediately placed my command in position, facing toward Gettysburg. At the same time I caused reconnoissances to be made on my front, right, and rear, but failed to discover any considerable force of the enemy. Everything remained quiet until 10 A. M., when the enemy appeared on my right flank, and opened upon me with a battery of six guns. Leaving two guns and a regiment to hold my first position and cover the road leading to Gettysburg, I shifted the remaining portion of my command, forming a new line of battle at right angles to my former line. The enemy had obtained correct range of my new position, and was pouring solid shot and shell into my command with great accuracy. Placing two sections of Battery M, 2d Regular Artillery, in position, I ordered them to silence the enemy's battery, which order, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's position, was successfully accomplished in a very short space of time. My line, as it then existed, was shaped like the letter L. The shorter branch formed one section of Battery M, supported by four squadrons of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, faced toward Gettysburg, covering the Gettysburg pike; the long branch, composed of the remaining two sections of Battery M, 2d Artillery, supported by a portion of the 6th Michigan Cavalry on the left and the 1st Michigan Cavalry on the right, with the 7th Michigan Cavalry still further to the right and in advance, was held in readiness to repel any attack the enemy might make coming on the Oxford road. The

5th Michigan Cavalry was dismounted and ordered to take position in front of my center and left. The 1st Michigan Cavalry was held in a column of squadrons, to observe the movements of the enemy. I ordered fifty men to be sent one mile and a half on the Oxford road, while a detachment of equal size was sent one mile and a half on the road leading from Gettysburg to York, both the detachments being under the command of the gallant Major Webber, who, from time to time kept me so well informed of the movements of the enemy that I was enabled to make my dispositions with complete success. At 12 o'clock an order was transmitted to me from the brigadier general commanding the division, by one of his aids, directing me, upon being relieved by a brigade from the 2d division, to move with my command and form a junction with the 1st brigade on the extreme left. On the arrival of the brigade of the 2d division, commanded by Colonel McIntosh, I prepared to execute the order. Before I had left my position Brigadier General Gregg, commanding the 2d division, arrived with his entire command. Learning the true condition of affairs in my front, and rightly conjecturing that the enemy was making his disposition for vigorously attacking our position, Brigadier General Gregg ordered me to remain in the position I then occupied.

"The enemy was soon after reported to be advancing on my front. The detachment of fifty men sent on the Oxford road were driven in, and at the same time the enemy's line of skirmishers, consisting of dismounted cavalry, appeared on the crest of the ridge of hills on my front. The line extended beyond my left. To repel their advance, I ordered the 5th Michigan Cavalry to a more advanced position, with instructions to maintain their ground at all hazards. Colonel Alger, commanding the 5th, assisted by Majors Trowbridge and Ferry, of the same regiment, made such admirable disposition of their men behind fences and other defenses as enabled them to successfully repel the repeated advance of a greatly superior force. I attributed their success in a great measure to the fact that this regiment is armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, which in the hands of brave, determined men, like those composing the 5th Michigan Cavalry, is, in my estimation, the most effective fire-arm that our cavalry can adopt. Colonel Alger held his ground until his men had exhausted their ammunition, when he was compelled to fall back on the main body. The beginning of this movement was the signal for the enemy to charge, which they did with two regiments, mounted and dismounted. I at once ordered the 7th Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Mann, to charge the advancing column of the enemy. The ground over which we had to pass was very unfavorable for the maneuvering of cavalry, but, despite all obstacles, this regiment advanced boldly to the assault, which was executed in splendid style, the enemy being driven from field to field until our advance reached a high and unbroken fence, behind which the enemy were strongly posted. Nothing daunted, Colonel Mann, followed by the main body of his regiment, bravely rode up to the fence and discharged their revolvers in the very face of the foe. No troops could have maintained this position; the 7th was, therefore, compelled to retire, followed by twice the number of the enemy. By this time Colonel Alger, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, had succeeded in mounting a considerable portion of his regiment, and gallantly advanced to the assistance of the 7th, whose further pursuit by the enemy he checked. At the same time an entire brigade of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of four regiments, appeared just over the crest in our front. They were formed in column of regiments. To meet this overwhelming force I had but one available regiment—the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and the fire of battery M, 2d regular artillery. I at once ordered the 1st to charge, but learned at the same moment that similar orders had been given by Brigadier General Gregg. As before stated, the 1st was formed in column of battalions. Upon receiving the order to charge, Colonel Town, placing himself at the head of his command, ordered the 'trot' and sabers to be drawn. In this manner the gallant body of men advanced to the attack of a force outnumbering them five to one. In addition to this numerical superiority, the enemy had the advantage of position and were exultant over the repulse of the 7th Michigan Cavalry. All these facts considered, would seem to render success on the part of the 1st impossible. Not so, however. Arriving within a few yards of the enemy's column the charge was ordered, and with a yell that spread terror before them, the 1st Michigan Cavalry, led by Colonel Town, rode upon the front rank of the enemy, sabering all who came within reach. For a moment, but only a moment, that long, heavy column stood its ground; then, unable to withstand the impetuosity of our attack, it gave way into a disorderly rout, leaving vast numbers of their dead and wounded in our possession, while the 1st, being masters of the field, had the proud satisfaction of seeing the much-vaunted 'chivalry,' led by their favorite commander, seek safety in headlong flight. I cannot find language to express my high appreciation of the gallantry and daring displayed by the officers and men of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. They advanced to the charge of a vastly superior force with as much order and precision as if going upon parade; and I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or successful charge of cavalry than the one just recounted. Nor must I forget to

acknowledge the individual assistance rendered by battery M, 2d regiment of artillery, in this charge. Our success in driving the enemy from the field is due, in a great measure, to the highly efficient manner in which the battery was handled by Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington, assisted by Lieutenants Clark, Woodruff, and Hamilton. The enemy made but slight demonstrations against us during the remainder of the day, except in one instance he attempted to turn my left flank, which attempt was most gallantly met and successfully frustrated by Second Lieutenant J. H. Kellogg, with company H, 6th Michigan Cavalry. We held possession of the field until dark, during which time we collected our dead and wounded. At dark I returned with my command to Two Taverns, where I encamped for the night.

"In this engagement my command lost as follows: 9 officers and 69 men killed, 25 officers and 207 men wounded, 7 officers and 225 men missing; making a total of 542. Among the killed I record the name of Major N. H. Ferry, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, who fell while heroically cheering on his men. It would be impossible for me to particularize in those instances deserving special mention; all, both officers and men, did their duty. There were many cases of personal heroism, but a list of their names would make my report too extended. To Colonel Town, commanding the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and to the officers and men of his regiment for the gallant manner in which they drove the enemy from the field, great praise is due. Colonel Mann, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, and Colonel Alger of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, as well as the officers and men of their commands, are entitled to much credit for their united efforts in repelling the advance of the enemy. The 6th Michigan Cavalry rendered very good service by guarding both my right and left flank; also by supporting Battery M under a very hot fire from the enemy's battery. Colonel Gray, commanding the regiment, was constantly seen wherever his presence was most needed, and is deserving of special mention. I desire to commend to your favorable notice Lieutenants Pennington, Clark, Woodruff, and Hamilton, of Battery M, 2d Artillery, for the zeal and ability displayed by each on this occasion. My thanks are personally due to the following named members of my staff, who, on many occasions exhibited remarkable gallantry in transmitting and executing my orders on the field:

"Captain G. A. Drew, 6th Michigan Cavalry, assistant inspector general.

"First Lieutenant R. Baylis, 5th Michigan Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant general.

"First Lieutenant Wm. H. Wheeler, 1st Michigan Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

"First Lieutenant Wm. Colerick, 1st Michigan Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

"I desire also to mention two of my buglers, Joseph Fought, Company D, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Peter Boehn, Company B, 5th U. S. Cavalry; also, Orderlies Norvall Churchill, Company L, 1st Michigan Cavalry, George L. Foster, Company C, 1st Michigan Cavalry, and Benjamin H. Butler, Company M, 1st Michigan Cavalry."

Following the battle of Gettysburg, these regiments were engaged with the enemy in Maryland, during July, at the following points: Monterey, 4th; Cavetown, 5th; Smithtown, Boonsborough, Hagerstown, and Williamsport, 6th; Boonsborough, 8th; Hagerstown and Williamsport, 10th; Falling Waters, 14th; and Snicker's Gap, Va., on the 19th.

While Meade's army was following up Lee and crowding him on to the banks of the Potomac, and while he was hurriedly crossing a portion of his army on a bridge which he had constructed at Falling Waters, Kilpatrick, who then had in his command the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Cavalry, discovered the movement, and suddenly struck the enemy's rear guard, driving it into the river, killing one hundred and twenty-five, taking fifteen hundred prisoners and three battle-flags. The rebel commander Pettigrew was mortally wounded, and Major Weber who led the 6th Michigan in the charge, was instantly killed. Thus Michigan troops were early in the great contest at Gettysburg, and were in the last charge which closed that bold and formidable invasion of northern soil.

A New York correspondent, noticing the engagement at Falling Waters, which immediately followed Gettysburg, says:

"Hearing that a force had marched toward Falling Waters, General Kilpatrick ordered an advance to that place. Through some mistake, only one brigade, that of General Custer, obeyed the order. When within less than a mile of Falling Waters four brigades were found in line of battle in a very strong position, and behind half a dozen eleventh-

corps or crescent-shaped earth-walls. The 6th Michigan Cavalry was in advance. They did not wait for orders, but one squadron, Companies D and C, under Captain Royce (who was killed) and Captain Armstrong, were deployed as skirmishers, while Companies B and F, led by Major Weber (who was killed), made the charge. The line of skirmishers was forced back several times, but the men rallied promptly, and finally drove the enemy behind the works. A charge was then made, the squadron passing between the earth-works. So sudden and spirited was the dash, and so demoralized was the enemy, that the first brigade surrendered without firing a shot. The charging squadron moved directly on and engaged the second brigade, when the brigade that had surrendered seized their guns, and then commenced a fearful struggle. Of the 100 who had made the charge only 30 escaped uninjured; 7 of their horses lay dead within the enemy's works."

Report of Colonel C. H. Town, commanding 1st Michigan, covering a portion of the operations of his regiment around Gettysburg:

"* * * We moved early on the morning of the 4th of July to Emmettsburg, thence to Monterey. Before reaching the latter place the enemy was discovered in force upon the hills to the right of the road. The regiment, being in advance of the column, was sent on a road leading to Fairfield Gap. The enemy having possession of the Gap, a charge was made by one squadron, which, with the remainder of the regiment deployed as skirmishers, was successful in driving the enemy from the Gap. The regiment held the position until the entire column had passed, though the enemy made desperate efforts, with superior numbers, to drive us out. Our loss here was heavy. Captain William R. Elliott, while bravely leading his company, was mortally wounded and died the next morning, and Lieutenant James S. McElhenny, commanding Company G, was killed instantly.

"I must embrace the present opportunity to pay a parting tribute to the memory of the noble men whose names I have above mentioned. Elliott and McElhenny were, indeed, true types of the American soldier. They devoted their whole time to their duties, ever ready and faithful in their discharge. They died as the Union soldier loves to die—leading in the charge."

The 1st Cavalry lost at Gettysburg 80 men and 11 officers killed, wounded, and missing, out of 300. The 7th Cavalry had 16 killed, 41 wounded, 12 missing, and 12 prisoners. Casualties of the 5th and 6th are not reported.

General Kilpatrick, in his report, referring to the engagement at Falling Waters, July 14th, 1863, says:

"* * * The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked, within less than one thousand yards of the large force. A portion of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, seeing only that part of the enemy behind the earth-works, charged. This charge was led by Major Weber, and was the most gallant ever made. At a trot they passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earth-works, sabering the rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of 30 killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major Weber, killed."

Captain David G. Royce and Lieutenant Charles E. Bolza, 6th Michigan, were killed in this action, Lieutenant Bolza in the charge, and Captain Royce in the action succeeding it.

Report of Colonel R. A. Alger, commanding 5th Michigan:

"* * * The 5th has won an enviable reputation. Every moment brings a sad gloom over all our hearts for the noble Ferry. He was instantly shot through the head while leading his battalion at Gettysburg. He was a brave officer. I cannot supply his place."

A correspondent says of the cavalry on the Gettysburg campaign:

"In sixteen days one division of our cavalry has had fifteen battles, with infantry in nearly all to contend against; captured or destroyed nearly or quite one thousand loaded wagons and between three and four thousand horses and mules; taken between four and five thousand rebel prisoners; destroyed one half of the rebel General Stuart's cavalry force, and so demoralized the balance, that when a green (or blue) militia regiment (the Philadelphia blues), with a regiment of Green Mountain Boys, attacked them while posted behind earth-works at Hagerstown, the whole command fled panic-stricken,—or at Williamsport, where Custer's brigade of Michiganders, with Pennington's battery, captured more than man for man of an enemy whose force consisted of four times their number,

and strongly located behind earth-works. This is cavalry fighting, the superior of which the world never saw. The cavalry contributed largely to the success of our arms at Gettysburg."

A correspondent says of the cavalry on the right of our army at Gettysburg, and who noticed a charge of the 7th Cavalry:

"But little has been said of the part taken by the cavalry on the right at Gettysburg, Friday, July 3d. General Gregg's division, assisted by General Custer's brigade, of General Kilpatrick's division rendered an important service here. The enemy seemed determined to capture our batteries and turn the flank. The movement was only prevented through the stubborn bravery of the troops. The 7th Michigan, a new regiment, charged up to a stone wall under a front and flank fire from a concealed enemy, charging in column by company, closed *en masse*. When the first company reached the wall, and was brought to a sudden stand, the balance of the column, being in a very exposed position, was thrown into some confusion. The regiment was recalled, when the 1st Michigan, Colonel Town, made a more successful charge."

In a report of Colonel Alger, commanding 5th Cavalry:

"At 3 A. M., on the 1st of September, 1863, we moved towards Port Conway, arriving there at 2 P. M. The enemy's pickets and skirmishers were driven across the river, and the regiment advanced to the bank, exposed to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, which was in position on the south side of the Rappahannock. Two gunboats and some supplies were destroyed and we moved back, returning to camp on the following day. Lieutenant P. S. Leggett, a gallant young officer was killed. He was serving on the staff of General Kilpatrick, and is mentioned in the official report of that officer, as 'a young man of great daring, perseverance, and energy,' and was on several occasions sent by the General inside of the enemy's lines, and succeeded in gaining much information in regard to their strength, position, etc."

"Where the flag waved the proudest,
And the bullets came fast,
All covered with glory,
Death claimed him at last."

A correspondent of the New York Times wrote:

"About midday, June 30, General Kilpatrick, with his command, was passing through Hanover, in York county, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and when the rear of General Farnsworth's brigade had arrived at the easterly end of the place, General Custer's brigade —the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan regiments—having advanced to Abbottsville, Stuart made a simultaneous attack upon the rear and right flank. The attack was entirely a surprise, as no enemy had been reported in the vicinity, and under an ordinary general or less brave troops, so sudden and impetuous was the first charge, the whole command would have been thrown into the wildest confusion, and as a necessary consequence suffered loss and disastrous defeat. The force was in the hands of a master. General Stuart in person led the charging column, and our troops were led by General Farnsworth and Major Hammond. For some time the contest hung in the balance, but General Custer's brigade returning, after a severe struggle, which lasted nearly four hours, the enemy was forced to retire.

"As the cavalry, by the battles of Aldie and Upperville, prevented the rebel Stuart from marching his column through Maryland and Pennsylvania, by way of Edward's Ferry and Boonsborough, so did the whipping of him at Hanover prevent further marauding excursions toward the center of the State.

"The column did not reach Hunterstown until 4 o'clock P. M. (on July 2d), when a squadron of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, headed by Captain Estes, charged through and drove the enemy back upon his reserves to the Gettysburg road. After surveying the position, General Farnsworth's brigade was ordered on a road to the right leading to Cashtown, and General Custer's brigage was placed to the left. Company A, Captain Thompson, of the 6th Michigan, was ordered to charge upon the rebel force then in sight. At the same time two companies of the 6th were deployed as skirmishers in a wheat field obliquely to the road, so as to pour in a raking fire upon the enemy, should the force sent forward be repulsed. The charge ordered was made, General Custer and Captain Thompson leading it. The company was repulsed and the enemy came charging down the road at a fearful rate, yelling like fiends. But their tune was soon changed. Two shells from Elder's battery, together with a flank fire from the Michiganders in the wheat field, soon brought them to an about face. Pennington's battery was soon in position, and a regular

artillery duel commenced, and was continued until after nightfall. Our fire was very destructive to the enemy, as prisoners of rank have since admitted. Captain Thompson was severely wounded, two men were killed, and some twenty-five were wounded.

"The enemy's loss must have been very severe, for they left three dead Lieutenants on our hands and a dozen or more of their wounded. In the charge made, a boy named Churchill, of the 1st Michigan, took an active part, and succeeded in killing a man who was trying to kill General Custer, whose horse had been shot in the melee.

"The brigade was heavily engaged at Gettysburg on the 3d July, and on the 4th entered on the pursuit of the enemy, marching via Emmettsburg, encountering him at Monterey on that day, and on the 5th at Grovetown; on the 6th at Smithtown, Boonsborough, Hagerstown, and Williamsport; on the 10th again at Hagerstown and Williamsport, and on the 14th at Falling Waters.

"It was 4 o'clock P. M. when General Kilpatrick, with the main column, reached the crest of the hill overlooking Williamsport on the Boonsborough pike. General Buford's command had been engaged with the enemy two or three miles to the left for two or more hours. Major Medill, of the Eighth Illinois, had already fallen mortally wounded. Two pieces of Pennington's battery were placed on the brow of the hill to the right of the pike, and the other pieces to the left. A squadron of the 5th Michigan had previously charged down the pike, driving the enemy's picket and a battalion which occupied an advanced position. The 1st Michigan, Colonel Town, was deployed as skirmishers to the right, and ordered to drive the enemy from a brick house a little in advance and to the right of the artillery. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to obey this order, but before it could be done the brisk firing of the rear guard warned the commanding General that his force occupied a dangerous position. Never was a command in a more critical situation. Never before was man cooler or did one display more real generalship than General Kilpatrick on this occasion. Tapping his boot with his whip and peering in the direction of the rapidly approaching force, he saw it falling back, apparently in some disorder. Not a moment was to be lost; inaction or indecision would have proved fatal, and the moral effect of a successful campaign destroyed in an hour. Fortunately, General Kilpatrick was cool and defiant, and felt the responsibility resting upon him. This made him master of the situation, and by a dashing movement saved the cavalry corps from disaster.

"All along the road to Williamsport prisoners were captured, and their rear guard was fairly driven into the river. The 5th Michigan Cavalry charged into the town and captured a large number of soldiers, as they were attempting to ford the river. From thirty to fifty of the rebels were drowned while attempting to cross; twenty-five or thirty wagons and a large number of mules and horses were washed away.

"Intelligence has just been received concerning the cavalry fight of yesterday near Hagerstown, with part of Stuart's forces, supported by infantry, which took up a strong position in the woods south of the town. After a determined resistance on their part, the arrival of General Buford, towards night, resulted in the gallant charge of our men. The 5th Michigan Cavalry (Colonel Alger), distinguished itself particularly upon the ground occupied by rebel infantry, driving them from the woods."

Letter from Colonel Alger, dated Emmettsburg, Penn., July 4th, says:

"Major Ferry of our regiment was killed yesterday. We are passing through this place on our way towards the Upper Potomac, to cut off the enemy's communications. We had a terrible fight yesterday, but thanks to the 'God of Battles,' He crowned our arms with victory. The loss of the 5th in killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed fifty. Major L. S. Trowbridge had a horse killed under him."

A correspondent of the New York Times wrote:

"Full justice, I have already said, in many instances, has not been rendered to regiments, and sometimes whole brigades, of our cavalry force, the services of which deserve more than a passing notice. Of the troops thus neglected, are the four regiments: 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th, known as the Michigan Brigade. These regiments, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with any cavalry regiments. The officers and men for the most part are those who, by entering the service, made large sacrifices, and who were prompted to the step by as patriotic motives as ever inspired the breast of a true lover of his country. Soldiering with them is not a pastime, a spree, or a holiday, but a duty; and men thus animated, whatever they attempt to do is done well."

Returning to Virginia, the brigade was engaged at Snicker's Gap, July 19th, 1863, at Kelly's Ford, September 13th, at Culpepper Court House on the 14th, at Racoon Ford, on the 16th, at White's Ford on the 21st, and on the 26th at Jack's shop.

On Saturday, October 9th, the enemy, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, attacked Kilpatrick's division, near James City, but were held in check during the day. Sunday the army was in motion, Kilpatrick slowly retreating, fighting as he always fights, right gallantly, against superior numbers, back through Culpepper towards the Rappahannock, until he reached the vicinity of Brandy Station. As the head of Custer's brigade (then in advance) reached the high ground beyond that place, he found across the wide plain, noted as the scene of former severe cavalry battles, a long line of rebel cavalry drawn up under Fitzhugh Lee, evidently determined to prevent his further progress; their numbers warranting them in the belief that they would be successful. Farther down to the right Buford was making glorious fight, his force being towards the river. General Custer obtained of General Pleasanton, who had taken command, permission to attempt to break the well formed lines of the enemy by a charge. Buford was fighting the right, while a long column of rebel cavalry was coming up from the left. Forming his brigade in two columns, led respectively by the 1st and 5th Michigan, General Custer ordered his band to the front, and placing them between the heads of the columns, directed them to play Yankee Doodle. They did it with a will. As the glorious strains of that national air broke upon the ears of the men of that brave brigade, their sabres with one accord seemed to leap from their scabbards, as they eagerly waited for the order to charge. Placing himself at the head, Custer gave the word, and with loud cheers they dashed forward with irresistible speed.

In the meantime the enemy in the rear being temporarily checked, the other portion of the division was formed in two columns; one lead by General Pleasanton, the other by General Kilpatrick, the three columns advancing together. It was a grand sight, those solid columns, led by those three gallant men, whose names are now as "familiar as household words," the glistening sabres, the trampling of many hoofs, the cheers of the men, and inspiring all, the loud clear notes of Custer's band, as they continued to play our favorite national air. It is needless to add, the enemy gave way, and they had uninterrupted passage to the river. General Custer had a horse shot (the second for him that day), as did Lieutenant Granger, and several of his orderlies. The horse of Captain Purdy, who led the 1st battalion of the 5th Michigan, was wounded.

Under date of October 24th, 1863, covering operations of his cavalry during that month, General Custer in his report says:

"In compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from October 9th to October 23d, 1863:

"On the night of October 9th, my picket line, which extended along the north bank of Robertson river, in the vicinity of James City, was attacked, and a portion of the line forced back upon the reserves; at the same time my scouts informed me that the enemy was moving in heavy column toward my right; this report was confirmed by deserters. In anticipation of an attack by the enemy at daybreak, I ordered my entire command to be saddled at 3 A. M., on the 10th. At daylight the enemy began by cautiously feeling my line; but seeing his inability to surprise us, he contented himself with obtaining possession of Cedar mountain, which point he afterwards used as a signal station. At 1 P. M. I received orders from the general commanding the division to report with my command at James City. The head of my column arrived in the vicinity of that point at 3 P. M. The enemy had already obtained possession of the town, and had brought several guns to bear upon the position I was ordered to take. Battery M, 2d U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Pennington, was unlimbered, and succeeded in shelling the

At the second battle of Hagerstown, July 10th, 1863, the rebels becoming panic-stricken, abandoned their wagons, ammunition, arms, tents, and even provisions. Hundreds of them, fearing Kilpatrick's men, fled to the right and left to avoid their terrific charges, and subsequently surrendered themselves. One strapping fellow surrendered to a little bugler who was attached to General Custer's brigade. As he passed down the line, escorting his prisoner, a Colt's revolver in hand, he called out: "I say, boys, what do you think of this fellow?"

enemy out of the woods on the right of the town. At the same time, Colonel Alger, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, who held the extreme left of my line, moved forward with one battalion of his regiment, under the gallant Major Clark, and charged the battery. The charge, although daring in the extreme, failed for want of sufficient support. It was successful so far, however, as to compel the enemy to shift the position of its battery to a more retired point. Night setting in prevented us from improving the advantage we had gained. Most of my command rested on their arms during the night. Early in the morning I retired on the road leading to Culpepper, which point I reached without molestation from the enemy. It was not until the rear of my column was leaving the town that the enemy made his appearance, and attempted unsuccessfully to harass my rear guard. On the hills north of the town I placed my command in position to receive an attack. The enemy not feeling disposed to accept the invitation, I retired on the road leading to Rappahannock Station. My column had scarcely begun to march before the officer commanding the rear guard, Colonel Mann, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, reported the enemy to be pressing him closely. At the same time a strong column was seen on my outer flank, evidently attempting to intercept our line of march to the river. The vigorous attacks now being made upon my rear guard compelled me to place my battery at the head of the column, and to employ my entire force to keep the enemy from my guns. My advance had reached the vicinity of Brandy Station, when a courier hastened back with the information that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry was in position directly in my front, thus cutting us completely off from the river. Upon examination I learned the correctness of the report. The heavy masses of the rebel cavalry could be seen covering the heights in front of my advance. When it is remembered that my rear guard was hotly engaged with a superior force, a heavy column enveloping each flank, and my advance confronted by more than double my own number, the perils of my situation can be estimated. Lieutenant Pennington at once placed his battery in position and opened a brisk fire, which was responded to by the guns of the enemy. The major general commanding the cavalry corps at this moment rode to the advance. To him I proposed, with my command, to cut through the force on my front, and thus open a way for the entire command to the river.

"My proposition was approved, and I received orders to take my available force and push forward, leaving the 6th and 7th Michigan Cavalry to hold the force in rear in check. I formed the 5th Michigan Cavalry on my right, in column of battalions; on my left I formed the 1st Michigan in column of squadrons. After ordering them to draw their sabres, I informed them that we were surrounded, and all we had to do was to open a way with our sabres. They showed their determination and purpose by giving three hearty cheers. At this moment the band struck up the inspiring air, 'Yankee Doodle,' which excited the enthusiasm of the entire command to the highest pitch, and made each individual member feel as if he was a host in himself. Simultaneously both regiments moved forward to the attack. It required but a glance at the countenances of the men to enable me to read the settled determination with which they undertook the work before them. The enemy, without waiting to receive the onset, broke in disorder and fled. After a series of brilliant charges, during which the enemy suffered heavily, we succeeded in reaching the river, which we crossed in good order. From the 11th to the 15th instant my command was employed in picketing and guarding the flank and rear of the army. On the afternoon of the 15th, the brigade being posted on Bull Run battle-ground, I detailed Major Kidd, with his regiment, the 6th Michigan Cavalry, to reconnoiter the position and strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Gainesville. The reconnoissance was entirely satisfactory, and showed the enemy to be in considerable force at that point. Sunday, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., the entire division was ordered to move on the pike leading from Groveton to Warrenton. The 1st brigade moved on the pike; the 2d moved on a road to the left of and parallel to the pike, but soon encountered the enemy and drove him as far as Gainesville, where the entire command bivouacked during the night. The 1st Vermont Cavalry, under Colonel Sawyer, deserves great credit for the rapidity with which they forced the enemy to retire. At daybreak on the morning of the 19th my brigade took the advance, and skirmished with the enemy's cavalry from Gainesville to Buckland; at the latter point I found him strongly posted upon the south bank of Broad Run. The position for his artillery was well chosen. After a fruitless attempt to effect a crossing in his front, I succeeded in turning his left flank so completely as to force him from his position. Having driven him more than a mile from the stream, I threw out my pickets and ordered my men to prepare their dinner. From the inhabitants of Buckland I learned that the forces of the enemy with whom we had been engaged were commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart in person, who, at the time of our arrival at that point, was seated at the dinner table, but owing to my successful advance he was compelled to leave his dinner unfinished—a circumstance not regretted by that portion of my command into whose hands it fell. The 1st brigade took the advance. At this point I was preparing

to follow, when information reached me that the enemy was advancing on my left from the direction of Greenwich. I had scarcely time to place my command in position to resist an attack from that direction before the enemy's skirmishers appeared. Pennington's battery opened upon them, while the 6th Michigan Cavalry, under Major Kidd, was thrown forward and deployed as skirmishers. One gun of Pennington's battery, supported by the 1st Vermont Cavalry, was placed on my extreme left. The 1st Michigan Cavalry, under Major Brewer, acted as a reserve, and as a support for the remaining five guns of the battery. The 7th Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Mann, was engaged in the woods on my right. At first I was under the impression that the skirmishers were composed of dismounted cavalry, but later developments convinced me that it was a very superior force of infantry that now confronted me. After completing his disposition for attack, the enemy advanced upon me. In doing so he exposed a line of infantry of more than a mile in extent. At the same time he opened a heavy fire upon me from his artillery. Pennington's battery, aided by the 6th Michigan Cavalry, poured a destructive fire upon the enemy as he advanced, but failed to force him back. A desperate effort was made to capture my battery. Pennington continued to fire until the enemy was within twenty yards of his guns. He was then compelled to limber up and retire to the north bank of Broad Run. The other portions of the command followed. The 1st Michigan Cavalry was intrusted with the duty of covering the movement—a task which was gallantly performed. My command being very exhausted, I retired to the vicinity of Gainesville, where I encamped for the night. Major Clark, 5th Michigan Cavalry, was detached from his regiment with one battalion. When the command retired to the north bank of Broad Run, he, with a small portion of his battalion, became separated from the rest of the command, and were captured by the enemy. Computing my losses from the 9th instant, I find them to be as follows: Nine men killed, 2 officers and 41 men wounded, 8 officers and 154 men missing.*

"Before closing my report, I desire to make honorable mention of the highly creditable manner in which both officers and men of my command have discharged their duty during the long and arduous marches, as well as the hard-fought engagements of the past few days. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of Battery M, 2d Artillery, for the gallantry displayed on more than one occasion. For the untiring zeal and energy, added to the unflinching bravery displayed in transmitting and executing my orders upon the field, my acknowledgements are due to the following members of my staff: Captain R. F. Judson, A. D. C.; Lieutenant R. Bayless, A. A. D. C.; Lieutenant William Colerick, A. D. C.; and to Lieutenant E. G. Granger, A. A. A. G. Lieutenant Granger, while leading a charge at Brandy Station, had his horse shot in two places. Surgeon Wooster of my staff, in addition to his professional duties, rendered me valuable assistance by aiding in transmitting my orders."

A correspondent Detroit Free Press wrote:

"The telegraph has already told you of the fight at Buckland's Mills, in which the 5th Michigan Cavalry suffered a severe loss. That regiment, led by the brave Colonel, did all that men could do. Major Clark's battalion, consisting of companies B, E, G, and K, while dismounted were surrounded by overwhelming numbers, and Major Clark, Captain Lee, and Lieutenant Barse, and forty-eight men were captured. The conduct of these men, fighting when there was no hope of escape, pouring volley after volley from their repeating rifles in the ranks of the enemy, has made them the theme of universal praise; Lieutenant Barse, like a lion, holding out even against hope. Major Clark and Captain Lee were also brave and cool, causing their men to throw their rifles into the river when they could no longer use them, to keep them from the enemy."

A correspondent New York Herald wrote:

"Yesterday Kilpatrick, who held the advance of the army, found the rebels at Groveton. Skirmishing immediately took place the enemy falling back to Buckland's Mills, where he was found to be in strong force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, posted on the opposite side of the Broad Run. The 5th Michigan Cavalry, under command of Colonel Alger, and the 6th Michigan were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, using their celebrated weapon, the Spencer rifle, with deadly effect upon the enemy.

*Colonel George G. Briggs, then first lieutenant and adjutant, and Lieutenant Roswell H. Holmes, both of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, were taken prisoners by the enemy, at Buckland's Mills, Va., in 1863, and remained in their hands for two days and nights. When being conveyed to the rear of the rebel army, in company with about one hundred other prisoners, they were placed the second night in an old barn, strongly guarded. During a heavy storm that occurred at about 1 o'clock in the morning, they both succeeded in effecting their escape from the barn by running the guard. They were five days and nights within the rebel lines, and had many narrow escapes from recapture, suffering much from cold and hunger, and were only able to reach the Union lines by night marches, and the greatest precaution.

"The skirmishing continued about an hour, when Colonel Alger, at the head of his regiment, made a gallant charge, driving the enemy beyond, some two miles.

"General Custer commanding the 2d Brigade, of which the 5th and 6th formed a part, here halted his command, and Colonel Davis with the 1st Brigade took the advance. Suddenly the enemy appeared on the left flank in strong force, thereby cutting off the force of Colonel Alger and the brigade of Colonel Davis, at this time some three miles in advance of him. The brunt of the attack now fell on the 5th Michigan, which Colonel Alger met with his usual intrepidity and skill. Fighting step by step he retired under a galling fire, and succeeded in reaching the river, the men swimming their horses across, with but slight loss in killed and wounded.

"The rebels harassed this command during their retirement with repeated and rapid discharges from over twelve pieces of artillery. Colonel Davis in the meantime succeeded in bringing off his brigade by way of Haymarket, likewise with but slight loss, and finally took cover under support of the infantry. General Kilpatrick then retired with his command to Gainesville, by way of Warrenton and Centerville pike.

"The loss of the 5th Michigan was about twelve in killed and wounded, but they lost rather heavily in prisoners, a number being supposed to be captured when the regiment was cut off. Major Clark, Captain Lee, and Adjutant Bayliss of this regiment are known to have been made prisoners, and Adjutant Maynard of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, slightly wounded in the calf—a flesh wound.

"It is wonderful that our loss is so slight, the enemy being in such overwhelming strength, and to the gallantry and ability of Kilpatrick, Custer, and Alger—the last particularly distinguished himself—can be imputed the fortunate termination of this affair.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"One battalion of the 5th Michigan was cut off from the regiment, and the men have been coming in from time to time, which leaves the number missing at between forty and fifty men.

"Lieutenant White of this battalion, who made his escape, reports that he left the battalion entirely surrounded. The men were still fighting, although with no hope of cutting their way through."

After the severe engagement at Buckland's Mills, the regiment met the enemy at Stevensburg, November 19th, and on the 26th at Morton's Ford.

On the 28th of February, 1864, the brigade broke camp at Stevensburg, Virginia, and started on the cavalry raid to Richmond under General Kilpatrick. Starting on Sunday, February 28th, at 3 A. M., with a force of 5,000 cavalry, specially selected with regard to both men and horses, from the divisions of Merritt and Gregg, with rations but for a day or so, the intention being to subsist on the enemy's country. In this selection were included detachments from the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan Cavalry, in command respectively of Colonels Stagg, Gould, Kidd, and Litchfield. The raid was successful so far as cutting several railroads between General Lee's army and Richmond, but failed in the main object—the release of the Union prisoners in Richmond.

The command proceeded to the Rapidan, crossing at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania Court House, reaching there without encountering the enemy.

From Spottsylvania to the end of his daring journey he was more or less harassed by the rebels. At Spottsylvania the force was divided into different parties who were to scour the country as they proceeded toward the common center, Richmond. Every road was to be carefully scouted, that no concealed foes, even in small numbers, should be left behind so as to concentrate and worry him.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Railroad, and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property was found, reaching Fredericks Hall, which they left on Monday, pushing on for Richmond. A detachment of 500 under Col. Dahlgreen kept well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while General Kilpatrick with the main body moved upon Ash-

land, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage.

As the forces neared Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Colonel Dahlgreen was to move to the right of Richmond, and destroy as much of the James canal as possible, then taking the river road, was to cross if practicable and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle.

General Kilpatrick with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brook turnpike, simultaneously if possible with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night, or early the following morning, when a partial if not a total surprise could be effected.

Unfortunately Colonel Dahlgreen had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. His detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying everything which could be of service to the enemy. Pushing on, Dahlgreen had discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him toward Goochland instead of Richmond, and Tuesday midnight found himself ten miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hanged for his baseness.

This treachery exasperated the command so much that burning buildings and everything of use to the rebels was in order, among which were the outbuildings of John A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and it was perhaps fortunate that the gentleman himself was not present. Retracing his steps, Colonel Dahlgreen marched down the river road, destroying the Dover Flour Mills, several private flouring establishments and saw mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James River canal, burning canal boats and seriously damaging one or two locks.

They did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond until afternoon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack.

Colonel Dahlgreen's detachment was divided for the accomplishment of different objects. One party attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and, finding the enemy in superior numbers and confronting them on every road, the whole force was compelled to fall back.

In attempting to cut their way out, Dahlgreen with about one hundred and fifty men got separated from the rest. In cutting his way out he encountered the enemy at Walkertown; meeting the force, he demanded their surrender, when his small command was fired upon, Dahlgreen falling at the first fire, receiving two bullets in the head, two in the body and one in the hand, dying instantly.

"Ulric Dahlgreen, in the story
Of thy country's grief and wrong,
Thine shall stand a name of glory,
Bright in history and song."

Meanwhile General Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brook turnpike from Ashland, destroying railroad and telegraph. At one of the stations, however, the operator succeeded in sending a dispatch to Richmond, announcing that the Yankees were coming. Soon a dozen field pieces were put in battery and a new entrenchment thrown up, awaiting Kilpatrick's arrival.

The troops reached the outer fortifications early on Tuesday morning, and as the spires and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Riding rapidly toward the city, the outer line of works was reached and entered. The rebels therein threw down their arms, many of them surrendering and others taking to their heels.

A fight then ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery Kilpatriek opened upon them and the eity.

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed upon and over everything that stood in their way, so enthusiastie had they beeome; but General Kilpatriek aeted the wiser part, and as the shrill whistle of the loeomotive told of the bringing up of reinforeements from Piekett's brigade at Bottom's Bridge and vieinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move toward Mechaniesville.

From a report of the officer in command of the 5th Michigan regarding the part taken by his regiment in that affair:

"Taking part in the raid made by the cavalry under General Kilpatrick to the outer defenses of Richmond, the main body of the regiment crossed the Rapidan, and moved via Spottsylvania and Beaver Dam Station to Hungary Station, and thence down the Brook turnpike to within five miles of the city of Richmond. Being here attacked, March 2d, by a large body of the enemy's forces, the Union eavalry were obliged to retire. The main body of the regiment joined General Butler's forces at New Kent C. H. A detaehment of the regiment had accompanied the force under Colonel Ulric Dahlgreen, marching via Frederick's Hall Station to Dover's Mill, twelve miles above Richmond, on the James river, where it arrived on the 2d of March. The command then moved down to within five miles of Richmond, the detachment being in the advanee, and charging the enemy's lines near the city, drove them from their first line of fortifications. Following up the movement, the command drove the enemy from one line to another until a point was reached within two miles of the eity, when it was found impossible to advance further with so small a force. Retreating from in front of the city, the command endeavored to force its way to the Union forces beyond the Chickahominy. The detachment of the 5th, with another portion of the command, became separated in the night, which was cold, rainy, and very dark, from the main body under Dahlgreen. Although attacked by the rebels, who were posted in strong foree near Old Church, they succeeded in cutting their way through and in joining the regiment near White House Landing on the following day. At Yorktown, on the 11th, the regiment embarked on transports for Alexandria, whence it moved to Stevensburg, where it arrived April 18th."

The eommanding offieer of the 6th Miehigan says of his regiment in the same affair:

"On the 28th of February, leaving camp at Stevensburg, it started on the cavalry raid to Richmond under General Kilpatrick. Its division being attacked near Mechanicsvile on the night of the 2d of March, it was obliged to retire, a portion of the 6th Cavalry forming a part of the rear guard. Having succeeded in joining the forces at New Kent Court House, the regiment moved down the Peninsula, and embarking on transports, proceeded to Alexandria, whence it returned to its former camp at Stevensburg."

In the report of the 7th Cavalry is found the following:

"This regiment, on the 7th of November, 1863, joined the advance of the Army of the Potomac toward the Rappahannock. On the morning of the 26th it crossed the enemy's rifle-pits near Morton's Ford, and moving forward captured prisoners from the rear of the rebel column. It was employed on picket duty until the 28th of February, when it started on the 'Kilpatrick raid.' On the afternoon of the 29th it arrived at Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central railroad, after a twenty-hours' march, and assisted in burning the station and destroying the track. Resuming the march, it arrived before Richmond on the afternoon of the next day, and while on picket during the night was attacked by a superior force. After a desperate fight, being unsupported, it was obliged to retire, with a loss in missing of 44, among whom was its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Litchfield, who was taken prisoner. Having reached Yorktown, the command moved from thence to Alexandria by transports, and marched to its former camp near Stevensburg."

From an offieial report in relation to the same affair:

"In the dead of the night Wade Hampton's whole division charged our camp, and forty-one of our best men were either killed or taken prisoners. Colonel Litchfield made a most heroic and gallant effort at the head of his men to check the rebel advance, dealing death and destruction in the ranks of the enemy; the last ball in his revolver was sent through a rebel brain at the moment he was seized by three others and borne down. He was not wounded, as at first reported. Captain John Clark was also lost at this time, probably made a prisoner."

From the New York Times:

"At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond and two miles from the Chickahominy; at 11 o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep, except those on duty, the rebels opened a two-gun battery on the camp of General Davis's brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the 7th Michigan. The men, although taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Colonel Litchfield, supported by the 1st Vermont, Colonel Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy. Several men were wounded, and Colonel Litchfield is missing and it is feared is also wounded. General Kilpatrick decided to move across to White House and down the Peninsula. During the day Captain Mitchell, of the 2d New York, with the bulk of Colonel Dahlgreen's command, rejoined the main column. The enemy Tuesday night and all day Wednesday hovered about the command; skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions.

"Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large force of the enemy's cavalry came upon the rear of the command. General Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this and decided to give them battle. The 1st Vermont, under Colonel Preston, ably assisted by Captains Grant and Cummings and the 1st Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour, while the 6th Michigan and other regiments of General Davis's brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary.

"Thursday morning Kilpatrick moved toward New Kent Court House, and on the way met Colonel Speer in command of a cavalry force looking after Kilpatrick's command."

An officer of the 5th Cavalry relates the following:

"On General Kilpatrick's retreat from Richmond after his unsuccessful attempt on that place, the command had bivouacked for the night, expecting to be attacked at any moment, being almost entirely surrounded, as Pickett's division of infantry were following in rear, with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry on the right and Hill's cavalry on the left. At 1 o'clock A. M. Kilpatrick held a council of his officers, explaining their condition and stating that he was unable to decide what road to take, not being able to recognize any known land mark. All realized their dangerous position and were most anxious for a 'Pathfinder,' which, providentially, soon made an appearance in the person of an old negro. As he approached the camp-fire, one of Kilpatrick's aids said to him, 'Uncle, can you tell us where Tunstall's Station is?' He replied, 'Bress your heart, Cap'n, you are within half a mile of it.' Tunstall's had been a station on the York River and Richmond railroad, but over a year before had been, with all the surrounding buildings, burned and the rails and ties carried off, and with one year's growth of vegetation could hardly be found by any person not familiar with the locality.

"When the colored man pointed out the cross roads there was a universal shout in camp.

"The command started for Louisa Court House, and upon arriving there found, with joy and surprise, a division of Butler's colored troops. The boys were then all glad to shout again for the 'darkey.'"

After a few hours' rest Kilpatrick continued his retreat for Yorktown, covered by the colored troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, }
March 8, 1864. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The Richmond papers give an account of Colonel Dahlgreen's death and Major Cook's capture. The paper also says that the Confederates have ordered all of General Kilpatrick's officers whom they have captured to be placed in irons.

B. F. BUTLER.

Three hundred and seventy of the 1st Cavalry having re-enlisted as veterans, it started for home on the 21st of December, arriving in Detroit on the 7th of January, 1864. It left its rendezvous at Kalamazoo, at the expiration of the furloughs, reporting at Camp Stoneman, D. C., on the 1st of March, where it was newly equipped before going into the field. Here it joined the new battalion which had been mustered in at Mt. Clemens, in December previous. This regiment being absent from the field in Michigan on veteran furlough, did not participate in the "Kilpatrick raid," but returned in time to enter on the great campaign of 1864, under General Grant.

Entering the campaign of 1864, the brigade crossed the Rapidan on the 5th of May, with the Army of the Potomac.

General Custer, in a report dated July 4, 1864, covering the operations of his command in that campaign, says:

"In obedience to the instructions of the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from May 4th to June 30th. On the 4th of May this brigade left camp near Culpepper and marched to Stony Mountain, where it encamped during the night, picketing from the Mountain to the Rapidan, At 3 o'clock on the following morning the march was resumed in the direction of Germania Ford; the point of crossing was afterwards changed to Ely's Ford, from which point we moved to Chancellorsville, and encamped about one mile beyond on the Fredericksburg plank road. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th we moved by the Furnace road to its intersection with the Brock pike, taking a position to hold the intersection. Communication was also opened with General Gregg's division, which was then at Todd's Tavern. While in position at the cross-roads an order was received from the division commander, directing me to take the 1st and 2d brigades and move out on the Brock pike for the purpose of harassing Longstreet's corps, which was reported to be moving on Hancock's left flank. Before the order could be executed, my pickets on the Brock pike, under Captain Maxwell, 1st Michigan, were driven in, and a large force of the enemy's cavalry appeared on my front. Most of my command were concealed by the woods, only the pickets and reserve being visible to the enemy. This fact induced the enemy to charge; but the 1st Michigan, under Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, charged the enemy's advancing column and repulsed him handsomely, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy. My entire line was then thrown forward and advantageously posted in a ravine fronting an extended open country. The enemy made repeated and desperate efforts to drive me from this position, but was defeated each time with heavy loss. Failing to dislodge me by attacking my front, he moved a heavy force of dismounted men through the woods on my right, intending to turn my right flank and gain possession of the Furnace road in my rear. Discovering this movement I sent the 5th Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Alger commanding, and the 6th Michigan Cavalry, Major Kidd commanding, to check the advance of the enemy, and if possible drive him into the open country beyond. About this time Colonel Devin reported to me with the 2d brigade. A section of artillery, sent to me by General Gregg, also arrived. Eight guns were placed in a favorable position for silencing the guns of the enemy. I directed Colonel Devin to support the battery placed in position with one of his regiments. The 17th Pennsylvania was sent, dismounted, into the woods on my right, to reinforce the 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry, which at this time were hard pressed by the enemy. With the remaining portion of his command, Colonel Devin was instructed to protect and to hold the left flank. When these dispositions were completed, I ordered the battery of eight guns to fire as rapidly as they could be loaded and aimed, while the three regiments dismounted on my right were ordered to advance. Captain Maxwell, 1st Michigan, with one squadron, charged the enemy in front. The enemy, after contesting the ground obstinately, were driven from the field in great disorder, leaving his dead and many of his wounded upon the ground. We also captured a considerable number of prisoners, who informed us that we had been engaged with Fitz Hugh Lee's division of cavalry. Orders having been received not to pursue the enemy beyond this point, we remained on the field until near night, establishing communication in the meanwhile with the left of the 2d corps. Just before dark I received orders to withdraw my command and encamp near the Furnace. On the morning of the 7th we reoccupied the ground we held the day before. Upon arriving at the intersection of the Furnace road and the Brock pike, the 1st Michigan was thrown forward to hold the road leading to Todd's Tavern. The enemy were encountered in heavy force about three-fourths of a mile beyond the cross-roads. A portion of the 1st Michigan was dismounted, and advanced through the woods on both sides of the road, while the remainder of the regiment, under Captain Brevoort, moved up the road, mounted. After a short but severe engagement the enemy was driven back towards Todd's Tavern, which point was soon after occupied by our forces under General Gregg, whose right flank connected with my left. But little fighting occurred on my front during the remainder of that day. On the 8th we moved from Todd's Tavern to 'Silver,' a point on the Fredericksburg plank road, where the entire corps was massed. At daylight on the morning of the 9th the corps started on the 'Richmond raid,' this brigade being in advance. After a short halt at Childsbury, where the division was massed, we moved on the road leading to Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central railroad. Just before reaching the North Anna river, the advance guard reported a train of the enemy's ambulances to be in sight. Major Brewer, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, with one battalion of his regiment, was ordered to push forward and capture them; after which he was to move rapidly

on Beaver Dam Station, the remainder of the brigade to follow closely in support. Before reaching the station, the advance encountered a considerable force of the enemy, conducting upwards of 400 Union prisoners to Richmond. Major Brewer gallantly charged the enemy, and succeeded in recapturing all our men and quite a number of their captors. Among the recaptured men of our army was one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, and a considerable number of captains and lieutenants, all belonging to infantry regiments, and having been captured during the battles of the Wilderness. Pressing on we obtained possession of Beaver Dam Station, where we captured three trains and two first-class locomotives. The trains were heavily laden with supplies for the army. In addition, we captured an immense amount of army supplies, consisting of bacon, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, liquors, and medical stores; also several hundred stand of arms, and a large number of hospital tents, the whole amounting to several millions of dollars.

"After supplying my command with all the rations they could transport, I caused the remainder to be burned. I also caused the railroad track to be destroyed for a considerable distance. The enemy made frequent attempts during the night to drive me from the station, but were unsuccessful. On the following day this command moved with the corps to the south bank of the South Anna, crossing at Ground Squirrel Bridge. On the 11th the enemy's cavalry, under Major General J. E. B. Stuart, was met at Yellow Tavern, near the intersection of the Telegraph road and Brock pike. The 2d and reserve brigades were first engaged; afterwards the brigade was thrown in on the left of the reserve brigade, connecting on my left with the right of the 3d division. The enemy was strongly posted on a bluff in the rear of a thin skirt of woods, his battery being concealed from our view by the woods, while they had obtained a perfect range of my position. The edge of the woods nearest to my front was held by the enemy's dismounted men, who poured a heavy fire into my lines. The 5th and 6th Michigan were ordered to dismount and drive the enemy from his position, which they did in the most gallant manner, led by Colonel Alger, of the 5th, and Major Kidd, of the 6th. Upon reaching the woods I directed Colonel Alger to establish the 5th and 6th upon a line near the skirts of the woods and hold his position until further orders. From a personal examination of the ground, I discovered that a successful charge might be made upon the battery of the enemy by keeping well to the right. With this intention I formed the 1st Michigan Cavalry in column of squadrons under cover of the woods. At the same time I directed Colonel Alger and Major Kidd to move the 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry forward and occupy the attention of the enemy on the left, Heaton's battery to engage them in front, while the 1st charged the battery on the flank. The bugle sounded the advance, and the three regiments moved forward. As soon as the 1st Michigan moved from the cover of the woods the enemy divined our intention, and opened a brisk fire from his artillery with shell and canister. Before the battery of the enemy could be reached there were five fences to be opened and a bridge to cross over, which it was impossible to pass more than three at one time, the intervening ground being within close range of the enemy's battery. Yet, notwithstanding these obstacles, the 1st Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel Stagg commanding, advanced boldly to the charge, and when within 200 yards of the battery charged it with a yell which spread terror before them. Two pieces of cannon, two limbers filled with ammunition, and a large number of prisoners were among the results of this charge. While it is impossible to mention all the names of the officers of the 1st Michigan who distinguished themselves by their gallantry in this charge, I cannot forbear from referring specially to the conduct of Major Howrigan, of this regiment, whose bravery on this occasion rendered him conspicuous. He was the first to reach the rebel battery, and in doing so received a wound in the arm. Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, who commanded the 1st Michigan in the charge, with the officers and men of his command, deserve great credit for the daring manner in which the rebel battery was taken. The assistance of the 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry, by engaging the enemy in front, was also most important. After the enemy was driven across a deep ravine, about a quarter of a mile beyond the position held by his battery, he rallied and re-formed his forces, and resisted successfully the further advance of the 1st Michigan. The 7th Michigan, commanded by Major Granger, was ordered forward at a trot, and when near the enemy's position was ordered to charge with drawn sabres. Major Granger, like a true soldier, placed himself at the head of his men, and led them up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns; but, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of this gallant officer, the enemy held his position, and the 7th Michigan was compelled to retire; but not until the chivalric Granger had fallen, pierced through the head and heart by the bullets of the enemy. He fell, as the warrior loves to fall, with his face to the foe. The united efforts of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th, assisted by Heaton's battery, and the 1st Vermont, under the gallant Colonel Preston, proved sufficient, after a short contest, to rout the enemy and drive him from his position. His defeat was complete. He fled, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands. Among the dead was the body of the notorious Colonel Henry Clay Pate. From facts obtained on the battle-field, and from information derived

since, I have reason to believe that the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart* received his death wound from the hand of Private John A. Huff, of Company E, 5th Michigan Cavalry, who has since died from a wound received at Hawe's Shop. After the enemy had been driven across the upper Chickahominy, this command remained upon the battle-ground until after midnight, when it moved, in rear of other portions of the command, towards Meadow Bridge, by way of the Brook turnpike. On arriving near the bridge this brigade was ordered by the major general commanding the corps to take the advance and open the way across the Chickahominy at this point. The enemy, after destroying the bridge, had taken a very strong position upon the opposite side, from which they commanded the bridge and its approaches by artillery, infantry, and dismounted cavalry. The 5th Michigan, under Colonel Alger, was dismounted and crossed the river on the railroad bridge, a short distance below. The 6th Michigan, under Major Kidd, also crossed the same bridge, dismounted. These two regiments advanced far enough to protect the pioneers while building the bridge. This being done, the 7th Michigan, two regiments from Colonel Devin's brigade, and two regiments from General Merritt's brigade, crossed the bridge to the support of the 5th and 6th Michigan. The enemy had improved the natural strength of his position by heavy breastworks. After a hard contest, from which we suffered severely, the enemy was driven from his position, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His retreat was so rapid that pursuit by dismounted men was impossible, and the 1st Michigan, supported by the regiments of the reserve brigade, commanded by Colonel Gibbs, was sent forward, and drove the enemy for two miles, returning with many prisoners.

"In this engagement the enemy lost heavily in officers; among others, General Gordon, mortally wounded. From this point the entire command moved to Gaines's Mills, this brigade being in advance, when the entire command encamped for the night. The following morning, May 13th, we marched to Bottom's Bridge and encamped. May 14th we arrived at Malvern Hill and opened communication with General Butler's forces. May 17th, about dark, started on our return to the army. May 18th crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's Bridge, and about 2 P. M. reached Baltimore Cross-roads, when we encamped until the 20th. This brigade was then detached from the corps for the purpose of destroying the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Virginia Central Railroads at their crossing of the South Anna. On the morning of the same day reached Hanover Court House, where we burned two trestle bridges over Hanover creek, and destroyed about one mile of railroad at that place, capturing some commissary stores at the station. Not deeming it advisable to encamp at that point, we marched back to Hanover town. The next morning returned to Hanover Court House, when we ascertained that a brigade of rebel cavalry had occupied the town that night, and had retired in the direction of Hanover Junction. A heavy force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was also reported at the railroad bridge on the South Anna. Leaving the 6th and 7th Michigan to hold the cross-roads at Hanover Court House, the 1st and 5th Michigan were ordered to move in the direction of the South Anna and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. They had not proceeded beyond two miles when the enemy was discovered in strong force in front, while a heavy column of his was reported to be moving on our left flank. Not desiring to bring on an engagement at this point, and having accomplished the main object of the expedition, the command was withdrawn and rejoined the division the following day at the White House, where we crossed the Pamunky about dark, and encamped about one mile from the river. May 23d marched to Herring Creek and

* The 5th Regiment had charged through and driven the enemy out of the first line of woods near "Yellow Tavern," and had reached an open space, when the command was given to cease firing; just at that instant a rebel officer, who afterwards proved to be General J. E. B. Stuart, rode up with his staff to within about eighty rods of our line, when a shot was fired by a man of the 5th. John A. Huff, of Company E, remarked to him, "Tom, you shot too low and to the left;" then, turning round to Colonel Alger, who was near him, he said: "Colonel, I can fetch that man." The Colonel replied, "Try him." He took deliberate aim across a fence and fired. The officer fell. Huff turned round to the Colonel and coolly said: "There's a spread-eagle for you."

Huff had won the first prize for shooting while serving in Berdan's Sharp-shooters, and was a most remarkable shot. He was from Macomb county, Michigan, and died June 23d, 1864, of wounds received in action at Hawe's Shop, on the 1st of that month.

Pollard, in his "Lost Cause," says of the death of General J. E. B. Stuart: "An expedition of Federal cavalry, commanded by General Sheridan, was directed to make a bold dash around Lee's flank towards Richmond. It passed around the right flank of the Confederates to the North Anna river; committed some damage at Beaver Dam; moved thence to the South Anna and Ashland Station, where the railroad was destroyed; and finally found its way to the James river, where it joined the forces of Butler. On May 10th a portion of Sheridan's command, under Custer and Merrill, were encountered by a body of Stuart's cavalry near Ashland, at a place called Yellow Tavern, on the road to Richmond. An engagement took place here. In a desperate charge, at the head of a column, General Stuart fell terribly wounded. He was immediately taken to Richmond, and every effort made to save his valuable life, but in vain; he died the next day."

A Richmond paper of the day following the death of Stuart, which was read by officers of the 5th Cavalry, gave an account of the affair, corresponding exactly with the facts as made in the Union statement, Pollard's history to the contrary notwithstanding.

encamped about two miles from Dunkirk. The following day marched to near Milford Station. May 25th we rejoined the army of the Potomac. May 26th we broke camp and marched until midnight, reaching Darney's Ferry, on the Pamunky. The Ferry was held by a portion of Butler's brigade of the enemy's cavalry. The 1st Michigan, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Stagg, was ordered to drive the enemy from the banks, and cover the laying of the pontoon bridge. After a brisk engagement we obtained possession of the opposite bank of the river, capturing a number of prisoners. After the bridge was completed the whole command crossed, this brigade being in the advance. At Hanover town this brigade was divided, the 1st and 6th Michigan moving up the direct road to Hanover Court House, the 5th and 7th taking a road to the left, leading to Hawes's Shop. The 1st and 6th had proceeded but a short distance from Hanover town when they encountered a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, dismounted and holding the woods on each side of the road. The enemy, by his superiority in numbers, and his advantage in position, successfully checked the further advance of the 1st and 6th Michigan until, ascertaining the fact, I ordered the 5th and 7th to move by a road leading from Hawes's Shop to the rear of the enemy's position. A considerable force of the enemy was found holding this road; but the advance of the 5th Michigan, under Captain Hastings, supported by the main body of the regiment under Captain Magoffin, charged and drove them in great disorder. Upon arriving near Crump Creek, the enemy took up a new position and attempted to prevent our further advance. The 5th Michigan was dismounted and deployed on the right, while the 7th Michigan charged with the sabre on the left. The enemy, not waiting to receive our charge, fled in confusion across Crump Creek, followed by the 7th Michigan, which charged them three miles, returning with a large number of prisoners. The position now held by the 5th Michigan was almost in rear of that portion of the enemy confronting the 1st and 6th Michigan. My diminished numbers and the exhaustion of both men and horses prevented me from making an attack upon the enemy's rear. I contented myself by making a diversion in favor of the 1st and 6th Michigan, the effect of which was to relieve them from the presence of the enemy in their front who, estimating the force in their rear to be a vastly superior one, gave way in a disorderly rout. The 1st and 6th Michigan were moved forward and united with the 5th and 7th Michigan, when we took up a position on Crump Creek. We encamped on Crump Creek until the following morning, when the 2d division being attacked by the whole force of cavalry of the enemy, we were ordered to General Gregg's assistance. After marching to Hawes's Shop, we moved down the Richmond road near the vicinity of Eanon Church. Owing to the thick woods and dense underbrush (in front of the enemy's position) it was impossible to maneuver the command mounted. The entire brigade was therefore dismounted and formed in line, crossing the road at right angles, the 1st and 6th Michigan being formed on the right of the road, the 5th and 7th Michigan on left of the road, the left of the 6th connecting with the right of the 7th. In this manner the brigade moved forward until near General Gregg's line of battle, when a gap was opened in his line for our occupation. By this time the engagement had become general throughout the entire line and the firing very heavy.

"Severe losses had been inflicted on both sides without decided advantage to either. As soon as all necessary disposition had been made this brigade moved forward and engaged the enemy. The 5th and 7th Michigan, in their advance, were exposed to a well-directed cross fire from the enemy, as well as to a heavy fire in their front. More than once were they compelled to give ground before the destructive storm of bullets which was showered upon them, but only to advance again with courage and determination. Seeing that it was within the power of the 1st and 6th Michigan to advance and dislodge that portion of the enemy which had poured such a destructive cross fire into the ranks of the 5th and 7th Michigan, I gave the order for the two former regiments to advance their line, which order was obeyed with promptness, the men moving forward with a cheer, driving the enemy from his position in great confusion, and compelling him to leave the ground strewn with his dead and wounded. At the same time the 5th and 7th, on the left of the road, advanced, and were successful in dislodging the enemy from their front, inflicting upon him a terrible loss. The pursuit was kept up until the enemy had placed himself beyond the range of our guns. From an examination of the ground after the engagement it was ascertained that the loss of the enemy was far heavier than during any previous engagement of the same extent and duration. The havoc was particularly great in Butler's brigade of mounted infantry, composed of seven large regiments, principally from South Carolina. Our loss in this engagement was greater than in any other of the campaign. Captain Maxwell, of the 1st Michigan, Captain Oliphant, Lieutenants Brewer, Osborn, and Muthersell, of the 5th Michigan, were severely wounded, and Captain Dodge, of the 5th Michigan, slightly wounded. Lieutenant James Christianey, one of my personal aids, while gallantly cheering on the men in the thickest of the fight, and at the moment when the tide of battle was being turned in our favor,

received two wounds, one of which carried away the end of his thumb, the other inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound through the thigh; at the same time his horse was shot under him. Lieutenant Nims, of my staff, also had his horse shot under him. We held our position here until after dark, when we were relieved by the infantry. We marched back and encamped on the Pamunky, about one mile from the Tolopotomy creek. The following day we crossed the creek, and encamped about one mile from New Castle Ferry, where we remained until 3 P. M. on the 30th, when we marched to Old Church. Here we found the reserve brigade engaged with the enemy, who had taken up a position on the Matedequin creek. Being ordered to the support of General Merritt, I ordered the 5th Michigan on the right of the road dismounted; the 1st and 7th Michigan on the left, also dismounted. As soon as I had formed my line, I ordered it to advance. The men went forward with a yell, and in a very short time we had driven the enemy from his position. The 5th Michigan, on the right of the road, moved forward much faster than the regiments on the left, those on the left having met a larger force, who opposed them with great determination. I then ordered the 6th Michigan (then in reserve), mounted, to charge them; but before I could get that regiment up the enemy had been driven from the field, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. In this fight we captured a large number of prisoners. Lieutenant E. G. Granger of my staff was struck on the left shoulder by a spent ball. We encamped at Parsely's Mills, on the Matedequin.

"May 31. About 3 P. M. the brigade moved toward Cold Harbor; the 6th Michigan moved by a country road, with orders if possible to connect with the right of Colonel Devin's brigade. Arriving near that place, we found the reserve brigade hotly engaged with a superior force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The rebels had a strong barricade on the crest of the hill on which Cold Harbor is situated, which was well defended. All our efforts to dislodge the enemy for a time were unsuccessful, until the 5th Michigan and a portion of the reserve brigade were ordered to move on one of the enemy's flanks. The enemy, finding their position turned, began to abandon their works. At this moment one battalion of the 1st Michigan, under Major Brewer, was ordered to charge the enemy with drawn sabres. This charge produced the desired effect. The enemy, without waiting to receive it, threw down their arms and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

"This position being an important one, and having received orders to hold it at any cost, measures were taken to put it in as defensible a condition as possible.

"We remained on the ground that night, the troops sleeping on their arms. Soon after daybreak the next morning, a portion of the line held by the 1st Michigan was attacked by a large force of the enemy. Heavy firing was kept up for a long time, but the enemy, finding our position too strong, withdrew. It was here that Captain Brevoort, of the 1st Michigan, one of the most gallant officers in the corps, was killed; also Captain Hazlet, of the same regiment, was wounded. We were then relieved by a portion of the 6th corps, after which we moved back to within a few miles of Parsley's Mills and encamped. June 2d we moved toward the Chickahominy, and encamped at Bottom's Bridge. We remained here till the 4th, when we moved to the Old Church Tavern; 5th, encamped at Shedley's, near Hawes's shop; 6th, encamped at Newcastle Ferry; 7th, crossed the Pamunky, marched about a mile beyond Aylett's, and remained there till the next morning, when we moved to Henning Creek and encamped; June 9th, encamped at Young's Bridge; June 10th, encamped within three miles of Louisa Court House. About daylight of the 11th, the 7th Michigan, which was on picket on the road leading to the Court House, was attacked by Wickham's rebel cavalry. As soon as I received notice of this attack, I ordered the 1st Michigan to move to the support of the 7th. The enemy did not follow up his attack. We then moved toward Travillian Station. The other brigades of the division had already moved by another road, and I was ordered to connect with them at the station. The force by which we had been attacked followed us up, but did not press my rear very close. My advance had arrived within a short distance of the station when I received word from Captain Hastings, commanding the advance, that there was a wagon train in sight. I immediately ordered the 5th Michigan (Colonel Alger) to charge them. This regiment charged down past the station, capturing a large number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, and about 800 led horses—these being the horses of the force engaging General Merritt and Colonel Devin. I then sent the 6th Michigan forward to the support of the 5th. They had gone but a short distance when the rebels charged them in the rear. I then dismounted a portion of my command, and very soon had driven the enemy from my front. I moved down to the station, and discovered a large force of the enemy with a battery in position on the right of the road. I ordered Major Brewer with the 7th Michigan down the road mounted, with orders as soon as my battery opened to charge them with drawn sabres. I had then one section of Captain Pennington's battery in position near the station house, and had sent orders for the 1st Michigan, which was in the rear, to move forward as rapidly as possible to charge the enemy on his left flank at

the moment the 7th Michigan charged him in front. But this regiment was fully employed in holding the enemy who were making a vigorous assault on our rear; consequently before these dispositions could be made, the enemy had gained possession of the woods on our right, and poured such a destructive fire on the cannoneers that they were compelled to change the position of the section. Colonel Alger, acting under the impulse of a pardonable zeal, did not halt at the station as the order required, but advanced more than a mile beyond, hoping to increase his captures. The enemy, taking advantage of this, interposed his force between Colonel Alger's rear and the advance of the 6th Michigan, reoccupying the station and cutting Colonel Alger off from support.

"Disappointed in not meeting the other brigades of the division, with which I expected to form a junction at this point, and the enemy having shown himself in heavy force on all sides, I was compelled to take up a position near the station, from which I could resist the attacks of the enemy, which were now being made on my front, right, left, and rear. As firing could now be heard in the direction from which the reserve and 2d brigades were expected, I determined to hold my position until reinforcements could arrive. The enemy made repeated and desperate efforts to break our lines at different points, and in doing so compelled us to change the position of our batteries. The smallness of my force compelled me to adopt very contracted lines. From the nature of the ground and character of the attacks that were made upon me, our lines resembled very nearly a circle. The space over which we fought was so limited there was actually no place which could be called under cover, or in other words, the entire ground was within range of the enemy's fire. This fact induced the officer who had charge of the pack-trains, caissons, headquarters wagons, and all the property we had captured, to seek without orders a place of safety. In doing so he conducted them into the lines of the enemy, where they were recaptured. In causing this mishap he acted on his own responsibility, impelled by fear alone, and I might add that for his conduct on this occasion the President of the United States has dismissed him from the service for cowardice and treachery.

"About this time the enemy charged one of my guns, but before he could get it from the field the 7th Michigan, led by Majors Brewer and Walker, charged them, killing and wounding quite a number. Twice the enemy charged this gun, but were unsuccessful in its capture. In this charge Major Brewer was severely wounded. After the enemy had been driven from this point I started with the 7th Michigan after the trains. We came upon the rear of them and recaptured two caissons, three ambulances, and several wagons. The enemy's force being so much greater than mine, I did not deem it advisable to follow. I then ordered this regiment back to its position on the line. At this time we had connected with the other brigades of the division. In this fight Majors Kidd and Deane, of the 6th Michigan, were captured, but were shortly afterwards retaken by a portion of their own regiment, led by Captain Birge. Also, in this fight, Lieutenant Richard Baylis, of my staff, received a severe and painful wound through the shoulder while bravely leading a successful charge against a superior force of the enemy. He continued to fight and encourage the men until compelled to leave the field from loss of blood. Captain Jacob L. Greene, my A. A. G., was here taken prisoner. With unfeigned sorrow I am called upon to record the death of one of the 'bravest of the brave,' Sergeant Mitchell Belvir, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. He has been my color-bearer since the organization of this brigade. He received his death-wound while nobly discharging his duty to his flag and to his country. He was killed in the advance, while gallantly cheering his men forward to victory.

"The men remained on the line all that night. The next day about 4 P. M. we moved out on the road to Gordonsville, this brigade being in the advance. We had marched but a few miles when we found the enemy in very strong position. I immediately dismounted the 6th and 7th Michigan, sending the sixth in on the left of the railroad, the 7th on the right, holding the 1st and 5th in reserve. Soon these regiments became hotly engaged. A portion of the reserve brigade was then sent to connect with the right of my line. I also ordered the 1st and 5th to move out and reinforce the 6th and 7th. At this time the engagement became general. We had been fighting in this manner for some time, gaining no advantage, when I received orders from the general commanding the division to advance my line, and, if possible, dislodge the enemy; but the position being too formidable, I deemed it best to withdraw my command to the position previously held at the forks of the road. We held this position until midnight, when we withdrew. Our loss of officers in this engagement was very heavy: Captain Carr, Lieutenants Pulver and Warren killed; Captain Duggan and Lieutenant Bullock wounded—all of the 1st Michigan. Captains Hastings and Dodge, of the 5th Michigan, wounded; also, Captain Lovell and Lieutenant Kanouse, of the 6th Michigan, wounded. We marched all night, and in the morning recrossed the north branch of the North Anna, near which we encamped. On the 14th, encamped at Shady Grove Church; 15th, encamped near Guinea Station; 16th, eight miles beyond Newtown; 17th, near Walkertown; 18th, near King

and Queen Court House; 19th, moved to Dunkirk; 20th, crossed the Mattapony river, and that night encamped near the Pamunky; 21st, crossed the Pamunky near White House; 22d, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's Bridge and encamped near the river; from this point we moved on the morning of the 24th to Charles City Court House, where we encamped for the night; 25th, moved to a point near the James river; 28th of June, crossed the James river; 29th, moved to Prince George Court House; 30th, encamped near Reams's Station. During these operations this brigade has captured 14 commissioned officers, 318 enlisted men, 2 pieces of artillery with limbers filled with ammunition, and has mortally wounded Major General J. E. B. Stuart and Brigadier General Gordon, of the rebel cavalry. It would be unjust to the brave officers and men who compose my command did I close this report without uttering one word in recognition of their bravery, daring, and endurance, as exhibited during the late campaign. Where so many instances of individual heroism occurred it is impossible to particularize. The desire to discharge all duties in a faithful and patriotic manner seemed universal throughout the command. I can only return my thanks to the regimental commanders, and to the officers and men under them, for the promptness and energy with which they carried out my orders. My thanks are also due to Captain Pennington and Lieutenants Woodruff and Egan for the skillful and dashing manner in which their guns were handled. Words cannot express my gratitude to the members of my staff, who on all occasions rendered me the most hearty support, and to whose able assistance I was frequently indebted for the success of our arms. Captain Charles Walker, who served as volunteer aid on my staff throughout the entire campaign, participating in every engagement with great credit and distinction to himself, is deserving of the highest praise for his courageous and patriotic example. Below I append a recapitulation of our losses during the whole campaign:

"My staff officers, 3 wounded and 2 missing.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st Michigan—officers	3	5	1	9
enlisted men	37	133	64	234
5th Michigan—officers	----------	8	1	9
enlisted men	12	52	135.	199
6th Michigan—officers	1	2	1	4
enlisted men	28	58	63	149
7th Michigan—officers	1	1	1	3
enlisted men	12	98	13	123
Total	----------	----------	----------	730

From the report of Colonel R. A. Alger, commanding 5th regiment:

"* * * Moved to Yellow Tavern, on Brook turnpike, where we met Stuart's cavalry in force, May 10th and 11th, 1864. The regiment was dismounted here and ordered to the left of the road, to drive the enemy from a piece of woods which he occupied on the opposite side of a large, open field. Charging across the field under a heavy fire, the enemy was driven from his position across a ravine. Re-forming the line, an order was received from the General commanding to charge the enemy in our front and right, as he was going to charge a battery on the right of the road. This order executed, and arriving at a point commanding a hill in rear of a rebel battery, an officer, accompanied by a large staff and escort and carrying a large flag, was seen coming on to the hill from the rear. This officer was shot by Private John A. Huff, Company E, 5th Michigan Cavalry, formerly of Berdan's Sharp-shooters. He was immediately carried to the rear by his staff. About thirty minutes later the hill was gained, and a woman and negro stated that General Stuart had been shot on the hill above mentioned, and first brought to her house and afterwards carried away in an ambulance. Rebel accounts agree with the statement of this woman, also what was seen by us. In this engagement the brave Captain Benj. F. Axtell was mortally wounded, and left at a citizen's house on the battle-field." * * * *

Capt. Benj. F. Axtell was wounded and taken prisoner at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864. Died of his wounds in Libby Prison.

From the report of Colonel James H. Kidd, commanding 6th regiment:

"May 12th, 1864, we reached Meadow's Bridge, on the Chickahominy; found the bridge gone and the crossing disputed by the enemy's dismounted men and infantry, with strong breastworks and artillery. From the swampy nature of the ground, it was impossible to bring artillery to bear upon them. 'The stream must be crossed at all hazards' was ordered, and the 5th and 6th Michigan were assigned the duty. Dismounting, the two regiments crossed on the ties of a railroad bridge, one man at a time, in the face of a galling fire of musketry and artillery, succeeded in gaining a foothold on the opposite bank, and subsequently charged the enemy, driving him in confusion, killing and capturing a large number. This is one of the most desperate fights in which the regiment was ever engaged, and attended with but few casualties. Lieutenant Thomas A. Eddie, one of our bravest and most efficient officers, was instantly killed by a shot through the head."

From the report of Colonel R. A. Alger, commanding the 5th Michigan:

"* * * On the 28th of May, 1864, we were ordered with the brigade to support General Gregg's division, which had already become engaged with the enemy near Hawes's Shop. The brigade dismounted, formed in line, and moving forward became hotly engaged immediately. The ground over which this regiment passed was covered with pine shrubs, affording no shelter from the fire of the enemy, who was strongly posted in heavy timber, on high ground, and behind formidable breastworks of logs. Charging into the woods, the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, fighting our men hand to hand, was driven with great loss, leaving the ground strewn with his dead and wounded. Of eleven officers and one hundred and forty men of this regiment engaged, five officers and fifty men were killed or wounded. Captain David Oliphant, a gallant officer, was mortally wounded while cheering on his men in the thickest of the fight." * * *

Captain Oliphant died of his wounds on June 4th following.

Colonel Kidd, commanding 6th Cavalry, in a report says:

"On the 28th May fought the battle of 'Hawes's Shop.' Gregg's men were falling back. General Custer was ordered to support him. The brigade was dismounted. The 6th had the right of the road, its left resting thereon; the enemy was in the woods; we formed in the open fields. General Custer ordered three cheers and a charge. The cheers were given and the order to charge obeyed. In a minute the fight was hand to hand. The rebels fought with desperation, but were routed. They left their dead and wounded in our hands and many prisoners. In ten minutes, out of 140 men I had engaged, 33 were killed or wounded; 12 were killed instantly, and 4 died before morning. The ground where the regiment fought was covered with rebel dead and wounded. The trees were riddled. Infantry officers who saw the fight spoke of it as one of the most desperate they ever witnessed. It is not boasting to say that the gallantry displayed by the men of the Michigan brigade in this fight was extraordinary, unexampled."

General Sheridan, referring to the action at Trevillian Station June 11th and 12th, 1864, says:

"The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. My loss in captured will not exceed 160. They were principally from the 5th Michigan Cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up."

On the 31st of July, 1864, the brigade was ordered to proceed to Washington, and thence to the Shenandoah Valley, where the regiments engaged the enemy at the following points: Winchester, August 11; Front Royal, August 16; Leetown, August 25; Sheperdstown, August 25; Smithfield, August 29; Berryville, September 3; Summit, September 4.

From a report of Colonel James H. Kidd, 6th Michigan:

"On the morning of the 11th of August, 1864, we marched at daylight, and took up position beyond Opequan creek, toward Winchester. A section of Ransom's battery was charged upon by the enemy. Captain Mather, with a battalion of the 6th Michigan, happening to be at hand, repulsed the charge and saved the battery, at the sacrifice, however, of his own life. He was instantly killed while urging his men forward." * *

In a report of Major George G. Briggs, 7th Cavalry, mention is made of the action at Front Royal, or "Crooked Run," August 16th, 1864, as follows:

"* * * On the 16th August the regiment took an active part in the action at Front Royal, where we charged a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, completely routing them, capturing 100 prisoners, a large number of horses and arms. Lieutenant Lucius Carver was killed in this charge." * * * * * * *

From report of Colonel R. A. Alger, commanding 5th Michigan:

"Early in the forenoon of August 16th, 1864, the enemy attacked the pickets in our front, near Front Royal. The regiment was immediately saddled and moved out, afterwards dismounted and advanced over the brow of a hill. Here the enemy was found just forming in line preparatory to a charge. The regiment charged and drove the enemy into the river, capturing sixty-five prisoners and killing and wounding a large number. In this engagement Lieutenant E. G. Granger, who was serving on the staff of General Custer, was killed." * * * * * * * * * *

From a report of Colonel Peter Stagg, commanding 1st Michigan, covering the action at Shepardstown, Va., August 25th, 1864:

"* * * Arriving near Kearneysville, August 25th, 1864, we came upon the enemy's cavalry and drove him about a mile. Again moving forward, we discovered long columns of rebel infantry marching up on our flanks, when we were ordered back. At Shepherdstown we halted for a short time, and the enemy's cavalry soon appeared in our front and flank. This force we charged with the brigade and drove back to their supports, but in doing so became cut off from our main force and surrounded by rebel infantry. The brigade, after desperate fighting, almost hand to hand, succeeded in crossing the Potomac near Sharpsburg, Md. Captain Fred A. Buhl was mortally wounded while bravely doing his duty." * * * *

Captain Buhl died of his wounds at Annapolis, Md., 15th September following.

Of the engagement with the enemy near Winchester, on the 19th of September, 1864, General Custer, in his report of 28th of that month, says:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the engagement of the 18th instant, near Winchester, Va.

"In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, my command was in readiness to move from its encampment near Summit Point at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. It being the intention to reach the Opequan, some five miles distant, before daylight, the march was begun soon after 2 A. M., and conducted by the most direct route across the country independent of roads. My brigade moved in advance of the division, and reached the vicinity of the Opequan before daylight, unobserved by the enemy, whose pickets were posted along the opposite bank. Massing my command in rear of a belt of woods and opposite a ford, situated about three miles from the point at which the railroad crosses the stream, I awaited the arrival of the division commander and the remainder of the division. At daylight I received orders to a move to a ford one mile and a half up the stream, and there attempt a crossing. This movement was also made beyond the view of the enemy, and my command was massed opposite the point designated, in rear of a range of hills overlooking the Opequan. Owing to a reconnoissance made at this point by our forces a few days previous, the enemy were found on the alert, thereby destroying all hope of securing possession of the ford by a surprise. Two regiments, the 25th New York and 7th Michigan, both under command of that reliable soldier, Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, of the 7th Michigan, were selected to charge the ford and obtain possession of the rifle-pits upon the opposite bank. By request of the senior officer of the 25th New York Cavalry, that regiment was placed in advance, and both regiments moved, under cover of a hill, as near to the ford as possible without being exposed to the fire of the enemy. At the same time the 6th Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Kidd commanding, advanced dismounted to the crest overlooking the ford, and engaged the enemy on the opposite bank. Everything promised success, and the order was given for the column of Colonel Brewer to charge.

"Accordingly, both regiments moved rapidly toward the ford. The advance of the 25th New York reached the water, when the enemy, from a well-covered rifle-pit opposite the crossing, opened a heavy fire upon our advance, and succeeded in repulsing the head of the column, whose conduct induced this entire portion of the command to give way in considerable confusion. No responsibility for this repulse could be attached to Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, who had left nothing undone to insure success. Giving him orders to re-form his command under the cover of the ridge of hills before mentioned, and directing Colonel Kidd to engage the attention of the enemy as closely as possible, while such

a disposition of sharp-shooters was made as to quiet that portion of the enemy lodged in the rifle-pits covering the ford, the 1st Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Stagg commanding, which had been held in reserve, was ordered to accomplish what two regiments had unsuccessfully attempted. No time was lost, but aided by the experience of the command which preceded it, the 1st Cavalry secured a good position near the ford.

"Colonel Stagg, detaching two squadrons as an advance guard, under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, one of the most dashing and intrepid officers of the service, ordered the charge, and under cover of the heavy fire poured in by the 6th Michigan, gained a footing upon the opposite bank, capturing the rifle-pits and a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy retired about one mile from the ford in the direction of Winchester, and took a position behind a heavy line of earth-works, protected in addition by a formidable *chevaux de frise*. My entire command was moved to the south bank of the stream, and placed in position along the ridge just vacated by the enemy. About this time a battery of horse artillery, under command of Lieutenant Taylor, reported to me, and was immediately ordered into position within range of the enemy's works. Prisoners captured at the ford represented themselves as belonging to Breckenridge's Corps, and stated that their corps, with Breckenridge in command, was posted behind the works confronting us. Deeming this information reliable, as the results of the day proved it to be, I contented myself with annoying the enemy with artillery and skirmishers, until the other brigade of the division, having effected a crossing at a ford lower down, established connection with my left. Acting in conjunction with a portion of Colonel Lowell's brigade, an advance of the 1st and 7th Michigan and 25th New York was ordered to test the numbers and strength of the enemy. This movement called forth from the enemy a heavy fire from his batteries. It failed, however, to inflict serious damage. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who headed the charging column, as was his custom, succeeded in piercing the enemy's line of infantry and reaching to within a few feet of their artillery. Overwhelming numbers alone forced him to relinquish the intent of their capture, and he retired, after inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy. This advance, while clearly developing the position and strength of the enemy, was not without loss on our part.

"Among those whose gallantry on this occasion was conspicuous, was Lieutenant Jackson, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, who, while among the foremost in the charge, received a wound which carried away his arm and afterwards proved mortal. He was a young officer of great promise, and one whose loss was severely felt. At this time the engagement along the center and left of our line was being contested with the utmost energy on both sides, as could be determined by the heavy firing both of artillery and small arms. While it was known to be impossible to carry the position in my front with the force at my disposal, it was deemed important to detain as large a force of the enemy in our front as possible, and thus prevent reinforcements of other parts of their line. With this object in view, as great a display of our forces was kept up as the circumstances would allow. At the same time skirmishing was continued with little or no loss to either side. From the configuration of the ground the enemy was enabled to move or mass troops in rear of his position unseen by my command. Either divining our intentions of delaying him, or receiving orders to this effect, he abandoned the position in our front and withdrew towards our left. In the absence of instructions I ordered a general advance, intending if not opposed, to move beyond the enemy's left flank and strike him in reverse. I directed my advance towards Stevenson's depot, and met with no enemy until within two miles of that point, when I encountered Lomax's division of cavalry, which at that time was engaged with Averill's division, advancing on my right on the Martinsburg pike. Our appearance was unexpected, and produced such confusion on the part of the enemy that though charged repeatedly by inferior numbers, he at no time waited for us to approach within pistol range, but broke and fled. Soon after a junction was formed with General Averill on my right, which, with the connection on my left made our line unbroken. At this time five brigades of cavalry were moving on parallel lines. Most, if not all, of the brigades moved by brigade front, regiments being in parallel columns of squadrons. One continuous and heavy line of skirmishers covered the advance, using only the carbine, while the line of brigades, as they advanced across the open country, the bands playing the national airs, presented in the sunlight, one moving mass of glistening sabres. This, combined with the various and bright colored banners and battle-flags, intermingled here and there with the plain blue uniforms of the troops, furnished one of the most inspiring as well as imposing scenes of martial grandeur ever witnessed upon a battle-field. No encouragement was required to inspire either man or horses. On the contrary it was necessary to check the ardor of both until the time for action should arrive. The enemy had effected a junction of his entire cavalry force, composed of the divisions of Lomax and Fitz Hugh Lee. They were formed across the Martinsburg and Winchester pike, about three miles from the latter place. Concealed by an open pine forest they awaited our approach. No obstacle to the successful maneuvering of large bodies of cavalry was

encountered. Even the forests were so open as to offer little or no hindrance to a charging column. Upon our left, and in plain view, could be seen the struggle now raging between the infantry lines of each army, while at various points the small columns of light-colored smoke showed that the artillery of neither side was idle. At that moment it seemed as if no perceptible advantage could be claimed by either, but the fortunes of the day might be decided by one of those incidents or accidents of the battle-field which, though insignificant in themselves often go far toward deciding the fate of nations. Such must have been the impression of the officers and men composing the five brigades now advancing to the attack. The enemy wisely chose not to receive our attack at a halt, but advanced from the woods and charged our line of skirmishers. The cavalry was here so closely connected that a separate account of the operations of a single brigade or regiment is almost impossible. Our skirmishers were forced back, and a portion of my brigade was pushed forward to their support. The enemy relied wholly upon the carbine and pistol; my men preferred the sabre. A short but closely contested struggle ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. Many prisoners were taken, and quite a number of both sides left on the field. Driving the enemy through the woods, in his rear the pursuit was taken up with vigor. The enemy dividing his column, from necessity our forces did likewise. The division of General Averill moved on the right of the pike, and gave its attention to a small force of the enemy which was directing its retreat towards the commanding heights west of the town.

"My command, by agreement with General Averill, took charge of all forces of the enemy on the pike, and those in the immediate vicinity of the ground to its left. Other portions of the 1st division made a detour still farther to my left, so that that which had lately been one unbroken line was now formed into several columns of pursuit, each with a special and select object in view. Within three-fourths of a mile from the point where the enemy had made his last stand he rallied a portion of his force. His line was formed beyond a small ditch, which he no doubt supposed would break, if not wholly oppose, an attacking column. Under most circumstances such might have been the case, but with men inspired with a foretaste of victory greater obstacles must be interposed. Without designating any particular regiments, the charge was sounded, and portions of all the regiments composing my brigade joined in the attack. The volleys delivered by the enemy were not enough to check the attacking column, and again was the enemy driven before us, this time seeking safety in rear of his line of infantry. Here he re-formed for his last attempt to check our advance. The batteries of the enemy were now enabled to reach us, an advantage they were not slow to improve. At this time a battery of the enemy, with apparently little support, was being withdrawn. My command, owing to the repeated charges, had become badly broken, rendering it impossible for me to avail myself of the services of a single organized regiment. With detachments of each regiment, a charge was ordered upon the battery, which, but for the extreme smallness of our numbers, would have proved successful. Lieutenant Lonsbury, 5th Michigan Cavalry, with great daring, advanced with a handful of men to within a few paces of the battery, and was only prevented from capturing it by an infantry support, hitherto concealed, and outnumbering him. Sergeant Barber, 5th Michigan Cavalry, clerk at headquarters, distinguished himself in this charge as my color-bearer. He carried the colors in advance of the charging column, and was conspicuous throughout the engagement until severely wounded in the latter part of the day. It being necessary to re-form my regiments before attempting a further advance, advantage was taken of a slight ridge of ground within one thousand yards of the enemy's line of battle. Behind this ridge, and protected from the enemy's fire, I formed as many of my men as could be hastily collected. Two guns, which had been annoying us on our right, were now charged and taken by the 1st and 5th Regular Cavalry. This gave us possession of a portion of the main line of the enemy's fortifications. At the same time our infantry on the center and left had, after our successes on the right, been enabled to drive the enemy, and were now forcing him towards the town. Still determined to contest our further advance, the enemy now contracted his lines. This gave me an opportunity to move my brigade to a small crest, within five hundred yards of the enemy's position. This movement was entirely unobserved by him, his attention being drawn towards the heavy lines of our infantry, now advancing in open view far to our left. At this moment I received an order from the division commander to charge the enemy with my entire brigade. Having personally examined the situation, and knowing that a heavy force of the enemy was lying down behind these works,—facts of which I knew the division commander was ignorant,—I respectfully requested that I might be allowed to select my own time for making the charge. My reasons for this course were that I was convinced the advance of our infantry on the center and left would compel the force in my front to shift its position to the rear, and the most favorable moment to strike it would be after this movement had commenced, not while they were awaiting us in the rear of their works. My opinions were

verified. Watching the enemy until the force had arisen from behind their works and commenced their retrograde movement, I gave the command to charge. The order was obeyed with zeal and alacrity upon the part of all. The 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan, with a portion of the 25th New York, advanced in one line, most of the command using the sabre alone. Officers and men seemed to vie with each other as to who should lead. Among those in advance, my personal attention was attracted to Colonel Stagg, commanding 1st Michigan; Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, commanding 7th Michigan; also Captain Warner, of the same regiment; to Colonel Kidd, commanding the 6th Michigan Cavalry; and to Colonel Hastings, commanding 5th Michigan Cavalry. Each of these officers led his regiment with most commendable valor. The enemy, upon our approach, turned and delivered a well-directed volley of musketry, but before a second discharge could be given my command was in their midst, sabering right and left, and capturing prisoners more rapidly than they could be disposed of. Further resistance upon the part of those immediately opposed to us was suspended. A few batteries posted on the heights near the town continued to fire into our midst, fortunately killing more of their own men than of ours. Their fire was silenced, however, as we advanced towards them. Nothing more remained but to collect the prisoners and other trophies of the victory. No further resistance was offered; the charge just made had decided the day, and the entire body of the enemy, not killed or captured, was in full retreat up the valley. Many of the prisoners cut off by my command fell into the hands of the infantry, whose advance soon reached the ground. My command, however, which entered the last charge about 500 strong, including but 36 officers, captured over 700 prisoners, including 52 officers; also 7 battle-flags, 2 caissons, and a large number of small arms. It is confidently believed that, considering the relative numbers engaged and the comparative advantages held on each side, the charge just described stands unequaled, valued according to its daring and success, in the history of this war. Night put an end to the pursuit, and this brigade bivouacked on the left of the valley pike, three miles from the battle-field. Our loss was by no means trifling. A numerical list of casualties has already been forwarded. Among the gallant dead who fell on that day is Captain North, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, whose bravery has rendered him conspicuous on scores of battle-fields. It is with the deepest regret that I record the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, who fell at the moment of victory while leading his regiment in the final charge. I believe I am correct in stating that he fell farthest in advance of those who on that day surrendered their lives in their country's cause. Possessed of ability qualifying him for much higher positions than those he filled, he was invariably selected to command expeditions involving danger, and requiring experience, daring, and sagacity; and invariably did he perform the duty assigned to him with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his commanding officers. Known and respected by all his brother officers, his memory will always be cherished by every member of this command; and of him all will say he was a soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*. Instances of personal daring and gallantry during the engagement were numerous, and deserving of particular mention, but it is impracticable to include this list in a report of this character. A few have been referred to, having impressed themselves upon my personal notice at the time. I will only add in this connection that both officers and men did their duty, and not a single case of misbehavior occurred throughout the entire engagement. The assistance derived from the zealous and persevering efforts of the members of my staff deserves to be recorded. My orders were transmitted with accuracy and celerity, frequently delivered under a heavy fire. Of the numerous charges made by my command, there were none that were not participated in by one or more of my staff. They were particularly energetic in rallying and re-forming regiments broken or repulsed in the charge.

"The following-named staff officers particularly distinguished themselves: Major G. A. Drew, 6th Michigan Cavalry, A. I. G.; Captain L. H. Barnhart, 6th Michigan Cavalry, A. A. A. G.; Lieutenant E. F. Norvell, 1st Michigan Cavalry, A. D. C.; Captain E. F. Decker, 1st Michigan Cavalry, A. A. D. C.; Lieutenant G. S. White, 5th Michigan Cavalry, A. A. D. C.

"Surgeon Wooster, 1st Michigan Cavalry, was extremely attentive to the wants of the wounded, and discharged his duties with marked success."

Three of the battle-flags taken in the engagement of September 19th, at Opequan, near Winchester, were captured by men of the Michigan regiments; two of them by members of the 5th Cavalry, Sergeant Henry M. Fox, of Company M (commissioned afterwards as Second Lieutenant), who enlisted at Coldwater, August 12, 1862; Corporal Gabriel Cole, of Company I, who enlisted at Allegan, August 19, 1862; and Sergeant John Winter, company

and place of enlistment unknown. One of them was taken by Private Ulrick L. Crocker, of Company M, 6th Cavalry, who enlisted at Vergennes, Kent county, September 29, 1862.

These men are all reported in the Official Army Register of the volunteer force, as having been awarded medals of honor by the Secretary of War; and it is officially reported that they were given as rewards for acts of bravery in the capture of the flags referred to.

Lieutenant Albert F. Jackson, 1st Cavalry, wounded at Winchester, September 19, 1864, died of his wounds on November 12th following.

At Winchester the 1st Cavalry had seven killed, twenty-five wounded, and one missing. The 7th Cavalry lost four killed and nineteen wounded. Losses of 5th and 6th not reported, but are supposed to be equally heavy.

After the important engagement at Winchester, the regiments were engaged at Luray, September 24th; at Port Republic, September 26th, 27th, and 28th; at Mount Crawford, October 2d; at Woodstock, October 19th; at Cedar Creek, October 19th; at Newtown, November 12th; and at Madison Court House on December 24th.

Colonel James H. Kidd, 6th Michigan, commanding brigade, in his report of the engagement at Cedar Creek, October 19th, 1864, says:

"The picket line of the 7th Michigan Cavalry having been driven in early in the morning, the entire brigade moved out to its support, found the enemy strongly posted, with artillery in position. We were ordered back and took position on the right, and afterwards on the extreme left of the army, repulsing several charges, and driving the enemy until overcome by superior numbers. That the Michigan Brigade was engaged, the casualties bear witness. One stand of colors, and many prisoners were captured. Darkness intervened to prevent perfect success. Kershaw's division, which confronted us, was utterly broken and scattered. All the regiments of this brigade deserve special mention. They never behaved with more consummate gallantry. I regret to report the loss of Captain Shier, 1st Michigan Cavalry, who was mortally wounded while leading a charge. A gallant officer, a polished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, his loss is keenly felt by all who knew him."

Captain Shier died of his wounds October 31st following.

From the Detroit Free Press, October 29th, 1864:

"The Newark Advertiser of last evening has obtained from General Custer, who was in Newark last Sunday, some details of the battle (Cedar Creek) in the Shenendoah valley on Wednesday last (October 19th), from which we select the following:

"General Custer represents that the victory was the most complete and decisive which has yet been achieved in the Shenandoah. Custer's division pursued the enemy from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening, driving them into the fields and mountains, capturing whole companies at a time, and putting hundreds of the fugitives *hors de combat.*

"In the early part of the day, however, all the advantages were with Early, and had he been content with capturing our guns and 800 hundred prisoners, and driving our army from its position, his victory would have been one of the most signal of the war. But when he undertook to pursue with the force at his command he invited the very disaster which befell him. His advance on Tuesday night was made with great secrecy and caution; his men were stripped of their canteens and put in light marching order, and by dawn on Wednesday morning were massed in battle order inside our lines, with nothing whatever to obstruct their progress on our encampment. Their captures of men and cannon were all effected before sunrise. Letters written by some of Early's officers after his movement commenced, and captured by our forces, expressed fears of the result, characterizing the movement as mad and perilous, and likely to lead to the complete destruction of the enemy in the valley.

"It is generally believed by our officers that there will be no more serious fighting in the valley, it being impossible for the Richmond authorities to reinforce Early's wasted columns, now scattered in disorder along the line of retreat. General Custer states that the cannon captured by our forces numbered over fifty. He counted forty-nine at Sheridan's headquarters on Friday night, and several pieces had not yet been brought from the field. General Custer's division captured forty-one pieces and several battle flags, including the headquarters flag of General Ramseur.

"It is a curious coincidence that the rebel General Ramseur, who was killed, was a classmate of General Custer at West Point. Before his death, Ramseur sent for the latter, and the two, thus strangely brought togther, reviewed in the presence of death the reminiscenees of their cadet life."

On the 27th of February, 1865, the brigade formed part of the force with which General Sheridan made his movement against General Early's army, and on the rebel communications in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond, and at that date moved with the cavalry corps towards Staunton, and on the 8th of March participated in an engagement with a part of the rebel cavalry, under General Rosser, near Louisa Court House, and assisted in routing it and capturing the town, in which a large amount of property was destroyed, including the railroad depot, with rolling stock and telegraph office. It also participated in taking up the track and destroying the railroad property on the line of the Lynchburg and Gordonsville railroad, and in the destruction of the locks, aqueducts, and mills on the line of the James River Canal. The command having reached White House Landing, March 19th, in time to take part in the final battles of the Army of the Potomac, soon after, with the cavalry corps took position, on the left of the line of that army, and on the 30th the brigade became engaged with the rebel cavalry and assisted in driving them within their works at Five Forks. It was also engaged with the enemy at the same point on the 31st and on April 1st; and on the 2d at the South Side Railroad; on the 4th at Duck Pond Mills; on the 6th at the battle of the Ridge's, or Sailor's Creek, and on the 8th and 9th at Appomattox Court House.

In the report of Colonel Stagg, 1st Cavalry, commanding brigade, the following reference is made to the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865:

"The next morning we moved forward, passing over the ground from which we had been driven the day before. Our brigade being in advanee, we soon came upon the enemy, strongly posted behind a large swamp, through which it was impossible to penetrate. Moving to the right, the enemy's cavalry appeared in our front and was driven to his main line of works, occupied by Kershaw's division. In the afternoon the regiment participated in the final charge and capture of these works, taking many prisoners and pursuing the flying enemy until long after dark. In this engagement Lieutenant Orwin M. Bartlett was killed; also, Lieutenant George C. Whitney."

Colonel Kidd, 6th Michigan, says of his regiment, in an engagement near Five Forks:

"On the 4th of April the regiment charged the enemy's line of battle, near Beaver Mills, Va., losing in the charge Lieutenant S. H. Finney, a gallant officer."

Colonel Briggs says of his regiment:

"On the morning of the 30th of March, 1865, the 7th regiment of Michigan Cavalry is found with the gallant Phil. Sheridan on the right flank of the rebel army near Five Forks, Va. For thirty days previous the regiment had, with the balance of Sheridan's cavalry, been constantly on the march, being of the command with which he moved from the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of February, and undertook his celebrated raid to the James River, and which was attended with such important and brilliant results. Little time had been allowed for recuperating from the effects attending a service so arduous as that through which they had just passed, when, on the morning of March 30th, the 7th Michigan, numbering less than three hundred men, and after marching all night in rain and over heavy roads, we received orders to move with promptness to the support of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 2d U. S. Cavalry Regulars, holding a position on the extreme right of the Union lines, which was being strongly pressed by a strong force of the enemy's cavalry. Upon reaching the point and reporting to the officer in command, the regiment was immediately placed in position to support a charge which was ordered to be made upon the enemy's lines by the two regiments named, and which, although made with spirit and in splendid style, was not only met with firmness by the enemy, but they were forced to retire in some confusion. The enemy, seeing his advantage, immedi-

ately charged down upon the retreating force, confident of success. The 7th regiment, being formed in columns of squadrons, sabers drawn, moved gallantly forward for a counter-charge. The task before it was a difficult one. "Steady," was the command, as they rapidly passed forward through the lines of retreating men to meet the on-coming and confident foe. A moment, and the charge is sounded, and with shouts of 'Sheridan' and 'Victory' they dash into the fire of death. Not a man faltered. The veterans of 'Gettysburg,' the 'Wilderness,' and 'Winchester,' with the names of *fifty* battles on their banners, were on their mission, and victory or death must follow. A moment, and the shock of contending arms and shouts of contestants filled the air. A moment, and the rebel line wavered, then broke and fled the field in a confused rout, leaving in the hands of the 7th the commanding officer of their brigade and a large number of prisoners—the remainder fled for safety behind the fortifications of the infantry, three miles to the rear, closely followed by the 7th. For the part the regiment took in this action, it received the compliments of the commanding general."

The brigade performed a prominent part at the final surrender, being engaged with Ewell's corps at Sailor's creek, April 6th. Greeley says:

"Lee left Amelia Court House at nightfall of the 5th, moving around the left of Meade and Sheridan's position at Jettersville, striking for Farmville, in order to recross there the Appomattox, and, if possible, thus escape his pursuers.

"But this was not to be. Already General Davies, making a strong reconnoissance to our left and front, had struck, at Paine's cross-roads, Lee's train moving in advance of his infantry, and destroyed 180 wagons, capturing 5 guns and many prisoners. Lee's soldiers, not far behind, attempted to envelope and crush our cavalry, now swelled by Gregg's and Smith's brigades, sent to support Davies, and a spirited fight ensued; but Davies was extricated, falling back on Jettersville, where nearly our whole army was next morning concentrated and the pursuit vigorously resumed, Sheridan returning the 5th corps to Meade, and henceforth commanding the cavalry only.

"Crook, now holding Sheridan's left (facing eastward), advanced to Deatonsville, where Lee's whole army was seen moving rapidly westward. He immediately charged, as directed by Sheridan, well knowing the inferiority of his force, but determined to detain the enemy at whatever cost until supports on our side could arrive.

"The result justified the daring. Crook was repulsed, but meantime Custer, with his division of horse, struck again further on, gaining the road at Sailor's creek,—a pretty tributary of the Appomattox,—where, Crook and Devin coming promptly to his support, he pierced the rebel line of march, destroying 400 wagons and taking 16 guns, with many prisoners.

"Ewell's corps, following the train, was thus cut off from Lee. Its advance was now gallantly charged by Colonel Stagg's brigade (Michigan Cavalry), and thus time was gained for the arrival of the leading division (Seymour's) of the 6th (Wright's) corps, pursuing the Confederate rear, when Ewell recoiled, fighting stoutly, till Wheaton's rebel division also came up, and a part of our infantry, advancing, were momentarily repelled by a deadly fire. But the odds were too great. Ewell's veterans, inclosed between our cavalry and the 6th corps, and sternly charged by the latter, without a chance of escape, threw down their arms and surrendered. Ewell himself and four other generals were among the prisoners, of whom over 6,000 were taken this day."

During the service of the brigade it had been engaged with the enemy, at Hanover, Va., June 30, 1863; Hunterstown, Penn., July 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 3, 1863; Monteray, Md., July 4, 1863; Cavetown, Md., July 5, 1863; Smithtown, Md., July 6, 1863; Boonsborough, Md., July 6, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Boonsborough, Md., July 8, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 10, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 10, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 19, 1863; Kelley's Ford, Va., September 13, 1863; Culpepper Court House, Va., September 14, 1863; Raccoon Ford, Va., September 16, 1863; White's Ford, Va., September 21, 1863; Jack's Shop, Va., September 26, 1863; James City, Va., October 9, 10, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., October 11, 1863; Buckland's Mills, Va., October 19, 1863; Stevensburg, Va., November 19, 1863; Morton's Ford, Va., November 26, 1863; Richmond, Va., March 1, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Beaver

Dam Station, Va., May 9, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., May 10 and 11, 1864; Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864; Milford, Va., May 27, 1864; Hawe's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864; Baltimore X Roads, Va., May 29, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 30 and June 1, 1864; Travillian Station, Va., June 11 and 12, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., July 21, 1864; Winchester, Va., August 11, 1864; Front Royal, Va., August 16, 1864; Leetown, Va., August 25, 1864; Shepardstown, Va., August 25, 1864; Smithfield, Va., August 29, 1864; Berryville, Va., September 3, 1864; Summit, Va., September 4, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Luray, Va., September 24, 1864; Port Republic, Va., July 26, 27, and 28, 1864; Mount Crawford, Va., October 2, 1864; Woodstock, Va., October 9, 1864: Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Madison Court House, Va., December 24, 1864; Louisa Court House, Va., March 8, 1865; Five Forks, Va., March 30, 31, and April 1, 1865; South Side R. R., Va., April 2, 1855; Duck Pond Mills, Va., April 4, 1865; Ridge's, or Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 8 and 9, 1865; Willow Springs, Dakota T., August 12, 1865.

The following were the casualties among the commissioned officers of the regiments of the brigade during their term of service:

FIRST CAVALRY.

Colonel Thornton F. Brodhead. Died September 2, 1862, of wounds received in action at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

Captain Augustus F. Buhl. Died September 15, 1864, of wounds received in action August 25, 1864.

Lieutenant William M. Brevoort. Killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Lieutenant Orrin M. Bartlett. Killed in action at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

Captain Alpheus W. Carr. Killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant Franklin B. Clark. Killed accidentally while *en route* to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Captain William R. Elliott. Died July 5, 1863, of wounds received in action at Fairfield Gap, Va., July 4, 1863.

Captain Albert T. Jackson. Died November 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Lieutenant William B. Maxwell. Died of disease at Pleasant Valley, Va., March 14, 1865.

Lieutenant John Molloy. Died of consumption from exposure in service at Fort Bridger, U. T., February —, 1866.

Lieutenant James S. McElhenney. Killed in action at Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863.

Lieutentenant Frank Z. Phelps. Killed accidentally March 31, 1862.

Lieutenant Andrew Pulver. Killed in action at Travillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant George W. Robinson. Killed in action October 21, 1864.

Captain James G. Stebbins. Died of disease at Detroit, Mich., June 4, 1862.

Captain Charles J. Snyder. Died July 21, 1863, of wounds received at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863.

Captain Charles Shler, Jr. Died October 31, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

Captain DeWitt C. Smith. Died of disease at Fort Halleck, D. T., September 16, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert S. Warren. Killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant George C. Whitney. Killed in action at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Captain Benjamin F. Axtell. Died in prison at Richmond, Va.

Major Noah H. Ferry. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Lieutenant Henry K. Foote. Died of disease at Poolsville, Md., February 9, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward G. Granger. Killed in action at Front Royal, Va., August 16, 1864.

Lieutenant Percival T. Leggett. Killed in action at Port Conway, Va., September 1, 1863.

Captain William O. North. Killed in action near Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Captain David Oliphant. Died at Detroit, Mich., June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
Lieutenant Henry H. Pette. Died at Detroit, Mich., November 10, 1863.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Charles E. Bolza. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
Captain Osmer F. Cole. Killed by Indians at Tongue river, M. T., August 30, 1865.
Lieutenant Thomas E. Eddie. Killed in action at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.
Lieutenant Solon H. Finney. Killed in action at Beaver Mills, Va. April 4, 1865.
Captain James Matthews. Killed in action at Opequan Creek, Va., August 12, 1864.
Captain David G. Royce. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
Captain Peter A. Weber. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., Juiy 14, 1863.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Brewer. Died September 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at Winchester Va., September 19, 1864.
Lieutenant Lucius Carver. Killed in action at Crooked Run, Va., August 16, 1864.
Major Henry W. Granger. Killed in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.
Lieutenant Daniel W. Littlefield. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., January 6, 1864.
Lieutenant Joseph L. Mead. Died September 13, 1864, of wounds received in action August 29, 1864.
Lieutenant Henry Canfield. Died at Camp Douglas, Utah, March 11, 1866.

"Lay their swords by their sides, they have served them too well
Not to rest near their pillows below;
To the last moment true, from their hands ere they fell,
Their points were still turned to a foe."

After the surrender of Lee, the brigade, in command of Colonel Stagg, moved with the cavalry corps to Petersburg, Va., where it remained for a short time, and then went with the army into North Carolina; from thence it marched to Washington, and there participated in the "grand review" of the armies on the 23d of May, 1865.

Immediately thereafter it was ordered west, and proceeded via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Fort Leavenworth, where the 5th and portions of the other regiments were mustered out of service.

From thence the regiments under orders moved across the plains to the Rocky mountains, for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the war then being waged by the several Indian tribes on citizens in the territories of the far west.

At Fort Leavenworth the 6th was divided into detachments by order of General Connor, one to constitute a part of the "Left Column Powder River Expedition," one to remain at Fort Laramie, and the other to escort a train to the Black Hills. The Powder river detachment, on reaching that point, found that the Indians for which it had been sent in search had managed to escape, and while there it built a fort, known as Fort Reno. On that expedition Captain O. F. Cole, of Company G, lost his life; having heedlessly strayed a long way from the column, he was surprised by Indians and shot to death with arrows. From this point a small detachment of the command was sent to guard a train to Virginia City, Montana, and falling in with a large war party of Arapaho Indians, became surrounded by them, and were "*corraled*" for twelve days, but finally succeeded in getting intelligence of their condition to General Connor, when reinforcements were sent to their relief. Sergeant Hall, of Company L, and Private Evans of Company F, hoving volunteered, succeeded in carrying the intelligence referred to a dis-

tance of fifty miles, through a wild and to them an unknown country, swarming with hostile Indians, and thereby saved the detachment.

In September following a consolidation was effected by a muster out of a certain number of officers and men of each regiment, and the reserve assigned to what was afterwards known as the "1st Michigan Veteran Cavalry."

This regiment was retained in service in Utah until March 10th, 1866, when it was mustered out.

The consolidation referred to, and the detention in service of officers and men of these regiments after they had been ordered mustered out by the War Department, was made the subject of a report of the Adjutant General of the State which gave a full history of that unlawful and most unjust affair. The report was based upon a correspondence opened by Governor Crapo with the War Department and the Department of the Missouri, requesting copies of all orders and telegrams relating to the matter, as well as affidavits from officers of the regiments referred to, and sufficient were received to fully establish the following facts:

1st.—That the movement of the Cavalry Brigade from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, and thence across the plains, was a hardship inflicted upon the officers and men thereof which, in view of the war having been ended, and in consideration of their long and faithful services, should have been spared them, deserving, as they certainly were, of a muster out at least at as early a day as any other troops in the service.

2d.—That the action of Major General Pope, in ordering the breaking up and consolidation of the regiments, was wrong, unauthorized, and contrary to an existing regulation circular of the War Department, with which he is presumed to have been familiar at the time.

3d.—That, according to General Pope's Order No. 37, of September 1st, 1865, making the consolidation, all the men of the 1st, 6th, and 7th Regiments, having less than two years to serve should have been mustered out of service.

4th.—That, in addition to the order of General Pope, of September 1st, 1865, directing the muster out of the men referred to, a circular, dated November 25th, 1865, was issued by the War Department for their discharge.

5th.—That twelve hundred and sixteen officers and enlisted men, of the regiments referred to, were improperly included in the consolidation, and unjustly held in service for six months after they had been ordered mustered out by General Pope.

6th.—That there appears to have been available troops at or near the point where the consolidation was made, sufficient to have placed the required force in Utah, without including the Michigan Cavalry directed to be mustered out.

7th.—That the detention in service, by Major General Dodge, of the officers and men so included in the consolidation referred to, either through carelessness or by design, must be considered an unwarrantable and inexcusable act, and one productive of much pecuniary loss and suffering to the parties.

8th.—That the improper alternative offered to the officers and men of the consolidated organization so unjustly held in service, either to accept an immediate discharge or remain in service two months longer, and then be subjected to unreasonable hardship in traveling across the plains, a distance of about twelve or fifteen hundred miles, without horses or tents, induced them to accept terms the results of which were unknown to them at the time, but which afterwards proved much to their disadvantage.

9th.—That the outlay of money from their regular pay incurred on reaching their State, over and above the amount allowed them by the Government as traveling expenses, in consequence of their election to be mustered out and paid in Utah, was caused by an improper inducement held out to them.

10th.—That, in consequence of the non-compliance with General Pope's order of September 1st, on the part of those whose duty it was to have carried it into effect, the men intended to have been discharged under it were placed in a section of the country, at the time of their discharge, so distant from their own State, and so far removed from the common avenues of transportation, and in which the expenses of travel are so enormously exorbitant, that many of them will never raise money sufficient to enable them to reach their homes.

Upon these facts a claim was made by the Governor to the War Department

for commutation of transportation, which, on being disallowed, was promptly and properly presented to Congress by the Senators and Congressmen from this State. Ever true to the interests of the soldier, they determined that it should be secured and justice done, and therefore combined their influence and effort for that purpose, and with commendable zeal and great ability, and by close attention and much tact, procured the passage of the following enactment:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated for the payment of the traveling expenses of the members of the 1st Regiment of Michigan Cavalry from the place in Utah Territory where they were mustered out of service, in the year 1866, to the place of their enrollment, a sum sufficient to allow to each member $325, deducting therefrom the amount paid to each, for commutation of travel, pay, and subsistence, by the Government, when thus mustered out, and that the accounts be settled and paid under the direction of the Secretary of War."

This act allowed to each member of the regiment mustered out in Utah in 1866, about $210, which has been paid by the Government to those entitled to it so far as application has been made therefor.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"One foot in the stirrup, one hand on the mane,
One glance at the flag floating there!
Then firm in the saddle, and loosened the rein,
And the sword blade gleams bare."

The Second Cavalry was organized by the Hon. F. W. Kellogg of Grand Rapids, then a Member of Congress, authority being given him by the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the Governor of the State. The regiment was rendezvoused at Grand Rapids. Its recruitment was completed October 2, 1861, having on its muster rolls 1,163 officers and enlisted men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel, William C. Davis, Detroit. Majors, Robert H. G. Minty, Detroit; Selden H. Gorham, Marshall; Charles P. Babcock, Grand Rapids. Surgeon, Charles S. Henderson, Grand Rapids. Assistant Surgeon, William Brownell, Utica. Adjutant, Peter S. Schuyler, Grand Rapids. Battalion Adjutants, Alphonzo E. Gordon, Grand Rapids; Peter A. Weber, Grand Rapids; George Lee, Grand Rapids. Quartermaster, Frank E. Walbridge, Kalamazoo. Battalion Quartermasters, James P. Scott, Grand Haven; Seymour Brownell, Utica; John A. Brooks, Newaygo. Chaplain, Francis Drew, Grand Rapids.

COMPANIES.

A. Captain, John C. Godley, Flint. First Lieutenant, George Carter, East Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Merritt Blackmer, Saginaw.

B. Captain, Henry A. Shaw, Eaton Rapids. First Lieutenant, Philo W. Rogers, Eaton Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Marshall J. Dickinson, Vermontville.

C. Captain, Russell A. Alger, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry C. Whipple, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, John M. Weatherwax, Georgetown.

D. Captain, Benjamin Smith, Pine Plains. First Lieutenant, Stewart B. McCray, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Darwin B. Lyon, Grand Rapids.

E. Captain, Benjamin S. Whitman, Berlin. First Lieutenant, Henry W. Sears, Muskegon. Second Lieutenant, Harmon F. Nicholson, Joliet, Ill.

F. Captain, Arvine Peck, Lowell. First Lieutenant, Leonidas S. Scranton, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Dan. T. Fargo, Ionia.

G. Captain, Frederick Fowler, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, Jasper A. Waterman, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, James Hawley, Hillsdale.

H. Captain, Chester E. Newman, Detroit. First Lieutenant, George E. Adair, Utica. Second Lieutenant, Alexander Grant, Utica.

I. Captain, Charles H. Goodale, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Milo W. Barrows, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, George S. Hodges, Galesburg.

K. Captain, Archibald P. Campbell, Port Huron. First Lieutenant, Moses R. Smith, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, Marshall P. Thatcher, Pontiac.

L. Captain, Bezaleel P. Wells, Niles. First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Foster, Niles. Second Lieutenant, John H. Hutton, Niles.

M. Captain, Frank W. Dickey, Marshall. First Lieutenant, Abram D. VanGordon, Marshall. Second Lieutenant, Thomas W. Johnston, Marshall.

The regiment left its rendezvous, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Davies, on November 14th, 1861. Major Minty having been promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 3d Cavalry, did not take the field with this regiment, Captain Godley being commissioned to fill vacancy. The 2d took the route to St. Louis, Mo., and on its arrival was stationed at Benton barracks, where Gordon Granger, then a captain in the U. S. army, who had been commissioned as colonel, assumed command. Soon after it joined the army under General Pope, and took part in the operations at and about New Madrid and Island No. 10, having skirmishes with the enemy at Point Pleaaant, March 9th, and at Tipton on the same month. It was actively engaged in the investment of the island, which finally led to its surrender.

After the capture of the island referred to, it moved with the army under Pope to Farmington, Miss., and being in the advance it encountered the enemy at Pine Hill, May 2d, and at Monterey on the 3d, and at Farmington on the 5th.

During the siege of Corinth it was actively engaged in scouting and picket duty in that vicinity and in the surrounding country, accomplishing much hard service.

Colonel Granger having been promoted to a brigadier general, Captain P. H. Sheridan, U. S. army, was appointed colonel by the following order:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, May 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 148.

Captain Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed colonel of the 2d Regiment Michigan Cavalry, to rank from this date.

Captain Sheridan will immediately assume command of the regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

This order was made at Pittsburg Landing, Miss., by order of Governor Blair, who was then there, and delivered to Captain R. A. Alger and Quartermaster Frank Walbridge, both of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, and by them delivered to Captain Sheridan, who was then at General Halleck's headquarters, near Farmington.

Colonel Sheridan assumed command at once, and was soon in the saddle. In a very few days he was in the spirited fight at Boonville, one of the brightest minor victories of the war.

The operations of the 2d Michigan Cavalry in that affair, as detailed in the following special report made to the Adjutant General of Michigan by Dr. William Brownell, who was then assistant surgeon of the regiment, and accompanied it on that occasion:

"During the last week of June, 1862, Colonel Sheridan, while his regiment was stationed at Corinth, was ordered with his brigade, consisting of the 2d Michigan (his own regiment), the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Hatch, and two pieces of artillery, supported by two companies of infantry, to relieve a brigade stationed at Boonville, Miss., some twenty miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, being at that time the extreme outpost of the army in that direction. The movement was duly accomplished so far as the cavalry were concerned, but the artillery and its support did not arrive at their destination until the evening of the 1st of July. The rebel General Chalmers, then in that vicinity, gaining information from citizens regarding the strength of the command at Boonville, and expecting to make an easy conquest, attacked Sheridan's pickets at 8 A. M. on July 1st, with (as was afterwards ascertained) 7,000 mounted men. At that hour there was but one company on picket, Company K, 2d Michigan Cavalry, com-

manded by Captain A. P. Campbell. Taking advantage of the cover of the woods, he checked the enemy long enough to receive a reinforcement of three companies, numbering only from 35 to 50 men each. The ground, although presenting advantages for defense in woods and small hills, yet had one disadvantage in having numerous roads centering on Boonville, by which the enemy could approach in almost any direction. The 2d Michigan Cavalry was armed at the time with Colt's revolving rifle and pistol, making twelve shots to a man, either of them very destructive at from 25 to 80 rods. The men of the regiment had been drilled by Colonels Granger and Sheridan to fight mounted and dismounted, either as cavalry or sharp-shooters, as the nature of the engagement might demand. When, therefore, they were attacked by Chalmers, and his fire returned with so much power and effect from troops on foot, he thought he had been misinformed as to the strength of the force at Boonville. He advanced with double lines dismounted, and double columns on either flank, mounted, with lines extending far enough to swing round on either flank, rendering the position of Captain Campbell in great danger of being surrounded and his force captured, while a solid column charged in the center on the road. Their charge was met gallantly by comparatively a mere handful of men, with such effect that they staggered back, and many fell almost at the muzzle of the rifles. Taking advantage of their momentary wavering, a new position was chosen a few rods to the rear, and Campbell was again in readiness to meet them. Inch by inch the ground was contested by the desperate fighting of the 2d Michigan, nobly protected on the flank by the 2d Iowa. Every man seemed to know his strength, and to take pride in using it to the fullest extent. When a charge was made by the enemy, instead of taking to their horses, which were kept under cover a few rods in the rear, they emptied their rifles of six shots at long range, then drew their revolvers, and before they had given them six more the enemy never failed to turn to the rear in confusion.

"This continued until about 2 P. M., the command having fallen back about a mile and a half, and to within half a mile of the camp, when Colonel Sheridan, finding the enemy most determined, and affairs becoming critical, viewing at a glance the situation, ordered one battalion by a circuitous route to charge the enemy in the rear—200 men to charge 7,000!—yet they did it gallantly. At the same time, a supply train arriving from Corinth, Sheridan ordered the engineer to give a lively and cheering blast with his whistle, and the reserve to yell with a will, thus leading the enemy to believe that reinforcements were arriving; he withdrew his force to Tupelo, and left Sheridan and his handful of brave men masters of the field.

"Next day 125 of the enemy's killed were buried and numbers of his wounded were left at houses in the neighborhood, and he carried off full loads of wounded in his ambulances. The 2d Michigan lost forty-one in killed and wounded."

General Rosecrans's evidence before the committee on the Conduct of the War, was as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

"General Pope receiving leave of absence, the command of the Army of the Mississippi devolved on me as the next in rank, whereupon I directed General Sheridan with a brigade of cavalry to take post at Boonville, at which point we had previously a battalion. A day or two after his arrival, the rebel General Chalmers, with eleven regiments and parts of regiments of cavalry, attacked him; but such was the vigor and energy with which Sheridan handled his troops, one regiment (2d Michigan) of which was armed with revolving rifles, that the enemy were defeated, and this defeat gave our cavalry, consisting of only four regiments, the mastery of the country within the scope of its travel from that time forth, and constituted an epoch in its history in that region."

A correspondent wrote at the time:

"The regiment, in command of Colonel Phil. H. Sheridan, who on May 25th had been appointed to the command of it by the Governor of Michigan, as its colonel, was ordered to join the expedition of Colonel Elliott, having in view the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Boonville, Miss., on June 1st. The command after making a circuit of about one hundred miles or more in rear of the rebel army, then concentrated at Corinth, burned the railroad bridge at Boonville, captured a great quantity of arms of all kinds, destroying a large supply train. On the morning of the 30th May, Sheridan repulsed an attack of the enemy's cavalry under command of Colonel McNairy, driving them in great confusion.

"On arriving at Corinth the regiment was ordered to join the army near Boonville, then pursuing the forces of Beauregard after the evacuation of Corinth. While on a reconnoissance with the cavalry under Elliott to Blackland, Sheridan encountered the left wing of the enemy's forces at that point on June 1st. Being in the advance with the

2d Michigan he was attacked by two regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, which he gallantly repulsed, bringing off Powell's battery, then fell back on the main force near Boonville. On a reconnoissance with his regiment on June 6th he encountered Forrest's rebel cavalry at Donelson's cross-roads, between Boonville and Baldwin, completely routing them. On June 8th, in command of the 2d Michigan and 2d Iowa cavalry, he pursued the enemy who were evacuating their position on Twenty-mile Creek, and which falling back to Tupelo, attacked the rebels at Baldwin, driving them back to Guntown, where he forced them to form a strong line with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which proved too formidable to attack, and he was ordered back to Boonville and thence proceeded with the army to Corinth.

"On the 11th, Sheridan assumed command of the 2d brigade of the cavalry division, army of the Mississippi, composed of the 2d Michigan and 2d Iowa Cavalry. On the 26th he was ordered to take a position at Boonville, twenty miles in front of the main army. There he was attacked on July 1st by nine regiments of rebel cavalry under General Chalmers, estimated at from five to six thousand. After considerable sharp skirmishing, he fell back on the edge of a swamp, a strong position, where he expected to hold the enemy in check, but on finding that he was being surrounded he resorted to strategy, selecting ninety of his best men well armed with revolving rifles and sabres, and sent them to attack in the rear while he would charge in front at the same time. The attack in rear was promptly and gallantly made with rifles and then a charge with sabres, and before the enemy had recovered from this sudden and unlooked-for attack, they were vigorously charged on in front by Sheridan, and being utterly routed fled in great disorder, pursued by this small force to Knight's Mills, some twenty miles or over, while the road over which they had passed was strewn with arms and clothing of every description. This defeat of nearly six thousand with two small regiments won for Sheridan his first star, his commission as brigadier dating from that day.

"In August following he was attacked near Rienzi by a large command of cavalry under Colonel Faulkner which he signally defeated, and drove to within a few miles of Ripley, dispersing the whole force and capturing a large number of prisoners and arms. He remained with his brigade in that locality until September 7th, when with his old regiment, the 2d Michigan, he was ordered to join the army in Kentucky."

Colonel Sheridan having been appointed a Brigadier General, to rank from July 1, 1862, he recommended to the Governor the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Campbell to fill the vacancy.

Following is an extract from Sheridan's letter in the matter, under date of July 14th:

"In making this appointment I have been influenced entirely by the interests of the public service, the honor of your State, and the reputation of my regiment.

"In the numerous conflicts in which the regiment has been engaged, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell has exhibited the qualities of a good soldier and a skillful commander.

"His appointment has met the approval of the entire regiment.

"I respectfully call your attention to the list of officers forwarded to you for appointment on the 20th June last.

The public interest, the discipline and success of the regiment, make it a necessity that those vacancies should be filled at once.

"Will you have the kindness, Governor, to give this your immediate attention."

The regiment moved to the field in Kentucky via Louisville, and was in the advance in the movement from that point on Perryville, engaged the enemy's rear guard, from time to time, meeting a stubborn resistance, but their long range repeating rifles soon made the way clear,—dislodging the enemy from every cover. Arriving in the vicinity of Perryville, the regiment having the advance soon became engaged.

On the first attack of the rebels at Perryville, which commenced early in the morning on Colonel McCook's command, the 36th Brigade, they appeared upon the right and left in great numbers, planting a battery in front and commenced pouring a shower of shrapnell upon the 36th. For an hour this was continued. As soon as the position of the battery was ascertained, Barnett's Illinois battery, by a few well directed shots, silenced it. But the rebel artillery again rallied and again opened fire, and again were driven off; a second time

they returned and met with the same fate, then the firing ceased entirely. The silencing of the battery seemed to check the enemy and they retired into the woods, the brigade retaining undisputed possession of the contested ground.

An advancing force of Union cavalry pursuing in the direction the enemy had taken was soon furiously attacked. A battalion of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Campbell commanding, was at once dismounted, while the other two were thrown under cover of the woods. The dismounted battalion advanced upon the enemy, assisted by the 52d Ohio, and after a sharp skirmish drove them from the woods. They soon rallied, however, and receiving some re-enforcements, they forced our skirmishers and cavalry to retire, contesting every foot of the ground.

The fight now became deeply interesting. On came the enemy, pouring heavy volleys into the ranks of the 2d Michigan and other cavalry, and pushing it gradually back until it occupied the position from which it first advanced towards the woods. The situation was critical. If the enemy was not immediately checked disastrous results might be expected. The 2d Missouri came gallantly up to the rescue and with deafening cheers advanced upon the enemy. The 2d Michigan re-animated by this assistance, advanced as skirmishers before the 2d Missouri, and the 15th Missouri came after as a support In vain the enemy opened upon the advancing line a murderous fire. A continuous storm of leaden hail raged around them. The 2d Missouri steadily moved forward until the dismayed and conquered rebels broke and fled. For more than a mile the conquerors pursued and only gave up the chase when they were ordered back to their first position.

The 2d Michigan was more or less engaged during the rest of the day; the battle continuing until darkness put an end to the contest. During the night and next morning the enemy fell back to Harrodsburg followed by the cavalry and other troops. The regiment encountered the enemy there on the 10th, on the 12th at Lancaster, and subsequently at Rocastle river.

Pursuit having been discontinued by orders of General Buell, the enemy pushed forward through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee.

During November it continued in Kentucky. In December, 1862, and January, 1863, it participated in the raid under General Carter into East Tennessee, severing the enemy's railroad communications and destroying supplies. During this expedition which occupied twenty-two days of unusually hard service, the regiment was engaged in several severe skirmishes; at Blountsville, Zolikoffer and Watanaga.

Soon after the Carter raid it proceeded to Louisville, and on February 3d, thence to Nashville. During February and March, it was stationed at Murfreesboro and Franklin. It made many important reconnoissances on the roads leading out of these places, and had numerous skirmishes with the rebels. In February it was engaged on the 18th near Milton, on the 19th at Cainsville, and on the 27th near Spring Hill. On the 4th and 5th of March, it had a severe skirmish with the enemy under Generals Vandorn and Forrest, on the Columbia Pike, the regiment losing 1 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 captured.

On the 4th a reconnoissance in force in command of Colonel Coburn, was sent out from Franklin on the Columbia pike, composed of the 33d and 85th Indiana, 22d Wisconsin, and 19th Michigan, numbering in all then constituting Colonel Coburn's brigade, and including 200 of the 12th Ohio, with

detachments of three regiments of cavalry, about 600 strong, and one battery of six guns. The cavalry included two battalions of the 2d Michigan cavalry, in command respectively of Major L. S. Scranton and Lieutenant M. P. Thatcher.

About four miles out the scouts and advance pickets of the enemy were met, when sharp skirmishing commenced, in which the 19th participated with slight loss. In the skirmish the enemy was driven back with a loss of fifteen killed and wounded. Moving forward he was again encountered at a short distance, but night coming on the force went into camp.

Early on the morning of the 5th the march was resumed, leaving the 124th Ohio in charge of the wagon train. After marching about two miles the cavalry met the enemy's pickets and a heavy skirmish was continued until the command came in sight of Thompson's Station, the enemy falling back. Advancing a short distance, and where the railroad joins the pike, the enemy opened fire with a heavy battery. Colonel Coburn immediately formed his line, and ordered a section of the battery to occupy a hill on the left of the pike, sending the 19th Michigan and 22d Wisconsin to support it. The 33d and 85th Indiana, with the other guns of the battery, took position on a hill on the right. The enemy had two batteries on a range of hills three-quarters of a mile in front, and south of the position occupied by the Union troops. The 33d and 85th Indiana made a demonstration on the left of the enemy to draw him out or charge his batteries according to circumstances.

A heavy engagement soon ensued, the Union forces making a determined fight, but it was a hopeless struggle; finally the Union troops succumbed to largely superior numbers, and a large portion of the force surrendered.

The trains and artillery were nearly surrounded, when the two battalions of the 2d Michigan took a position to cover their retreat, and by a heavy skirmish fire from their Colt's revolvers, and falling back rapidly at the same time, from cover to cover, but presenting a bold front, until driven by force of numbers, checked Forrest's cavalry long enough to save the 18th Ohio Cavalry and the trains.

From the 8th to the 12th it participated in an important reconnoissance, during which the enemy were driven across Duck river. March 25th it had a sharp encounter with a large force of rebels under Stearns and Forrest, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy, and capturing 52 prisoners and a number of wagons loaded with arms, ammunition, and baggage, with a loss to the regiment of 1 died of wounds, 6 wounded, and 2 missing. On the 4th of June, while returning to Franklin from Triune, it had a brisk skirmish, with a loss of 2 killed and 3 wounded. Marching to Triune on the 6th, it remained at that point until the advance of the army from Murfreesboro, when it moved forward with the cavalry division to which it was attached.

On the 23d it was engaged at Rover, on the 24th it drove the enemy through Middletown, and on the 27th charged the rebels into Shelbyville. On the 2d of July it aided in driving the enemy from Elk River Ford, and on the 3d from Cowan. In the early part of September the regiment was actively engaged in scouting among the mountains near Chattanooga, and in Northern Georgia.

On the 18th, 19th, and 20th of that month it was in the great battle of Chickamauga, charging on the rear of Bragg's army at Fayetteville, capturing 18 men on picket, gaining important information, then ascending the mountains reported to Rosecrans, and again moved down in rear of the battle-field

at Crawfish Springs, where it assisted in holding an important point, with the enemy on the right and left and in front.

In the engagement of the 20th, Captain James Hawley was killed while serving on the staff of General Stanley.

Leaving Rankin's Ferry, on the Tennessee, October 3d, the regiment participated in the chase after the rebel cavalry under General Wheeler, who were then engaged in making a raid on the communications of the army. During the pursuit of Wheeler the regiment crossed the Cumberland mountains, marching on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October 103 miles, and on the 6th, 7th, and 8th 82 miles, the greater portion of the distance over rough and mountainous roads, and became engaged with the enemy at Anderson's Cross-roads. October 31st the regiment was encamped at Winchester, Tenn. During the year it had killed and disabled a large number of the enemy, and captured many prisoners, horses, wagons, etc.

At this time the regiment, in command of Major L. S. Scranton, was serving in the 1st brigade, commanded by Colonel Campbell, 1st cavalry division, Army of the Cumberland.

From its camp at Winchester it proceeded on November 1st on a foraging expedition to Fayetteville, securing about 400 bushels of wheat, 65 head of beef cattle, between 500 and 600 sheep, and a number of horses and mules. Leaving Winchester on the 16th, the regiment moved, via Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, and Milton, to Liberty, thence to Sparta, and over the Cumberland mountains and through Crossville, Kingston, and Knoxville, to Strawberry Plains, in East Tennessee, fording the Holston river, and arriving at its destination on the 17th of December. On the 23d the regiment marched, via New Market, to Dandridge, where at daylight on the 24th it participated in an attack on a superior force of the enemy. The fight lasted during the day, the Union forces falling back at night to New Market. The loss of the regiment was 2 killed, 8 wounded and 10 taken prisoners.

Dr. Brownell in a report says of his regiment in this affair:

"Near Dandridge, East Tennessee, December 24th, 1863, Colonel A. P. Campbell, in command of a brigade of cavalry, composed of the 2d Michigan, 9th Pennsylvania, and 1st Tennessee, attacked and drove a portion of the enemy's cavalry through that place, and then halted north of the town, with no enemy in sight. At 2 P. M., same day, the rebels, under cover of the hills and by a curve in the road, rapidly pushed in, in rear of the command, with two brigades of cavalry, cutting Colonel Campbell off from his only source of retreat. The enemy, at the first dash, captured two pieces of artillery, but they were immediately recaptured and pushed to the rear. Colonel Campbell at once determined to cut his way out by the left flank, which, by a bold and gallant dash, was accomplished. The command then fell steadily back before this superior force, fighting desperately on foot, and so closely followed by the enemy that for four hours it was found impossible to bring the artillery into position. Just at dark the guns were brought to bear and opened with much vigor, checking the enemy, thereby giving the brigade an opportunity to form in good shape, when it mounted, and, unpursued thereafter by the enemy, reached its camp at New Market, with a loss of 20 in killed, wounded, and missing."

Following is an extract from a telegram to General Foster, commanding the department, dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, New Market, Tenn., December 24th, 1863:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

8.30 P. M.—Colonel Campbell deserves great credit for the masterly manner in which he extricated himself.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Cav. Corps.

On the 25th the regiment encamped at Mossy Creek. It remained at and

near this place until the 14th of January, 1864, having on the 29th of December previous a skirmish with the rebels, in which its casualties were 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. On the 14th of January the regiment marched to Dandridge, and on the 17th skirmished with the enemy who were advancing on Knoxville under General Longstreet. On the 19th the regiment fell back to Knoxville, and again crossing the Holston river it bivouacked on the 23d on Flat Creek, and on the 26th on Pigeon river. Marching at midnight on the 26th it participated in an attack the next day on a brigade of rebel cavalry, from whom it captured 3 pieces of artillery and 75 prisoners, the loss of the regiment being 11 wounded and 2 missing.

In relation to this affair Lieutenant Boynton, 8th Michigan Cavalry, in a communication to the Port Huron Press, says:

"On the 27th of January the enemy came up with the intention of attacking us and driving us back to Knoxville. Colonel Campbell's and Colonel Lagrange's brigades were ordered out to attack them and drive them back. This they did splendidly, driving them some six miles. At this point the enemy took position on a hill with their artillery and checked our advance. It was a difficult position to attack without severe loss. Colonel Campbell was not disposed to sacrifice life unless it was absolutely necessary, and was inclined to try a little strategy. To the right of the enemy was a thick piece of woods. Here he conceived the idea to plant a piece of artillery and take the rebels by surprise. Going to the captain of the battery connected with his brigade, he said: 'Captain, can you take one of your guns and place it in yonder woods?' 'Colonel,' replied the captain, 'by heaven, I dare put it wherever you say, if it is in h—ll' 'Well,' says the Colonel, 'I will go with you.' So, taking a part of the 2d Michigan Cavalry to support the gun, he took a circuit to the right and succeeded in planting the piece so close to the enemy that, as the colonel afterwards remarked, 'you could see the whites of their eyes.' Before they were aware that any part of our force had reached that spot the colonel had opened out on them and a general skedaddle took place, the enemy leaving three pieces of artillery on the field. Colonel Campbell ordered a charge to be made, which was done in a gallant manner. They drove the enemy in great confusion, capturing between two and three hundred, and scattering them in all directions. For this gallant conduct the colonel received the following official communication:

"'HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, D. C.,
"'*Maysville, Tenn., February 2d, 1864.*

"'*Colonel Campbell, Commanding 1st Brigade Cavalry Division, D. C.:*

"'General Sturgis, commanding the cavalry, directs me to inform you that it gives him great pleasure to thank you, in the name of Major General John G. Foster, commanding the department, for your gallantry in the engagement of the 27th ult., when your brigade drove the enemy from every position, finally driving him from the field with severe loss and in great confusion.

"'I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

"'WM. C. RANDKE,
"'*Captain A. D. C., U. S. A.*'"

On the 4th of March following the regiment arrived at Calhoun, and on the 12th at Cleveland, Tenn. On the 29th of March three hundred and twenty-six of the regiment reënlisted and were mustered in as veteran volunteers. On the 14th of April these veterans left Cleveland for Michigan, and on arrival at Jackson were furloughed for thirty days. Breaking camp at Cleveland on the 3d of May the regiment moved with the army under General Sherman on the Georgia campaign, and on the 11th marched through Tunnel Hill to Dug Gap. It passed through the Gap on the 13th, skirmishing with the enemy. On the following day, while in the advance, it lost in a skirmish 1 killed and 3 wounded. The regiment constructed breastworks at Tilton on the 15th, but the next day it crossed the Coosa waters and continued the advance, arriving at Cassville Station on the 20th. On the 23d it forded the Etowah. In successive skirmishes it lost 2 men wounded on the 24th, 2 more on the 26th,

and on the 27th it lost 1 wounded and 2 missing; 5 men were also wounded on the 28th. On the 2d and 5th the regiment skirmished with the enemy on the Ackworth and Dallas road, and on the 17th reached the summit of Lost Mountain. On the 29th of June the regiment moved by railroad to Franklin, Tenn., where it arrived on the 10th of July. It was here joined by the reënlisted men who had returned to the State on veteran furlough. From the latter date to the 29th of August the regiment was employed in guarding the railroad from Nashville to Rutherford's Creek, whence it marched to Nashville, and on the 30th moved out on the Murfreesboro road in pursuit of the forces under the rebel General Wheeler. Meeting the enemy twelve miles from Nashville, it charged and drove them several miles. From this time to the 8th of September the regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Wheeler's forces, skirmishing with them near Campbellville on the 5th of September. On the 7th the regiment arrived at Florence, Ala., and again returned to Franklin on the 12th. On the 25th it started from Franklin in pursuit of the forces of General Forrest, who was then engaged in a raid through Tennessee, and on the 27th engaged them during the day. The command marched via Connersville, Shelbyville, and Tullahoma to Winchester, thence by Normandy, Lewisburg, Shelbyville, Mooresville, and Tallerea to Florence, Ala., where it arrived on the 5th of October. On the 7th the regiment, in command of Colonel Thomas Johnston, who had been promoted to the colonelcy to rank from December 31st, 1864, engaged the enemy on Cypress river, losing 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner. Among the killed was Lieutenant Russell T. Darrow.

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"We are in pursuit of Wheeler. Having just one moment's leisure I give the particulars of to-day's fight. After resting the most of last night, we broke camp at daylight this morning, our regiment leading the brigade. Our advance coming up with the Johnnies, about 8 o'clock A. M., a skirmish ensued which was kept up until we formed in line of battle (dismounted) just where we did almost every day last spring, a year ago, and of course we were at home.

"We had our line scarcely formed when they attacked us, as though we were made to run at the sight of them. The 1st East Tennessee Cavalry, and 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, having formed on our right, then the whole line being supported by detachments of the 6th Kentucky and 8th Iowa Cavalry. They charged our right, left, and center, but each time rolled back, paying dearly for their rashness, our Spencers cutting them up fearfully. Though they outnumbered us four to one, men and officers stood nobly to their posts, although the day was the hottest of the season. In less than three hours after the fight began we forced them to retire, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. The casualties of the regiment were one killed and three slightly wounded, not including Lieutenant Levi Brown, who received a flesh wound in the left shoulder. Lieutenant H. H. Sanborn, acting Adjutant, while carrying orders to the line, had his horse shot from under him and was severely hurt. Colonel Jim Brownlow, of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, was shot through both thighs. The rebel loss is one General, one Colonel, three line officers, and seventeen enlisted men left dead on the field. During the first two days, we captured about one hundred and sixty prisoners, including two surgeons and one captain, and two line officers. We shall continue the pursuit at sunset."

The regiment then marched by Pulaski, Rodgersville, and Marmion, to Four Mile Creek, Ala., where it encamped from the 17th to the 29th, when the rebel army under General Hood crossed the Tennessee. The regiment was engaged during the remainder of the month, with its brigade, in checking the rebel advances. On the 30th it encountered the enemy at Raccoon Ford, but was obliged to retire. On the 31st of October the regiment marched to Sugar Creek, and during the year had marched over 1,364 miles, exclusive of marches when on picket and patrol duty. On November 1st it marched from Blue

Waters towards Shoal Creek, Alabama, and was attacked by the enemy at that point on the 5th, and after a gallant defense was forced back to Four Mile creek, sustaining a heavy loss. From the 9th to the 14th it was in camp doing ordinary scouting and picket duty. On the 15th it broke camp and made a reconnoissance to the right of its position, and encamped at Taylor's Springs, and remained there until the 20th, when it marched to Lexington, Tenn., and on the 21st to Lawrenceburg, where it was attacked by the enemy on the afternoon of that day, and fell back towards Campbellsville and near Columbia, skirmishing at both these points. The 25th it crossed Duck river, engaging the enemy on that and the two succeeding days, and on the 28th was in line of battle near the Lewisburg pike. On the 29th it retired to Spring Hill, and was engaged in skirmishing during the day at that place and at Bethesda Church. On the 30th it was engaged at Franklin, fighting all day, sustaining a loss of 1 killed, 17 wounded, and 3 missing. The regiment marched from near Franklin, December 1st, to within a few miles of Nashville, and was in line of battle during the night. On the 2d, passed through that city, crossing the Cumberland river, went into camp at Edgefield, and remained there until the 12th, when it recrossed the Cumberland, passing through Nashville, and encamped on the Charlotte pike. On the 15th it advanced about two miles, dismounted and skirmished during that day and next; at sunset mounted and proceeded in the direction of the Harpeth river, swimming that stream, and thence marched to Spring Hill. Crossing Duck river on the 23d, and passing through Columbia on the 24th, it met the enemy at Richland creek, and fought him all day, charging and driving him sixteen miles, losing 1 killed and 6 wounded; skirmishing at Pulaski on the 25th, and at Sugar Creek on the 26th, passing Taylor's Springs on the 28th, reaching Waterloo on the 31st.

A correspondent says:

"This regiment left Edgefield December 12th, passed through Nashville and camped on the Charlotte pike, near the rebel lines. On the morning of the 15th, marched out on the right of our army; fought the enemy near the Cumberland river, drove them all day, and near night commenced swinging around towards the center, and camped several miles from the river. On the 16th moved but a few miles, driving the rebels in on their center; 17th, crossed the Franklin pike to our left flank, marched south, swam the Harpeth river, capturing a large number of prisoners. Passed over the ground where we fought on the 30th of November; the rebel graves there made the place look like a graveyard. We learned from prisoners that the rebels had, on the 3d, a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry that were delayed thus by our regiment; they were uncertain as to what force was there. The slaughter with which their charges were repulsed led them to think that we had a larger force, and they maneuvered with their heavy force nearly all day. If they had moved on Franklin the result there might have been different. On the 18th we moved on the flank of the rebels as far as Spring Hill; were delayed in crossing Duck river on account of the pontoons taking the wrong road. On the 24th our brigade had the advance and came up with the rebels a few miles below Columbia. The 2d Michigan had the advance of the brigade. A part of the brigade, by mistake or design, separated from the balance, and the 2d Michigan and a part of the 1st Tennessee did the fighting. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery kept up, and did very good execution. The rebels had a division of cavalry as rear guard. We drove them 16 miles and made a charge through Louisville. The orders were to move on and not stop to fight, but we found it convenient to stop and fight several times during the day. At night, when we were ordered to go into camp, we found that the ground we wished to camp on was occupied by the enemy. It was growing dark, but the 2d Michigan thought a good camping ground was worth fighting for; they dismounted and drove the rebels out, and took possession of their fires, already lighted. The next day the whole cavalry force followed the rebels through Pulaski, capturing prisoners, wagons, ammunition, guns, etc. The 2d Brigade left the cavalry command December 28th, 40 miles above here. We arrived here last night, and found gunboats and transports with rations. Since we left Nashville the

cavalry has done a great deal of service, capturing many prisoners and guns, and the 2d Michigan has nobly maintained its former reputation. The regiment is well mounted and in good health. This is the third time the regiment has come down from Nashville to the Tennessee river since September 1st: once after Wheeler, then after Forrest, then after Hood."

The regiment was engaged at Priceton Yard January 6th, 1865, and on the 17th broke camp at Waterloo, crossing the Tennessee river and passing through Eastport, Iuka, and Burnsville, Miss., taking six prisoners; thence proceeded to Corinth and Farmington on the 19th, engaging the enemy at Corinth and returning via Iuka, taking five prisoners, and thence via Eastport, crossing the Tennessee river, reached Waterloo on the 21st, and remained there until March the 11th, when breaking camp, it re-crossed the Tennessee river, marched to Chickasaw, Ala., and was there in camp until the 22d, when it again broke camp, passing through Frankfort and Russelville on the 24th, crossed Big Ford Creek on the 25th, reaching Eldridge on the 26th, passed Jasper and crossed the Mulberry river on the 28th, and Black Warrior river on the 29th, and on the 30th reached Elyton. Crossed Black Warrior again on April 1st at Johnston's Ferry, swimming the horses. Skirmished with the enemy on the 2d at Trion, and on the 3d arrived at Tuscaloosa, surprising and taking prisoners the pickets, capturing the city, three cannon, and taking a large number of prisoners. After destroying a large number of buildings containing rebel stores and burning the bridge, the regiment marched to Bridgeville, where it was attacked on the 6th, and after a brisk engagement, with a loss of three wounded, repulsed the enemy. Continuing the march toward Northport, passed it and Windham's Springs. On the 13th crossed Wolf Creek; on the 14th, Lost Creek and Black Water; on the 19th, Black Warrior, and the Coosa at Luff's Ferry, on the 22d reaching Talladaga. Skirmished with General Hill's brigade on the 23d, losing two killed and taking one piece of artillery. Crossed a branch of the Talladaga on the 24th, and the Tallapoosa on the 25th, passing through Bowden, Ga. Crossing the Chattahoochee on the 16th, and marching via Neroman and Forsyth, arriving May 1st at Macon, where it remained in camp until July 17th, when the regiment was broken up into detachments, which were sent to garrison Perry, Thomaston, Barnsville, Forsyth, and Milledgeville, two companies, with the headquarters, remaining at Macon. On the 17th of August it was mustered out of service, and in command of Colonel Johnston arrived in the State August 26th, and was paid off and disbanded at Jackson.

During its service it had engaged the enemy at Point Pleasant, Mo., March 9, 1862; Tiptonville, Mo., March —, 1862; New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Mo., March 14 to April 7, 1862; Pine Hill, Miss., May 2, 1862; Monterey, Miss., May 3, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 5, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 30, 1862; Boonville, Miss., June 1, 1862; Blackland, Miss., June 5, 1862; Baldwin, Miss., June —, 1862; Boonville, Miss., July 1, 1862; Reinzie, Miss., August —, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Harodsburg, Ky., October 10, 1862; Lancaster, Ky., October 12, 1862; Rocastle river, Ky., October —, 1862; Estillville, Va., 1862; Blountsville, Tenn., 1862; Zolikoffer, Tenn., 1862; Wautanaga, Tenn., 1862; Jonesville, Va., 1862; Bacon Creek, Ky., December 24, 1862; Glasgow, Ky., December —, 1862; Milton, Tenn., February 18, 1863; Cainesville, Tenn., February 19, 1863; Spring Hill, Tenn., February 29, 1863; Columbia, Tenn., March 4 and 5, 1863; Hillsboro, Tenn., March 12, 1863; Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863; McGarvick's Ford,

Tenn., April, 1863; Triune, Tenn., June 4, 1863; Rover, Tenn., June 23, 1863; Middletown, Tenn., June 24, 1863; Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863; Elk River Ford, Tenn., July 2, 1863; Dechard, Tenn., July 4, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 18, 19, and 20, 1863; Anderson X Roads, Tenn., October, 1863; Sparta, Tenn., December, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., December 24, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn., December 29, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, 1864; Pigeon River, Tenn., January 27, 1864; Dug Gap, Ga., May 13 and 14, 1864; Red Clay, Ga., May, 1864; Etowah River, Ga., May 24, 26, 27, and 28, 1864; Ackworth, Tenn., June 2 and 5, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., August 30, 1864; Campbellsville, Tenn., September 5, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., September 27, 1864; Cypress River, Tenn., October 7, 1864; Raccoon Ford, Tenn., October 30, 1864; Shoal Creek, Tenn., November 5, 1864; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., November 21, 1864; Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864; Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 26, and 27, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Bethesda Church, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864; Richland Creek, Tenn., December 24, 1864; Pulaski, Tenn., December 25, 1864; Sugar Creek, Tenn., December 26, 1864; Priceton Yard, Tenn., January 6, 1865; Corinth, Miss., February, 1865; Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 1, 1865; Trion, Ala., April 2, 1865; Bridgeville, Ala., April 6, 1865; Talladaga, Ala., April 23, 1865.

It had borne on its rolls 2,425 officers and men. Total loss of the regiment while in service, 338, as follows: Killed in action, 2 officers and 45 men; died of wounds received in action, 23 men; died of disease, 2 officers and 266 men.

"Forget not the field where they perished,
The truest, the last of the brave,
All gone—and the bright hope we cherished
Gone with them, and quenched in their grave!"

NOTES.—The following editorial was taken from the Detroit Tribune of April 8th, 1865:

"Glorious Phil. Sheridan! So shouts in grateful pride the whole nation. A more gallant soldier never marshaled a column. If General Grant were to be denuded of praise for everything else, laudation should never grow cold that he has called into chief positions of action men of the mold of Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas. We can all remember how it used to seem that we always had the wrong man in the place for the emergency. Now, we always have the right one. Who leads? Sheridan. Then all is well, and victory is in the advance. Who is at the head of the column? Sherman. Then shall we triumph gloriously. Thus implicit has the popular confidence become in Grant's great lieutenants. But what shall we say of Sheridan? With what pride we all recounted his series of victories over Early in the Shenandoah valley. Then came his long repose, while the nation wove its chaplets of laurel for Sherman and his heroes. Presently Sheridan was in the saddle again, and we read of his startling operations upon Lee's communications, and his bold ride around the rebel left, and into the very camp of General Grant Again, in a few days, he leads the movement in the great closing campaign that seals the fate of Richmond, and becomes the most conspicuous figure when the great five days of battle were at the white heat of carnage and excitement. No spy-glass soldier is Phil. Sheridan, looking upon the carnage from secure grassy knolls, but a terrible leader of desperate charges, a man all aflame with excitement in his animal nature, but with an intellect cool beyond treachery, and fertile in resources beyond precedent. The blazing energy of such a leader makes the humblest soldier a hero.

"But Sheridan also led the pursuit of the defeated, flying army—the army that had looked upon not a few retreats of the elated soldiery who, under their invincible leader, now pursued them. Word came that he was operating disastrously upon the rebel flanks then that the pursuit was likely to succeed—then that the rebels were at bay, and a call for help—a call promptly responded to, with no laggard Fitz John Porter to turn a deaf ear, or to grudge a tardy step. Once more in his modest bulletin Sheridan sends us the account of another great battle and victory—the last that we shall hear of, for it ends

with the capitulation of the residue of Lee's army and the destruction of rebel military power in the Old Dominion. Sheridan and his heroes, among whom we count as chief our own indomitable and fiery Custer, have stricken down the only columns that upheld the now ruined architecture of rebel authority. It is for those skilled in military affairs to criticise. It shall be our pleasant duty to express the grateful pride the patriotic masses feel in the magnificent achievements of General Sheridan, and the deep sense of their transcendant importance in restoring our noble Union.

"General Sheridan stands now very high in the court of fame, yet Michigan will always rejoice that in his humbler days she gave him an opportunity to rise, and honored herself by discerning his merit." The following interesting order we copy from the records of the Adjutant General's office in this State, from which it will be seen that General Sheridan was once colonel of the 2d Michigan Cavalry:

"'MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
"'ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"'*Pittsburg Landing, May 25th, 1862.*

"GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 148.

"'I. Captain Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed colonel of the 2d Regiment Michigan Cavalry, to rank from this date.

"'II. Captain Sheridan will immediately assume command of the regiment.

"'By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"'JNO. ROBERTSON,
"'*Adjutant General.*'

"With the honor of a Michigan regiment first entering Fort Mahone, so bravely carried by our own gallant Willcox—with the honor of another Michigan regiment first raising the Union flag over Petersburg—with our magnificent Custer ever at the right hand of Sheridan to execute his most important commands—with our modest but indomitable Williams leading a corps of Sherman's Grand Army during all its splendid achievements, —we at home feel the reflected lustre of glories ample enough for any ambition."

The following is a letter written to Colonel Campbell while on furlough in Michigan, which is inserted owing to the high compliment to the regiment, and especially coming from an officer so capable of judging of meritorious services:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., April 18th, 1864.

COLONEL,—On account of the scarcity of horses and equipments in this department, I would suggest that you try, through the influence of the authorities of your State, to be mounted and equipped before you leave the State, and be ready for service at the expiration of your furlough. Having known the regiment since its organization, and having had it under my command, I can testify to its gallantry and endurance. The State may well be proud of the regiment.

Hoping that the regiment will have a pleasant furlough,

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry.

COLONEL A. P. CAMPBELL,
2d Michigan Cavalry.

Comments of Captain M. P. Thatcher, of the regiment, on the training given it by Colonel Granger in the early days of its service:

"The 2d Michigan Cavalry was a peculiar regiment. Gordon Granger was appointed colonel of the regiment when it first arrived at St. Louis, Mo., and his life among the 2d U. S. Dragoons, on the frontier, peculiarly fitted him for an instructor of this regiment, which, of all others, was made up of material equally rough as himself—lumbermen, woodsmen, trappers, and men accustomed to hardships in every form, while many of them were as good shots as could be found in the whole army. He instructed the officers nights at his headquarters, and drilled the regiment in the day time, when the company commanders were not busy with their drills. He was a very, very strict disciplinarian, rough in manner, but with a kind heart when rightly touched. He taught the officers obedience first, then to drill, mounted and dismounted, and to meet a surprise from any quarter and receive it, either mounted or dismounted, as occasion required, and so thoroughly were we drilled in this that, in the years of the war following, we very frequently had occasion to dismount and form rapidly in any direction, and always met the rebels successfully, often surprising them in not being able to surprise us."

The black horse rode by General Sheridan on his celebrated ride from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley when he turned the tide of battle in favor of the Union arms, and won out of a most disastrous route one of the most glorious and important victories of the war, was presented to him by Colonel Archibald Campbell, of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, and had been given to the colonel when he entered the army by the citizens of Port Huron. This horse had been raised in St. Clair county in this State.

"The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls;
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls.
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away."

"Be it said in letters both bold and bright,
Here is the steed that saved the day—
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester, twenty miles away."

During the war the Adjutant General's Department as well as the Governor received an incredible number of letters from soldiers on all subjects and of all sorts, many of them of a most amusing character. Following is one from a soldier of the 2d Michigan Cavalry as a sample:

Camp Smith, March 1st, 1864.

Governor Blair:

SIR,—I want you to get a certificate of the county of Norfolk, Canada West, of Colonel Wilson, of my character, for they are making the soldiers believe that I am a rebel amongst them. I am here in Camp Smith. John Alliel, Eliander Sovereign got their blankets washed in a colored man's house. I am a witness to the above crime. Tell Henrietta that I am well and in good health, hoping her and her family the same. If you please, give much love to her at your convenience, and write copy of this as soon as you can. I am under the care of Colonel Creze. * * * *

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"The squadron is forming, the war bugles play,
To saddle, brave comrades, stout hearts for a fray,
Our Commander is mounted, strike spurs and away."

The 3d Cavalry was also raised under the superintendence of Colonel Kellogg, having its rendezvous at Grand Rapids. Its recruitment commenced early in July, 1861, and on the 1st of November following it was mustered into the service of the United States, having on the rolls 1,163 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, F. W. Kellogg, Grand Rapids. Lieutenant Colonel, Robert H. G. Minty, Detroit. Majors, Edward Gray, Detroit; William S. Burton, South Haven; Obel H. Foote, Grand Rapids. Surgeon, Josiah Andrews, Paw Paw. Assistant Surgon, Lucius C. Woodman, Paw Paw. Adjutant, Robert O. Selfridge, Tecumseh. Battalion Adjutants, Alanson Tracy, Detroit; Danby L. Coon, Ionia; Lanson K. Jennie, Grand Rapids. Quartermaster, William W. Cantine, Grand Rapids. Battalion Quartermasters, Chauncy C. Douglass, Grand Rapids; Henry Jewett, Grand Rapids; Mortimer L. Hopkins, Grand Rapids. Chaplain, Joel Kennedy, Allegan.

The companies of the regiment, as mustered in, were:

A. Captain, Gilbert Moyers, Allegan. First Lieutenant, Horace H. Pope, Allegan. Second Lieutenant, Isaac Wilson, Allegan.

B. Captain, Lyman G. Willcox, Detroit. First Lieutenant William T. Magoffin, St. Johns. Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Wier, Ann Arbor.

C. Captain, Gilbert J. Hudson, Paw Paw. First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Huston, Paw Paw. Second Lieutenant, Barney Dyckman, Paw Paw.

D. Captain, Daniel Kellogg, Ypsilanti. First Lieutenant, Cicero Newell, Ypsilanti. Second Lieutenant, Philo D. Cutler, Ionia.

E. Captain, Mulford M. Latimer, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Stewart Ives, Big Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Caleb E. Brown, Jackson.

F. Captain, John L McCloud, Schoolcraft. First Lieutenant, Theodore Reese, Chicago, Ill. Second Lieutenant, Frederick C. Adamson, Detroit.

G. Captain, Teunis V, Quackenbush, Whitmore Lake. First Lieutenant, William C. Stevens, Whitmore Lake. Second Lieutenant, Daniel M. Caldwell, Pontiac.

H. Captain, Conrad Highwood, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Oliver C. Leonardson, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, Carl B. Scheffler, Jackson.

I. Captain, William Dunham, Fentonville. First Lieutenant, William H. Dickenson, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Heber Crane, Detroit.

K. Captain, Collins Davis, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, Dewitt C. Smith, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, Amos M. Adams, Adrian.

L. Captain, Thomas H. Botham, St. Joseph. First Lieutenant, William H. Patton, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Monroe G. Carlton, St. Joseph.

M. Captain, Thomas Saylor, Saginaw. First Lieutenant, Edward B. Nugent, Saginaw. Second Lieutenant, Terrence P. McEntee, Saginaw.

The appointment of Colonel Kellogg having been made by the War Depart-

ment he was mustered in with the regiment by consent of the Governor, but did not receive a commission from the State, and was soon after, with his own consent, mustered out of service.

The regiment left for the field on November 28th, 1861, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Minty, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., and on its arrival there was stationed at Benton Barracks.

General Pope being engaged in a movement against New Madrid and Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, it was ordered to join his forces. In command of Lieutenant Colonel Minty it proceeded to that locality, reaching New Madrid on the 13th of March. The regiment participated in the siege of Island No. 10 from March 14th until April 8th following, when it was surrendered.

Its first engagement with the rebels was at New Madrid, March 13th, where it commenced a most creditable career, giving traitors a lively idea what Michigan cavalry were composed of, and what they might expect from them in the future, and which this regiment made them to fully understand and realize during the long war which followed.

Captain John K. Mizner, U. S. Army, having been commissioned by the Governor colonel of the regiment March 7th, 1862, joined and assumed command on the 31st of that month.

The 3d, after the surrender of Island No. 10, moved with General Pope's command and joined the army in front of Corinth, Miss., serving there until its evacuation by the rebels, having been engaged with the enemy at Farmington May 5th, and in the siege of Corinth from May 10th to 31st, 1862, while its services in scouting in that vicinity were continuous and arduous.

Following the retreat of the enemy from that point, it entered upon the campaign of General Grant in Mississippi, and served under General Rosecrans, encountering the rebels with much success in numerous engagements and skirmishes at Spangler's Mills, July 26, 1862, at Bay Spring, September 10th, and at Iuka, September 19th, where it became conspicuously distinguished while in command of Captain L. G. Willcox, Lieutenant Colonel Minty having been commissioned as colonel of the 4th Cavalry, and Colonel Mizner being chief of cavalry.

Having the advance of the forces under General Hamilton, and moving eastward on the Tuscumbia road, it engaged the enemy in a most vigorous manner. Captain Willcox in his report of the affair says:

"* * * At a late hour on the 18th instant, while encamped at Davenport's Mills, near Jacinto, I directed Company A, Captain Dyckman, to examine the Iuka road, running northeast from the mills and midway between the Tuscumbia and Burnsville roads, in order to determine the practicability of moving wagon or artillery trains on the road, and whether any portion of the road was occupied by the enemy.

"The reconnoissance was properly and promptly made and the road found to be impracticable for moving trains, but passable for infantry and cavalry. The road was occupied by pickets who fired upon the reconnoitering party.

"At 4 o'clock on the following morning, pursuant to instructions from Colonel Mizner, I took eight companies of my command, leaving four in camp, and proceeded in light marching order along the Tuscumbia road east to its intersection with the Russellville road, about six miles east of Jacinto, where my command took the advance of General Hamilton's division and moved in the direction of Barnett's Corners. I had moved about two miles further when I found indications of the presence of rebel cavalry; the indications were more marked as we proceeded, and as we arrived at the brow of the hill, about one-half mile west of Barnett's, a volley was fired into the head of the column. The rebel force seemed well supported, and I immediately dismounted twenty men and sent them, in command of Captain Latimer, into the woods to the right. Twenty more were sent into a cornfield to the left in command of Lieutenant Mix, and Companies A and F,

under Captain Dyckman, were sent forward on the road. After a sharp skirmish of about fifteen minutes the rebels were driven from the woods, leaving one man killed and one horse; also, one man, horse, and equipments were taken by Captain Latimer. From this point (Barnett's) a running fight was kept up, the rebels falling back to a branch of the Cripple Deer Creek, distant about four miles. On arriving at the branch we found that the rebel cavalry had rallied at a house situated on an elevation four hundred yards distant and commanding the road. The advance, under Sergeant H. D. Cutting, Company K, charged up the road at full gallop and drove them from their position into the woods; but the enemy rallied, two squadrons strong, and forced the advance to retire. Sergeant Cutting's horse was shot, which was the only casualty occurring to my command in this instance. A number of shots were fired into the head of the column, killing a lieutenant on General Hamilton's staff. I at once wheeled the cavalry into line on the roadside and uncovered a column of infantry, which moved to the front and deployed on either side of the road, and drove the enemy from the cover of some buildings behind which they were sheltered.

"A column of infantry then moved in advance, and position having been taken at a point about one and a half miles from Iuka, pursuant to orders received from Colonel Mizner, I immediately moved with four companies, viz.: Company K, Captain Newell; Company E, Captain Latimer; Company F, Captain Reese, and Company A, Captain Dyckman, to the front, and moved out to the right of Constable's Ohio Battery, Lieutenant Adams commanding the advance guard.

"After proceeding about one-half mile, Lieutenant Adams, perceiving a body of cavalry on a hill directly east of the battle-field, attacked and drove them away with considerable loss. I then formed my men behind the brow of the hill, dismounted a portion, and poured an irregular fire into the enemy's left flank and upon those who showed themselves in our front with considerable effect, twenty-two dead having been afterwards found, who must have fallen by our hands. During the time that we were in this position the enemy occasionally gave us a heavy volume, but the nature of the ground was such that no casualties had occurred until near sundown, when the enemy seemed to manifest a disposition to gain our position. I immediately dismounted all the men who could be spared, sending the horses into the woods in our rear, and opened a destructive fire upon them. They immediately fell back, and made no further attempt to advance upon us. We took a first Lieutenant, bearing the stand of colors belonging to the 3d Louisiana infantry. Captain Latimer was wounded in the shoulder, also two privates slightly. Six horses were lost. After dark I moved my command to the left of the road, in rear of the infantry, where I was joined by the other four companies of my command, which had been employed in reconnoitering on either flank during the afternoon."

General Rosecrans, ever ready to acknowledge the merits of the soldier as well as the officer, says in his report of this important battle:

"To Colonel Mizner (3d Michigan Cavalry), Chief of Cavalry Division, and to the officers and men of his command, the General commanding here publicly tenders his acknowledgements. For courage, efficiency, and for incessant and successful combats, he does not believe they have any superiors. In our advance on Iuka, and during the action, they ably performed their duty. * * * * * * * * * *

"During the action five privates of the 3d Michigan Cavalry beyond our extreme right, opened fire, captured a rebel stand of colors, a captain and lieutenant, sent in the colors that night, and alone held their prisoners during the night, and brought them in next morning." * * * * * * * * * * * *

The battle of Iuka was sanguine, the firing heavy and rapid, and the ground was being hotly contested, when night, coming on, became master of the field and closed the scene of carnage. Morning revealed the fact that during the darkness of the night the enemy had left the field and was rapidly moving southward, while the Union troops made a vigorous pursuit for many miles, becoming several times hotly engaged, and causing them repeatedly to form line of battle to check the Union advance.

The 3d was actively occupied with the enemy after the affair of Iuka, being in engagements at Corinth, October 3d and 4th; at Hatchie, October 6th; Hudsonville, November 14th; Holly Springs, November 19th; Lumkin's Mills, November 30th; Oxford, December 2d; Coffeeville, December 5th.

Besides what had been taken while coöperating with other regiments, the

3d captured 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 13 captains, 19 lieutenants, and 1,249 privates.

Its losses had been: Killed in action, 7; wounded 45; in prisoners 59, and 104 died of disease.

The colonel of the regiment, J. K. Mizner, then chief of cavalry, in his report of the affair at Iuka, makes the following mention of the 3d Cavalry:

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The 3d Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Captain Willcox (with the exception of four companies employed in escorting trains), formed the advance of General Hamilton's division, which moved east on the Tuscumbia road."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Soon the armies became engaged, and a terrible conflict ensued. Four companies of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Willcox, were sent to the right wing, on the right of Constable's Ohio Battery. Two companies were sent to the northeast, and the remaining two to the northwest, to observe the movements of the enemy. A portion of the four companies on the right wing were dismounted, and becoming engaged with the enemy prevented a flank movement on our right wing. At this point Captain Latimer and two men were slightly wounded."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The 3d Michigan Cavalry occupied a position for the night at Peyton's Mill, watching closely the movements of the enemy, and following his movements on the succeeding day until ordered to return toward Jacinto."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"During the advance, engagement and pursuit, the officers and men of the cavalry division displayed great zeal, enterprise, and gallantry, and are all entitled to great credit."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Captains Willcox, Latimer, Dyckman, Newell, and Reese, Adjutant Buchanan and Sergeant Cutting, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, having commands of companies and detachments, with the commands under them, performed their duty with great energy. Lieutenants McGregor and Martin, of my personal staff, conveyed with becoming spirit and ability my orders to the various parts of the field, displaying coolness and efficiency."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The bearing of both officers and men during the entire conflict and subsequent movements was admirable, and it gives me great pleasure to mention the valuable services of Adjutant U. Buchanan, who was always where duty called him, and who was particularly useful to me during the engagement on the 19th."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Captain Dyckman, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, on the evening of the 18th instant, with his company, made a reconnoissance in the direction of Iuka for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a road direct from Jacinto to Iuka, and to learn the whereabouts of the enemy. He conducted the movement in a manner very satisfactory and worthy of high commendation."

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In November, 1862, communications between General Grant, at La Grange, and General W. T. Sherman, at Memphis, Tenn., were cut off by destroying telegraph lines and railroad track. Battalions and regiments of cavalry try in vain to open them. A brigade of infantry with a battery of light artillery and a regiment of cavalry are sent out to open the way, and Captain Newell's company, K, 3d Michigan Cavalry, is selected to bear the dispatches. The best men and horses are selected. General Grant delivers Newell the papers for General Sherman, saying, "Get them through." The company leaves near dark, and about three miles out meet the entire command sent out in the morning returning. It had been fighting a heavy force of cavalry and artillery all day, and decided to retire within the Union lines during the night. Newell keeps on in the darkness of night to Moscow. He directs Lieutenant McIntyre to wear a Confederate uniform; he enters the town; the enemy has fallen back across

Wolf river. The company advances to the bridge; a reconnoissance is made across the river; the rebels are encamped at points along the road, through to Memphis; a large force near by; a circuit of seventeen miles is made and the road is again reached at daylight, near Sommerville; Newell finds the way to Memphis guarded at several points by large detachments of cavalry; but General Grant said the dispatches must go through, so the way must be cut by the sword or abandoned. On they dash, attacking and capturing pickets and picket-posts, driving videttes in every direction. They come upon a whole rebel regiment, take their guard, and dash on, passing, fighting, and disarming pickets. Reach Wolf river; find a rebel brigade burning the bridge; further progress cut off; the rebel force within pistol shot; Newell's command plunge into the river; they are taken for Confederates and are not fired on; they reach the opposite bank and push on, and are at Sherman's picket line at the firing of the evening gun. They are soon at headquarters, and the dispatches safely delivered, amid the hearty congratulations of the general and the surprise of the whole army. After a rest of two days the company returns to La Grange with General Grierson's Illinois Cavalry Regiment as an escort.

Newell receives a complimentary letter from General Sherman, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Nov. 28, 1862.

Capt. Newell, 3d Michigan Cavalry, Present:

SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of the dispatches of General Grant entrusted to your hands, dated LaGrange, November 6th, and to compliment you for the intelligence, energy, and skill displayed by you in coming so long a distance through hostile bands.

I send you herewith my dispatches in reply, which I wish you to carry to General Grant at LaGrange or whence he may be.

Colonel Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry, will, at 3 P. M., be ready to accompany you all or part of the way, according to circumstances.

I am, with respect, your ob'dt serv't,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant Terrence P. McEntee was killed by bushwhackers at Watervalley, Miss., December 18th, 1862, while he was returning from a scouting expedition.

The regiment was also engaged at Brownsville, Miss., January 14th, 1863, and Clifton on the 20th. Captain Newell, with Companies A, K, and L, 3d Michigan Cavalry, and a company of Tennessee scouts, while scouting along the Tennessee river east of Lexington and near Clifton, discovered an old sunken boat, and having knowledge that the noted Colonel Newsum, with some ninety of his followers were at their old haunt (Clifton) on the opposite bank, conceived the plan of crossing the river under cover of the night and attempting their capture.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.

It is with a mingled feeling of pride and pleasure that the Colonel commanding announces to the cavalry of this district the splendid achievement of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Cicero Newell. On the morning of the 20th inst., while scouting in the country along the Tennessee river, east of Lexington, and about twelve miles above Clifton he discovered an old sunken flat boat, and having previous knowledge of the presence of the noted Colonel Newsum and some ninety of his followers at their old haunt, Clifton, on the opposite bank, he immediately conceived the plan of crossing the river under cover of the night and attempting their capture. Foiling all suspicion of the inhabitants by starting off with his entire command for Lexington, he then turned into the woods and concealed his force until nightfall, when he hastened to a point on the river four miles above the fated town, where he found the flat boat safely moored in charge of Sergeant Vowels, of Company K, and six men, who had bailed out the boat, manned it

with a pair of rude oars, and in the darkness of the night had floated cautiously eight miles down the river to this point. Finding the flat boat incapable of freighting the entire party and there being no time for a second trip, sixty men were selected and embarked on their hazardous voyage. Gaining the opposite bank two miles below, they found, after a wearisome reconnoissance, that they were entirely cut off from the main land by an extensive bayou; yet, nothing daunted they reëmbarked and landed again quite near the town, which they immediately surrounded, and dashed in upon the astonished, half-awake, half-clad enemy, and secured the entire party, consisting of one colonel, three captains, four lieutenants, and sixty-one enlisted men, with their horses, arms and equipments complete, without the loss of a single man. But we have to regret an accident to the brave commander, Captain Newell, who received a serious but not dangerous wound. Captain F. C. Adamson, of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, then assumed command and safely re-crossed the Tennessee river with all his prisoners and captured property. He, with all the officers and men of this heroic little band, deserve the highest praise for their cheerful and hearty seconding of this happily conceived expedition. While we admire and applaud this noble achievement of Captain Newell and his little party, let us learn to emulate them, and, inspired with the love of the noble and the brave, and this example before us, let us take courage and press this civil strife with redoubled energy.

By order of J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

THOMAS B. WIER,
Lieut. and Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Lieutenant Oscar H. Bingham was attacked and murdered by guerrillas near Jackson, Tenn., April 29th, 1863.

The regiment participated in a heavy engagement at Jackson, Tenn., on July 13th, 1863, and again skirmished with the enemy on the 20th at Panola.

From a report of the regiment:

"On July 12th, the 3d, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Moyers, proceeded to Jackson, Tenn., in company with other regiments of the brigade, the force being under command of Colonel Hatch. On arrival there on the 13th it was found to be occupied by a force of 1,500 rebel cavalry under Colonels Forrest and Biffle. A sharp engagement ensued; a final desperate charge with the 3d Michigan Cavalry broke the enemy's lines, utterly routing him, driving his scattered columns from the streets of the town, the ascertained loss of the rebels being 16 killed, 67 wounded, while 85 unwounded prisoners were taken; the Federal loss being 2 killed and 12 wounded. The 3d Michigan had but one wounded."

A correspondent wrote:

"Learning that a large cavalry force had crossed the Tennessee river, and were occupying Jackson, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying into effect the conscription act in West Tennessee, on Sunday, the 12th instant (July), Colonel Mizner dispatched a force consisting of the 1st and 2d West Tennessee Cavalry, 3d Michigan and 2d Iowa Cavalry, and 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, in all about 1,300 men, under command of Colonel Ed. Hatch, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, to dislodge and disperse them.

"We arrived on the west side of the town at about noon on the 13th, and found it occupied by some 2,000 or 2,500 men under command of Colonel Jesse Forrest. The fight immediately opened. The rebels had chosen a very strong position along the bank of the Forked Deer river, which runs along the west side of the town, at the distance of about a mile from it. Our only approach to this position was across a bottom several miles in width by means of an embankment where a sewer had been made, just wide enough for a carriage road. The bottom itself was rendered almost impassable for our skirmishers by the dense mass of cane brakes, tangled vines, and underbrush, and also by numerous bayous making out in all directions from the main stream. Under these disadvantages our line was formed and we advanced, Companies F, D, I, G, and H, of the 3d Michigan, on the right of the road, and Companies A, K, E, L, and B on the left. This line was supported by the 9th Illinois Infantry.

"At the river the contest was long and desperate. The rebels were some of Forrest's oldest and best troops, and stood with a determination seldom equaled by them and never surpassed, and having every advantage of position which could be wished for, it seemed for a time almost impossible to dislodge them, but a skillful move on both flanks at the same time, made by order of Colonel Moyers (3d Michigan) sustained in the center by the well-directed fire of our revolving rifles and our two mountain howitzers, which, under command of Lieutenant Wilson, did excellent service, drove the enemy in confusion from this position after having maintained it for three hours.

"They formed a new line in the edge of the town, upon which our skirmishers rapidly advanced, the rebels slowly falling back, when a gallant charge of the 2d Iowa, led by Colonel Hatch in person, completed the rout and drove them from the town, taking some 70 or 80 prisoners.

"On the north side of the town they were met by reinforcements from Trenton, to the number of 400 or 500, under Colonel Biffle, who now took command, and they again formed a new line, which was first met by the 9th Illinois, under Lieutenant Colonel Phillips. Here for a time the firing was heavy and incessant, the struggle becoming desperate. Twice the gallant 9th charged on the foe, and were each time repulsed, and once the rebels charged with a like result, neither party being able to gain any advantage.

"Companies A, K, and H, of the 3d Michigan, with the batteries of the 2d Iowa and 3d Michigan, coming up at an opportune moment to the support of the 9th, a line was formed and the rebels were finally routed, flying in all directions in great disorder, leaving their killed and wounded on the field, and throwing away arms, blankets, and everything which could in any way impede their progress. It was now 5 o'clock P. M.; nevertheless, pursuit was immediately commenced on all the roads leading north and east from Jackson, but they had broken up and scattered so much in their flight that it was without avail, and all the pursuing force returned to Jackson by 9 o'clock the next morning, from whence they proceeded to LaGrange by different routes, the 3d taking the road via Summerville, capturing 10 prisoners belonging to Richardson's guerrilla band.

"We buried 32 rebels on the field. The total loss was about 90 killed and wounded, over 100 prisoners, and 250 horses and mules, besides a large number of newly *gathered* conscripts, variously estimated by the prisoners at from 400 to 500, who took advantage of the confusion and defeat to escape by the shortest practical route to their homes.

"Our loss was, in the 3d Michigan, only 1 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. The 9th Illinois lost 7 or 8 wounded, 1 mortally. The Iowa and Tennessee regiments, none. Too much praise cannot be awarded the 9th Illinois for their gallant conduct in this engagement."

A correspondent at the time wrote:

"The military movements of this department are not very rapid nor formidable, though perhaps they are sufficient for the occasion, for the southern warriors of this section are simply bandits not soldiers, and require to be hunted like wolves from the swamps. General West, with a brigade of cavalry, including a part of the 3d Michigan, is on an expedition towards the northern part of the State; considerable, I believe, is expected from it. One battalion of the 3d Cavalry is at Lake Bluff, commanded by Major Willcox. Captain Adamson, of his command, was dangerously wounded on the evening of the 5th. He was sent out with 80 men in charge of 3,000 horses and mules to graze on the prairie. About 5 P. M. the Captain, accompanied by Corporals Loren Harrington and Thomas Clary, of Company B, rode up to a house and asked for a glass of water. The captain was just raising the water to his lips when five men dressed in the Federal uniform rode up and ordered him to surrender, and immediately commenced firing. At the first fire Captain A. was hit and fell from his horse; a ball passed through Corporal Clary's right arm, but not until he had winged a rebel. Corporal Harrington was taken prisoner. The horses and arms of the party were taken off by the victors, leaving Adamson and Clary on the ground. It seems that the assassins had been lying in wait for some time, watching an opportunity to approach an unsuspecting party and murder them. If any of the miscreants are caught hereafter, they will swing by the neck in less time than they can say their prayers."

The regiment again met the enemy at Grenada, August 14th, 1863; Byhalia, October 12th, and Wyatt's Ford, Tallahatchie river, October 13th. In addition to these principal engagements, the regiment participated in a large number of skirmishes of minor importance. In the affair at Grenada the 3d was in the advance. It gained possession of the town after a sharp engagement, and immediately commenced the destruction of the enemy's machinery and rolling stock accumulated at this point. Over 60 locomotives and more than 400 cars were destroyed. At Byhalia and Wyatt's Ford the regiment was warmly engaged. In these actions the enemy was completely routed, with large loss. The 3d Cavalry aided largely in driving the notorious rebels Richardson, Dawson, and Cushman from West Tennessee, together with numerous bands of guerrillas that infested that section, and who were destroyed or dispersed by it.

Regarding the operations at Grenada a correspondent writes:

"On the morning of the 13th of August, 1863, seven companies of the 3d, in command of Major Hudson, an equal number of the 2d Iowa, commanded by Major Coon, with the 11th Illinois Cavalry and the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, the whole under command of Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, of the latter regiment, left LaGrange for Water Valley, Miss., for the purpose of destroying a large amount of rolling stock at or near that place, which had been run north by the rebels from Jackson, Miss., when taken possession of by the Union troops. On reaching the Lacona river they had a slight skirmish, and on their arrival at Water Valley they ascertained that the cars and engines had been removed to Grenada. They accordingly proceeded toward that place, continually skirmishing with the enemy, and driving them rapidly back until they reached the Tallahatchie river, two or three miles from Grenada, where the enemy made a stand and opened on our troops with artillery, six and ten-pounders. With two twelve-pound mountain howitzers, which were soon placed in position, and their revolving rifles, the rebel artillery was soon silenced, and the enemy flying in confusion from the town. About fifty railroad men and a large number of rebel soldiers were taken prisoners. It being found impossible to remove the stock, owing to the destruction of bridges on the railroad, it was set fire to, consuming fifty-seven locomotives, four or five hundred passenger and freight cars, the depot buildings, machine shops, with an amount of commissary and quartermaster stores.

"The rebel force was about 2,000 of Chalmer's brigade."

From a correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, covering operations at Byhalia and Wyatt's Ford, on the 12th and 13th of October:

"On the 11th October, while cavalry forces of the 16th army corps, under command of Colonel Hatch, were being concentrated at Salem, Miss., the report of artillery was heard in the direction of Collierville. The 9th Illinois mounted infantry, and the 7th Kansas, and the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, with four mountain howitzers and four two-pounder steel guns, constituted the 1st brigade, and was placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Phillips of the former regiment, while the 3d Michigan, 6th Tennessee, and 3d and 9th Illinois cavalry, with four mountain howitzers, constituted the 2d brigade, and placed under command of Lieutenant Colonel Moyers (3d Michigan).

"At 10 o'clock A. M. on that day Colonel Phillips was sent with his command by way of Holly Springs to Lockhart's Mills, with instructions to guard the crossing of the Coldwater in that vicinity, while Colonel Moyers was sent with the 2d brigade by way of Mount Pleasant to Dunn and Jackson's Mills, on the Coldwater, for a similar purpose, as it was thought that the enemy would, in case of defeat, attempt to effect a crossing thereabouts. On the night of the 11th Colonel Phillips had reached his place of destination, while the 2d brigade bivouacked near Hudsonville. Phillips soon learned that the rebels had retreated by way of Byhalia to Ingraham's Mills, and started in pursuit. At the former place it was known that a most formidable position could be selected for a force acting upon the defensive, and Colonel Hatch was not mistaken in his supposition that the enemy would make a stand there.

"Colonel Phillips moved upon the enemy who were posted in a most formidable position under a cover of a wood on a commanding eminence, and after a desperate struggle of about two hours succeeded in driving him from his position with a severe loss. Colonel Moyers came up with the 3d Illinois and 3d Michigan in time to participate in the engagement.

"The enemy were closely pursued by our cavalry until the darkness of the night rendered further pursuit impracticable.

"On the morning of the 13th the pursuit was again vigorously resumed, the enemy passing through Chulahoma, in the direction of Wyatt's. At the former place Colonel Moyers was sent with his brigade by a route leading to Wyatt's on the left of the main road. His advance soon came upon the enemy in small force and charged them. This occasioned an interval greater than usual between the main column and the advance, and as Colonel Moyers was riding along somewhat in advance of the column, an officer was seen to emerge from the woods, who, upon closer inspection, proved to be Captain Caruthers, of the 12th Tennessee (Confederate), and who made his appearance at this point for the purpose of joining General Chalmers. On further inquiry Colonel Moyers learned that the Captain had a force a short distance in the wood, and he sent a lieutenant and ten men to secure them. On the approach of our men the Confederates began to run away, but Captain Caruthers very generously commanded them to halt, which they did, and delivered up two lieutenants and eleven men, with horses, arms, and equipments.

"When our forces had reached a point three miles from Wyatts, the enemy were met in force. A brisk engagement followed, and he was gradually driven back, and soon after opened with his artillery, which consisted of one twelve-pounder, two six-pound field

pieces, and four small steel guns, in position on an eminence on the north bank of the Tallahatchie. To oppose him Colonel Moyers was placed on the left and Colonel Phillips on the right, with our artillery supported by the 3d Michigan and 3d Illinois in the center.

"Three times the enemy charged our left, and was as often repulsed with great loss. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock P. M. until darkness shields the flying foe from the grasp of our encircling lines. All agree that one hour more of daylight would have secured to us at least 500 prisoners. It was on the whole one of the most desperate and successful cavalry fights that occurred in the west. The enemy's force was not less than 3,000, our own about 2,500."

During November and December, 1863, this regiment was almost constantly engaged in scouting and in various expeditions through Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee, reaching most of the important places in that section. It had frequent encounters with the enemy's forces under Generals Forrest and Chalmers. Engagements and skirmishes in which the regiment participated, occurred at Ripley, Miss., November 29th, Orizaba, Miss., November 30th, Ellistown, Miss., December 3d, Purdy, Tenn., December 22d, and Jack's Creek, Tenn., December 24th. During the period mentioned the regiment is reported to have marched over one thousand miles.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the 3d arrived at LaGrange, Tenn., where it commenced building winter quarters. On the 19th of January the required number (592) reënlisted, and on the 27th were mustered in as Veteran Volunteers. On the 29th the regiment left LaGrange for Michigan, arriving at Detroit on the 7th of February. The regiment rendezvoused at Kalamazoo at the expiration of its furlough of thirty days, where it was joined by a large number of recruits.

On March 16th, while the 3d was reorganizing at that place, and immediately before it left for the field, Mrs. Colonel Mizner had made and presented to the regiment a beautiful standard of the heaviest blue silk, bordered with gold fringe, with the inscription in letters of gold: "Third Michigan Cavalry."

The flag was presented on behalf of Mrs. Mizner by Captain Thomas B. Weir, and received on the part of the regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Moyers, who in his eloquent speech quoted:

"Flag of the true heart's hope and home,
By loved hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Leaving Kalamazoo in command of Colonel Mizner, it proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. It remained there nearly two months awaiting the arrival of horses, arms, and equipments. During the greater portion of this time it was employed on provost duty in the city. Although still dismounted, the regiment left St. Louis on the 18th of May, and proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., where it arrived on the 24th, and reported to Major General Steele. It was mounted on the 1st of August, and soon thereafter became engaged in scouting through the State. It assisted in driving the rebel General Shelby beyond the Arkansas River, in dispersing the bands of guerrillas that infested the country, and captured over 800 head of cattle.

During the months of November, 1864, and February, 1865, this regiment constituted the garrison of the post at Brownsville Station, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and was also occupied in scouting along the line of that

road, making several expeditions as far south as Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, collecting large droves of cattle, and thereby furnishing nearly all the beef required for the supply of the entire army then serving in the Department of Arkansas. At Brownsville Station the regiment erected a complete set of winter quarters and stables, so neatly and tastefully arranged as to present the appearance of an important town, which attracted so much attention as to result in a change of its name from "Brownsville Station," to "Michigan City." The very active duty of the regiment at that time was so conducive to the health of the men that 1,008 were daily reported present for duty, and less than three per cent were on the sick list. Early in February the regiment was selected to constitute a part of a division then being organized for active and important service in early spring, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, and moved to Brownsville. On the 14th of March the Brigade was transferred from the Department of Arkansas to the Military Division of West Mississippi, to join the troops under Major General Canby, designed to operate against Mobile, and the regiment proceeded by steamer to New Orleans, arriving at Carrolton, La., March 23d, and embarked for Mobile early in April. After the fall of Mobile, it was employed on outpost duty until the surrender of the confederate forces east of the Mississippi river, when the regiment was selected as the escort of Major General Canby on the occasion of his receiving the formal surrender of the rebel General Taylor and his army. It left Mobile May 8th, and marched across the country to Baton Rouge, La., reaching there on the 22d. When Major General Sheridan assumed the command of the Military Division of the Southwest, the regiment was selected and ordered to report to him for duty, and was immediately prepared to join the expedition to Texas, and left Baton Rouge for Shreveport, June 10th, and commenced its march into Texas from the latter place July 10th, traversing two-thirds the breadth of that State, arriving on the 2d of August at San Antonio. At that point the regiment was stationed, performing garrison duty and employed in the necessary scouting for the protection of the frontier as far as the Rio Grande, on the Mexican border, and in furnishing escorts for supply trains. The regiment comprised a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Gulf, and had its headquarters at San Antonio until February 15th, 1866, when it was dismounted, mustered out of service, and proceeded, via Victoria, to Indianola, on foot, and thence by steamer to New Orleans and Cairo, where, in command of Col. Mizner, it took rail for Jackson, Mich., arriving there March 10th, and on the 15th was paid off and disbanded.

Engagements and skirmishes while in service: New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; siege of Island No. 10, Mo., March 14 to April 7, 1862: Farmington, Miss., May 5, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 10 to 31, 1862; Spangler's Mills, Miss., July 26, 1862; Bay Springs, Miss., September 10, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862; Hatchie, Miss., October 6, 1862; Holly Springs, Miss., November 7, 1862; Hudsonville, Miss., November 14, 1862; Lumkin's Mill, Miss., November 29, 1862; Oxford Miss., December 2, 1862; Coffeeville, Miss., December 5, 1862; Brownsville, Miss., January 14, 1863; Clifton, Miss., February 10, 1863; Panolo, Miss., July 20, 1863; Grenada, Miss., August 14, 1863; Byhalia, Miss., October 12, 1863; Wyatt's Ford, Miss., October 13, 1863; Ripley, Miss., November 29, 1863; Orizaba, Miss., November 30, 1863; Ellistown, Miss., December 3, 1863; Purdy, Miss., December 22, 1863; Jack's Creek, Miss., December 24, 1863.

From November 1st, 1862, to November, 1863, the regiment captured an aggregate of 1,100 prisoners, nearly fifty of whom were commissioned officers, making the number of 2,100 prisoners taken from the enemy by the 3d, since it went into the field, and had marched a distance of 10,800 miles, exclusive of marches by separate companies and detachments. Its losses during that time were: Died in action or of wounds, 12; of disease, 41; in prisoners, 38; wounded in action, 33, while its loss during part of 1863–4 was: Died in action or of wounds, 11; of disease, 115; wounded in action, 17; missing in action, 13; taken prisoners, 11.

The regiment had borne on its rolls 2,560 officers and men.

Its total loss was 414, of which 1 officer and 24 men were killed in action, 2 officers and 8 men died of wounds, 4 officers and 375 men died of disease.

"Throughout all time with leaves unshed—
The patriot's hope, the tyrant's dread—
Round Freedom's shrine shall grow.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!"

NOTE.—While this regiment was on the march from San Antonio to Indianola, Texas, on their return to the State in 1866, one night they bivouacked near a ranch. One of the officers asked the woman if she was not afraid of her hen-roost, with so many soldiers around. "Oh, no," she laughingly replied, "I have not had any chickens since General Grant's old Illinois regiment went through here."

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

'Let the flag of our country be flung to the sky;
Our arm shall be bared for the glorious fight,
As freemen we'll live, or like freemen we'll die!
Our Union and Liberty! God and the right!"

The 4th Cavalry was authorized about July 1st, 1862, with Colonel R. H. G. Minty, of Detroit, lieutenant colonel 3d Cavalry, as commander, and was ordered into rendezvous at Detroit on the 29th of July. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th of August following, with the maximum force, being composed of companies recruited in various parts of the State. When it left the State, on the 26th of September, it had on its rolls 1,233 names of officers and men. It was fully armed, mounted, and equipped, and its destination was Louisville, Ky.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Robert H. G. Minty, Detroit. Lieutenant Colonel, ——, ——. Majors, Josiah B. Park, Ovid; William H. Dickenson, Grand Rapids; Horace Gray, Grosse Isle. Surgeon, George W. Fish, Flint. Assistant Surgeon, John H. Bacon, Lansing. Adjutant, Joseph W. Huston, Paw Paw. Quartermaster, Walter C. Arthur, Detroit. Commissary, Edwin H. Porter, Kalamazoo.

COMPANIES.

A. Captain, Allen G. Wells, Wellsville. First Lieutenant, Bickford P. Hutchinson, Utica. Second Lieutenant, George E. Corbin, Granville.

B. Captain, Frank W. Mix, Allegan. First Lieutenant, Chauncy F. Shephard, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, Julius M. Carter, Ovid.

C. Captain, Thaddeus W. Melchor, Paw Paw. First Lieutenant, Robert Burns, Lafayette. Second Lieutenant, George W. Lawton, Lawton.

D. Captain, John N. McFarland, Plymouth. First Lieutenant, Wesley A. Green, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Sheers, Nankin.

E. Captain, Joseph B. Tolton, Manchester. First Lieutenant, Joshua W. Mann, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, Edward L. Tucker, Macon.

F. Captain, Richard R. Robbins, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Walter B. Anderson, Adrian. Second Lieutenant, Tunis W. Henion, Adrian.

G. Captain, Barber N. Sheldon, Quincy. First Lieutenant, Daniel Duesler, Quincy. Second Lieutenant, Henry D. Fields, Bronson.

H. Captain, Alfred Abeel, Dearborn. First Lieutenant, Frank Burr, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Arthur Wood, Grand Rapids.

I. Captain, Horace D. Grant, Jackson. First Lieutenant, Henry A. Stetson, Jackson. Second Lieutenant, William W. Van Antwerp, Jackson.

K. Captain, W. H. Smith, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, L. Briggs Eldridge, Lapeer. Second Lieutenant, Daniel West, Attica.

L. Captain, Benjamin D. Pritchard, Allegan. First Lieutenant, Isaac Lamoreaux, Manlius. Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Parker, Allegan.

M. Captain, Emory M. Plimpton, Niles. First Lieutenant, Hiram F. Beals, Dowagiac. Second Lieutenant, Aaron Rowe, Niles.

The 4th, in command of Colonel Minty, marched from Louisville on October 10th, 1862, and was in the advance on Stanford, Ky., where Morgan was stationed with 2,500 men, and two pieces of artillery, attacking and driving him as far as Crabb Orchard, killing a lieutenant colonel, and taking a major and eleven men prisoners, when the regiment marched back, via Springfield to Munfordsville.

On November 1st it marched, 543 strong, from this point, with the cavalry division, via Bowling Green, South Union, Springfield, and Mitchellville, to Galatin, Tenn., and there reported to Major General Crittenden on November 8th. Crossing the Cumberland it met and drove Morgan's pickets; next morning marched for Lebanon, again driving in his pickets, and at a gallop entered that place, two miles in advance of the infantry, attacking and driving Morgan with his force of 750 men, and his two pieces of artillery, capturing a large number of mules, commissary stores, and clothing; rejoining Crittenden at Silver Springs it was engaged in picketing and scouting the surrounding country.

On the 19th it escorted the 14th brigade from Rural Hill to Stewart's Ferry, where it continued on scouting duty, and on the 28th reported to General D. S. Stanley, chief of cavalry, and marched to Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, where it was again engaged in scouting, having lost three men wounded, during October and November.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of December 4th, 1862, Colonel Minty, with 302 officers and men, moved from camp at Nashville on a reconnoissance in the direction of Franklin. When about eight miles from Nashville he encountered the enemy's pickets, driving them back on both the Wilson Creek and Franklin pikes to their reserve posted at "Hollow Tree Gap," naturally an exceedingly strong position. Dislodging the enemy at this point he advanced to within one mile of Franklin where a large rebel force was stationed; thence he returned to camp at Nashville, not having sustained any loss.

On the 11th, the regiment, as part of the cavalry force, under command of General Stanley, moved towards Triune, engaging the enemy about twelve miles out on the Wilson Creek pike, driving him back to within four or five miles of Triune. Learning that the enemy was in force at that point, under Generals Buckner and Hardee, General Stanley withdrew three miles and halted on a cross road towards Franklin, the horses remaining saddled during the night. Before daylight moved on, arriving at Franklin about 7 A. M. Found the enemy 1,300 strong, well posted under cover of houses along the banks of the river. Colonel Minty advanced with the regiment at a gallop to a shallow ford, the bridge having been destroyed, where, with the revolving rifles, he succeeded in forcing a passage across, capturing the rebel pickets and dislodging the enemy. He pursued him three miles, keeping well in advance of the mounted force, killing one captain and four men, wounding 6 and capturing the rebel colors and seventeen prisoners, two of whom were officers, and on returning to Franklin destroyed a large quantity of flour and other stores. Notwithstanding the regiment was much exposed to rebel fire it had no casualties. The 4th then returned to camp at Nashville.

In the account given in the Annals of the Cumberland of the capture of Franklin, is found the following notice of the regiment:

"Company I, of the 4th Michigan cavalry, dismounting, took position near the bridge and opened fire on the mill; the remainder of the 4th Michigan dismounted under cover of the rising ground, on which the 7th Pennsylvania were formed, and advanced at the

double-quick, passed the position of the 7th Pennsylvania, waded across the river, and drove the rebels from the town. Colonel Minty was the first man across the river, and as he scrambled up the south bank he took a rebel officer. The 4th Michigan had passed through the town and were following the enemy out on the Columbia and Carter's Creek pikes on foot, before any of the mounted men had crossed the river. The enemy left one captain and four privates dead in the town, and ten severely wounded, while fifteen or twenty prisoners were captured."

On the 15th, Captain Abeel, with a picket detail of 40 men, stationed on the Murfreesboro pike, was approached by a flag of truce, and while in negotiation with the officer accompanying it, was surprised and captured, with his entire command.

On the 20th it fought at Laurel Hill. On the 21st, Captain Mix, with 50 men moved out of camp, with orders to scout in the direction of Franklin, on both sides of Wilson's Creek pike, and obtain all information possible. About four miles out he met Col. Stanley in charge of a forage train, with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and a detachment of 30 men of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry. The Colonel informed Captain Mix that the Kentuckians were skirmishing with the enemy, and directed him to join them, assume command, and act as his judgment might dictate. Dismounting his men, and failing to dislodge the enemy, strongly posted behind a stone fence, the Captain remounted his force and charged, causing a precipitate retreat of the enemy, after firing two heavy volleys, wounding Sergeant McIntire of Company B, while the rebels lost 7 killed and 10 captured. Captain Mix received a complimentary note from General Stanley, who characterized the affair as a gallant charge.

There was a general advance of the Army of the Cumberland from Nashville, on the 26th, in the approach to Lavergne. The regiment in command of Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, as a part of Minty's brigade, met the enemy about ten miles out, on the Murfreesboro pike. After sharp skirmishing, the rebels fell back, being steadily reinforced until arriving at Lavergne, where they made a stand with 2,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery, under General Wheeler. Here the fighting continued until dark, when the regiment bivouacked, having lost one wounded.

On the morning of the 27th, the enemy having fallen back, Minty's brigade moved forward with the exception of one battalion of the 4th Michigan, under command of Captain Mix, who was sent to the left in advance of the brigade to report to General Hazen, on the Jefferson pike. General Hazen directed Captain Mix to gain possession (if possible) of a bridge about two miles in front of him, and prevent its destruction. He pushed forward, and was immediately confronted by a force of rebel cavalry. He charged, and in less than fifteen minutes after having received the order he had possession of the bridge, having driven an entire regiment of rebel cavalry over it. He was in turn attacked by the whole of Buford's brigade, but held his position for an hour and a half, when General Hazen came up with his infantry and Buford fell back. Captain Mix had two men wounded and three taken prisonsrs.

Colonel Minty says, in a report covering the operations of his brigade from the 16th to the 30th inclusive:

"I marched from Camp Rosecrans, near Nashville, on the morning of December 16th, with the 3d Kentucky, 4th Michigan, 7th Pennsylvania, and one company of the 2d Indiana, and reported to General Palmer on the Murfreesboro road. In accordance with orders received from him through the colonel commanding the division, I placed the 3d Kentucky on the left, and the 7th Pennsylvania on the right of the road, keeping the 4th Michigan on the pike, with a strong advance guard thrown out.

"Ten miles from Nashville I met the enemy's pickets, who, as they fell back before us, were continually reinforced, until arriving at Lavergne they disputed our progress with a force of 2,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery, under General Wheeler. After some sharp skirmishing, in which we suffered some loss, and did the enemy considerable damage, I, under cover of a slight eminence, in which Lieutenant Newell, of Battery D, 1st Ohio, had his section planted, placed two companies of the 4th Michigan, dismounted and in ambush, behind a fence, to support the artillery. I must here mention that Lieutenant Newell did splendid service with his two 3-inch Rodmans. Every shot was well planted, and he nobly fought the four guns of the enemy for over half an hour, when a battery from General Palmer's division came up to his assistance. One of the gunners was killed by a shell from the enemy while serving his gun.

"Saturday, December 27th. The 7th Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, made a reconnoissance in front of General Palmer's division, which occupied a position on the left of the line. One battalion of the 4th Michigan, under Captain Mix, was sent out on the Jefferson pike, and did not rejoin the brigade until the following day. I beg to refer you to the report of Captain Mix for particulars. The army advanced at about 1 o'clock A. M., the 3d Kentucky and one company of 2d Indiana, under my immediate direction, covering the right flank, camped near Steward's Creek this night.

"Sunday, December 28th. I sent one battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania, under Captain Jennings, to relieve the battalion, 4th Michigan, on the Jefferson pike.

"Monday, December 29th. The army again advanced, the 7th Pennsylvania, under Major Wynkoop, on the left flank; 3d Kentucky, under Colonel Mussy, on the right flank; 4th Michigan, under Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson, in reserve; 2d Indiana on courier duty. Light skirmishing with the enemy all day. Found the enemy in position in front of Murfreesboro at about 3 o'clock P. M. Bivouacked immediately in rear of our line of battle.

"Tuesday, December 30th. One battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania and one battalion of the 3d Kentucky formed a chain of videttes in rear of the line of battle, with orders to drive up all stragglers. Under orders from the colonel commanding the division, I took the 4th Michigan and one battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania back on the Nashville pike to operate against Wheeler's cavalry, who a few hours before had captured the train of the 28th brigade on the Jefferson pike, between Stewart's Creek and Lavergne. I met the enemy, who were chiefly in our uniforms. The 7th Pennsylvania drove them until after dark. I joined Colonel Walker's brigade and camped with them near Lavergne for the night."

On the afternoon of the 31st, the regiment having moved rapidly across the country from Lavergne, whither it had been sent the night before to operate against General Wheeler, rejoined the brigade, which took up a position on the right flank of General McCook, at Stone river, and nearly parallel to, and about three-fourths of a mile from. the Nashville and Murfreesboro pike. Here the regiment, in command of Captain Mix, formed a line of dismounted skirmishers, close to the edge of a wood, out of which had been driven a large force of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Minty, with his brigade, was here driven back by an overwhelming force of dismounted cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, just at sundown. The enemy remounted, and, advancing from the wood, formed in four lines. After falling back under cover of a small knoll, the colonel reformed his brigade, and General Stanley ordered a charge, himself leading two companies of the 4th Michigan and 50 of the 15th Pennsylvania, routing the enemy and capturing a stand of colors. At the same time Colonel Minty charged the first line in his front with the balance of the 4th Michigan and 1st Tennessee, driving it back, and again reforming dashed at the second line of the enemy, which again broke and run, retreating from the field.

Colonel Minty in his report says:

"Under orders from General Rosecrans, I reported to Brigadier General Stanley, chief of cavalry, who came up the same morning with the 1st Maryland, 1st Tennessee, and a part of the 15th Pennsylvania, and in accordance with his orders we moved rapidly across the country toward the right flank of General McCook's position, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson with 120 men to protect Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery

at the cross-roads northwest from Steward's Creek. The enemy's cavalry fell back rapidly before us for some miles. When close to Overall's creek, our own artillery in position to our left opened on us with shell, and wounded severely one man of the 15th Pennsylvania. Crossing Overall's creek, took up position parallel to, and about three-quarters of a mile from, the Murfreesboro and Nashville pike, the 4th Michigan, under command of Captain Mix, forming a line of dismounted skirmishers close to the edge of the woods, out of which they had driven a large force of the enemy's cavalry. They were supported by a part of the 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry, also dismounted; Captain Jennings's battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania, and two companies of the 3d Kentucky, under Captain Davis, were posted in the woods in rear and to the right of the 4th Michigan, with the 15th Pennsylvania (Anderson troop) in their rear. My entire force at this time numbered 950 men.

"The enemy advanced rapidly with 2,500 cavalry, mounted and dismounted, with three pieces of artillery, all under the command of Generals Wheeler, Wharton, and Buford. They drove back the 4th Michigan to the line of the 1st Tennessee skirmishers, and then attacked the 7th Pennsylvania with great fury, but met with a determined resistance. I went forward to the line of dismounted skirmishers, and endeavored to move them to the right to strengthen the 7th Pennsylvania, but the moment the right of the line showed itself from behind the fence where they were posted, the whole of the enemy's fire was directed on it, throwing it completely round. At this moment the 15th Pennsylvania gave way, leaving the battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania and the dismounted men entirely unsupported, and leaving them no alternative but retreat. I fell back a couple of fields and reformed in rear of a rising ground, which protected us from the enemy's artillery.

"The rebel cavalry followed us up sharply into the open ground, and now menaced us with three strong lines, two directly in front of our position, and one opposite our left flank, with its right thrown well forward, and a strong body of skirmishers in the woods on our right, threatening that flank.

"General Stanley ordered a charge, and he himself led two companies of the 4th Michigan (H and K), with about 50 men of the 15th Pennsylvania, against the line in front of our left. He routed the enemy and captured one stand of colors, which was brought in by a sergeant of the 15th Pennsylvania. Captain Jennings of the 7th Pennsylvania, with his battalion, supported this movement. At the same time I charged the first line in our front with the 4th Michigan and 1st Tennessee, and drove them from the field. The second line was formed on the far side of a lane, with a partially destroyed fence on each side, and still stood their ground. I reformed my men and again charged, the enemy again broke and were driven from the field in the wildest confusion.

"I held the ground that night with the 1st Tennessee, 15th Pennsylvania, and 4th Michigan—picketing the whole way of my first position.

"A sergeant of the 1st Pennsylvania, who was taken prisoner by the enemy when we were driven back, states that before we charged we had killed twenty-seven, including many officers."

During the engagement the regiment lost 5 wounded, 3 prisoners, and 2 missing, and in the operations connected with Stone river lost 12 horses killed, 3 wounded, and 8 captured; while the loss of the enemy appears to have been very great in prisoners, as Minty's brigade alone captured and turned over 192.

The 4th Michigan was also engaged skirmishing with the enemy on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of January following, with a loss of 2 killed and 13 prisoners.

Colonel Minty further says:

"On January 5th, 1863, I marched through Murfreesboro and took the Manchester pike. One mile out I met the enemy's pickets and reported the fact to General Stanley, who ordered an advance and took the lead with the 4th Cavalry. After crossing a small creek about two miles from Murfreesboro, the bridge over which had been destroyed, the rebels commenced shelling us.

"I sent the 3d Kentucky well to the right and front, and the 7th Pennsylvania to the left, keeping the 4th Michigan, 1st and 2d Tennessee in reserve. After some little delay we again advanced, the 4th Michigan being next to and on the right of the road, with one company advanced as skirmishers, the 3d Kentucky on the right of the 4th Michigan, the 1st Tennessee on the right of the 3d Kentucky, and the 2d Tennessee in reserve. In this formation we moved through a cedar thicket with a dense undergrowth rendering it almost impossible to force our way through. We had occasional heavy skirmishing with the enemy, who continued to shell us as we advanced. About six miles out we met the enemy in force; a sharp skirmish ensued, the 4th Cavalry, 1st Tennessee Infantry and the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry having to bear the brunt of the fight on our side. The enemy

were driven from the field with heavy loss, and we returned to within a mile and a half of Murfreesboro and went into camp.

"Captain Mix with about fifty men not only drove two hundred of the enemy for over two miles, but held his position against a regiment of rebel cavalry.

"Lieutenant Eldridge, with eighteen men, dismounted, attacked the enemy, routed them, and recaptured a wagon full of ammunition.

"In reporting such officers and men who deserve special mention, I must confine myself to those who came under my personal observation.

"First Sergeant Jacob Bedtelyon, of Company K, 4th Michigan cavalry, rode by my side during both charges against the enemy, in the engagement of Wednesday evening, December 31st, and displayed great gallantry and coolness. I have recommended him to His Excellency, the Governor of Michigan, for promotion.

"Bugler Ben Defeulwick, 2d Indiana cavalrry, and Quartermaster Sergeant Edward T. Owen, 4th Michigan cavalry; when we were driven back in the early part of the evening of the 31st, I was on foot and in rear of the dismounted skirmishers, who were running for their horses, when these two gallant soldiers galloped to the front, bringing up my horse.

"* * * Captain Frank W. Mix, 4th Michigan cavalry, had his horse shot under him during the first charge; he pressed forward on foot, caught a stray horse, and led his company in the second charge. Many others undoubtedly did as well as those I have mentioned, but the above are the cases that came under my immediate notice."

The regiment, with its brigade, moved out from Murfreesboro on the evening of the 9th, in the direction of Nashville, scouting the country between these points. The command halted a couple of days near Nashville, thence it proceeded towards Harpeth river, then scouting the country down the Harpeth to the Cumberland, some twenty miles below Nashville in pursuit of the rebel cavalry who were becoming a source of much annoyance to the transports on the river, driving Wheeler's, Forrest's and Wharton's cavalry beyond Harpeth river, and capturing 18 prisoners. While on the expedition the regiment marched 250 miles in storms of rain and snow, part of the time without rations, a necessity growing out of the destitution of the country. Returning to Murfreesboro on the 19th went into camp.

During the remainder of the month the regiment was engaged as scouts, driving the enemy from Bradyville, Woodbury, and Rover.

On February 1st, 1863, acting under orders from General Jeff. C. Davis, with whom the cavalry command formed a junction at Eaglesville, Minty's brigade moved towards Franklin, reaching that point about noon on the 2d. After scouting the country in the vicinity of Thompson's Station, the regiment, in command of Captain Tolton, with the balance of the cavalry force, marched on the 3d in pursuit of the rebel Generals Wheeler and Forrest, who had recently made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson. Passing up in the direction of that point the command captured Colonel Carroll and Major Rombout, of Forrest's staff, and two lieutenants and 23 men of Forrest's escort, a courier with dispatches to General Wharton, together with wagons, teams, and supplies. On learning that Wheeler and Forrest had escaped, and arrived within their own lines, the command marched via Franklin to Eaglesville, reaching there on the 12th, having had a skirmish at Charlotte on the 6th. On the 13th moved in the direction of Rover, where a slight skirmish took place, when the command returned to Murfreesboro and encamped.

During this scout, which was one of great exposure and privation, cold, and rainy, the command being destitute even of shelter tents, yet the 4th had marched about 280 miles, capturing 145 prisoners, including two colonels and 14 other commissioned officers.

On the 19th the regiment, with the brigade, marched out on the Liberty pike, and on the morning of the 20th met Morgan's cavalry, charged them,

and drove them six miles and two miles beyond Liberty, returning on the 21st to camp at Murfreesboro.

From Colonel Minty's reports:

"During this month, a picket consisting of a lieutenant and forty-one men of the 4th Michigan, was posted about three miles from Murfreesboro on the Manchester pike; it was attacked by the rebel cavalry, and without making much of a fight the lieutenant was falling back. Corporal Ketchum, of Company A, called out: 'By G—, the colonel won't like this; come, boys, don't let us disgrace ourselves,' and wheeling round, galloped back towards the rebels. He was followed by four men, who kept up such a fire from their revolving rifles that the enemy was driven back with a loss of six killed and many wounded.

"On their return to camp the lieutenant was requested to send in his resignation, and Corporal Ketchum was promoted to sergeant.

"Lieutenant Rexford and forty men from the 4th Michigan Cavalry, were on picket on the Manchester pike, in front of Murfreesboro. They were attacked by the rebel cavalry, and after a sharp fight were forced to fall back. Rexford reported his position, and the 1st Middle Tennessee, Lieutenant Colonel Galbraith commanding, was sent to his assistance, and the rebels were driven back to beyond Rexford's original position. The rebels again attacked and the whole force was driven back some distance. Colonel Griffith was in favor of falling back on the infantry pickets, but before giving his orders to that effect, called his officers together for consultation; they all favored retreat except Rexford, who counseled a sabre charge. Galbraith asked if he would make the charge, and that he (Galbraith) would support him with his regiment. Rexford answered, 'Of course I will,' and without waiting for further discussion galloped over to his men, and leading them, dashed right at the enemy and drove them in perfect confusion five miles. We afterwards ascertained from prisoners taken in this gallant charge, that the force thus driven was Bushrod Johnson's brigade of mounted infantry."

The regiment, in command of Major Mix, as a part of Minty's brigade, marched from Murfreesboro on March 4th, 1863, on a scout which is covered by a report of Colonel Minty to the Chief of Cavalry, dated March 14th, as follows:

"On the 4th inst. I reported to General Sheridan, on the Salem pike, with 863 men composed of parts of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Cavalry Brigades, two companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery.

"The General ordered me to drive the enemy out of Rover. A mile and a half from that place I met the pickets and drove them in sharply. At Rover I found about 400, who appeared determined to make a stand. I detached the 4th Michigan Cavalry with orders to gain the pike between them and Unionville. The enemy, perceiving my design, commenced a retreat. I followed them closely up with the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th U. S. Cavalry, and finding that the 4th Michigan had failed in cutting them off, I gave the order to draw sabres and charge.

"At Unionville I found a regular camp of about 600 more; these were driven before us to within five miles of Shelbyville, where we ran into the infantry pickets, 151 of whom were captured.

"The 7th Pennsylvania had the good fortune to be in the advance, and were the only men engaged, with the exception of a few of the 4th Michigan. We captured 51 prisoners, 17 wagons, 42 mules, 31 tents, a couple of wagon-loads of bacon, meal, etc., etc.

"Our only casualty was one man, 7th Pennsylvania, slightly wounded in the foot.

"I fell back to Eaglesville, taking the captured property with me, and was there joined by General Sheridan next morning.

"5th. Heavy firing heard south of Franklin all day; sent Colonel Long with the 3d Ohio and 7th Pennsylvania towards Chapel Hill, to open communications with General Steedman, and smaller scouts in various directions to gain information of the enemy's whereabouts.

"6th. Moved to within a few miles of Triune.

"7th. Went towards Unionville for the purpose of feeling the enemy. When four miles beyond Eaglesville, received an order from General Sheridan to return to Triune forthwith. On my arrival there, the General ordered me to proceed to Franklin without unnecessary delay. Camped within nine miles of Franklin that night.

"8th. Arrived at Franklin about mid-day.

"9th. Under orders from Major General Granger marched at daylight on Carter's Creek pike to make a circuit through the country, and form a junction at Thompson's Station with General G. C. Smith, who had marched for that place the previous night.

Six miles out we met the enemy's pickets, who were rapidly driven by the 4th cavalry. A mile and a half from Thompson's Station I found a force of about seven hundred rebel cavalry drawn up to receive me. My column was at this time very much scattered by a rapid march over a bad dirt road. After some little delay in forming my men I advanced toward the enemy who declined to fight by retreating rapidly. They were closely pressed by the 4th United States cavalry, to whose support I sent a portion of the 7th Pennsylvania. At Thompson's Station, the rebels (28th Miss. or 3d Miss. cavalry), were reinforced by Stearn's regiment (3d Tenn.), but after a sharp skirmish the whole brigade was driven from the field by two companies of the 4th U. S. cavalry and about fifty men of the 7th Pennsylvania, with a loss of five killed and thirteen taken prisoners. I regret to say that three gallant fellows of the 4th U. S. cavalry were killed and one wounded.

"I sent a courier to General Smith, who was about three miles from the station towards Franklin, and awaited his arrival. Camped at Spring Hill that night.

"10th. About 9 A. M. advanced towards Columbia; found General Smith's command; halted about a mile from Rutherford's Creek, the bridge over which had been destroyed. Was ordered by General Sheridan to try if the ford a mile and a half above was practicable. I found the water very deep and rapid. While making the examination we were fired on by about 100 rebels who lay behind a stone wall, close to the opposite side of the creek. The 4th Indiana, who were in advance, lost two men killed and three severely wounded. Camped at Moore's Ford, one mile higher up the creek.

"11th. General Forrest, with about five hundred men, advanced to the opposite side of the ford, when a sharp fire was opened on them by the 4th Michigan cavalry, causing them some loss. Having about this time received orders to cross the creek, if I found the ford practicable, Lieutenant Newell opened on them with his guns and soon drove them to the woods. I then crossed the creek, the 4th Michigan taking the advance. As I formed on the opposite side of the creek, the enemy appeared in line in the distance, and dismounting, advanced on foot with their battle-flag flying. I sent a regiment (4th Michigan), to the right, and requested General Smith—who was now crossing his force—to send a regiment to the left for the purpose of getting in the enemy's rear. Perceiving our object they rapidly mounted and fell back. We pursued them about five miles in the direction of the Lewisburg pike, then marched for the Columbia pike, General Smith's force following. When a mile and a half from Columbia I halted, it being now quite dark, and sent the 3d Ohio, under Colonel Long, to feel for the enemy's pickets towards Columbia. Colonel Long arrived at Duck river without meeting them, and there found that all of Van Dorn's force had crossed during the day on a pontoon bridge and by the ferry boat. Returned to our camp of the previous night.

"12th. Returned to Franklin.

"13th. Camped two miles west of Triune.

"14th. Returned to Murfreesboro, arriving in camp at 3:30 P. M."

The regiment, in command of Major Mix, on the 20th, moved out on the Woodbury pike, in the direction of McMinnville, Lieutenant Colonel Park in command of the brigade, Colonel Minty commanding the cavalry force.

Early in the morning of the 21st proceeding by a circuitous road to the right, via Jackson, the 7th Pennsylvania met the enemy's pickets and drove them through McMinnville. Colonel Park, with the 4th Michigan and 1st Middle Tennessee, moved down the railroad about two miles to a bridge. The 4th Michigan burnt the bridge, a quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and destroyed a large amount of quartermaster's stores and bacon; thence Colonel Park proceeded to Morrison, a point on the railroad where Colonel Long had earlier in the day burnt the depot and a train of cars. Colonel Park finding this accomplished, returned to the bridge and bivouacked, having captured two captains (commissaries) and some ten or twelve other prisoners. The cavalry command wounded and captured the notorious Dick McCann (and over 100 prisoners) but he effected his escape the same night from a guard of the 4th regulars.

In the charge made by the advance guard on the enemy's pickets, Corporal Shut, 7th Pennsylvania, mortally wounded Lieutenant Colonel Martin, of Johnson's Kentucky Cavalry, by a sabre cut in the head, while in a hand to hand combat.

On the 23d, the command, moving in the direction of Liberty, passed through that place and Alexandria, thence through Smithville, and after scouring the country in the vicinity of Lebanon, on the 26th reached camp at Murfreesboro, having marched 328 miles, and taken 130 prisoners at McMinnville.

In April, 1863, the regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Park, was engaged in several expeditions out of Murfreesboro. On the second one, in command of Major General Stanley, marched from that point, Minty's brigade in advance, with the 10th Ohio Cavalry leading. The rebel pickets were met at Auburn, and driven to Prosperity Church, where the advance was checked, and where the enemy was found in force, showing a bold front in a piece of woods.

Colonel Minty says in his report:

"I directed Colonel Smith, 10th Ohio, to dislodge them. Four companies moved up to the attack, but were driven back, and the entire regiment came back in a very undignified manner, without having had a single man hurt, and were forthwith dubbed the *Bloody 10th*. The 4th Michigan stood next in column, Company D, Captain Hathaway commanding, in advance. I directed the captain to take one platoon forward and find out what was in the wood. The platoon consisted of fifteen men, who pushed forward, dislodged the enemy, and held the position, losing one man taken prisoner.

"General Stanley, having now come up, ordered the artillery to the front, and threw a few shells, which effectually drove them off.

"On the 3d, advanced on Liberty, the 1st brigade again taking the advance; drove a small force from Prosperity Church to Liberty, where the enemy was found in position on the opposite side of the river, and the hill back of Liberty covered with sharpshooters.

"The 2d brigade having been sent across the river higher up, effectually turned the enemy's flank, and caused them to retreat rapidly towards Snow Hill. We followed closely. When about half a mile from the base of the hill, they took up a position and attempted to make a stand, opening on us with four pieces of artillery.

"The 7th Pennsylvania advanced directly up the road, the 4th Michigan over the fields to the right, the artillery, 10th Ohio, and 1st Middle Tennessee slowly following the 7th Pennsylvania. I dismounted the 4th Michigan Cavalry and placed them on the hillside, close to the rebel position, where they opened fire, killing five. The 7th Pennsylvania at the same time charged up the road, when the enemy fired a volley and retreated on a run."

The enemy falling back on his position at Snow Hill, the Union infantry were ordered up, and the cavalry assuming a flanking position he fell back, when Minty's brigade, a little before dark, marched to Liberty and encamped.

The command moved towards Alexandria on the 4th, and on the 5th the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania crossed the country in the direction of Statesville, joining the brigade near Beard's Mills, and proceeded within a short distance of Lebanon, capturing seven of Morgan's men, then encamped at Beard's Mills, and next day returned to Murfreesboro.

On the 9th the regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Park, moved with the brigade through Triune, and in the direction of Franklin, arriving at a ford on the Harpeth on the 10th. Finding the cavalry already engaged with the enemy on the south side, the regiment moved down the river about two miles, and formed line of battle in rear of the artillery, which soon opened on the enemy posted on the opposite side. The regiment was then detached and ordered to proceed to the ford, cross, and reinforce the 4th U. S. Cavalry, but meeting that regiment returning, was dismounted and directed to guard the ford, and at dark fell back and bivouacked.

On the 12th, while the regiment was in the vicinity of Lavergne, Colonel Minty, who had been too ill to start out with his brigade, but who was after-

wards telegraphed for by General Stanley, came up and took command. On his approach, the 4th Michigan was formed in line by Lieutenant Colonel Park, and as an everlasting testimonial of their confidence in the hero of so many cavalry fights, as well as their appreciation of the brave soldier, the gallant gentleman, and the true friend, the men drew their sabres, and waving them over their heads, rose in their stirrups and gave three cheers for "*Our Colonel.*"

On the 14th the regiment returned to Murfreesboro, having scouted the country in the vicinity of the railroad between that point and Lavergne.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of May 22d, 1863, the regiment in command of Colonel Park, with its brigade, marched out of Murfreesboro on the Saline pike. When about two miles out, took a side road in the direction of Middleton. When within three miles of that place, a halt was ordered to allow the column to close up. Just at daylight the regiment, following two companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, acting as an advance guard (the balance of the 4th U. S. Cavalry with the 7th Tennessee Cavalry having been ordered to the left at this point), charged at a furious gallop into and through Middleton, and to a distance of a mile beyond into the camp of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Colonel W. W. Allen.

The two companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry dashed into the camp, taking some prisoners, with whom they fell back to the rear. Colonel Park advanced his regiment some two hundred yards beyond the rebel camp, and discovering the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field, and on the edge of a piece of woods which bordered on it, at once dismounted the 4th Michigan and advanced to the edge of the woods on the side of the field nearest him, and opened a brisk fire on the enemy posted opposite, which was sharply replied to. The enemy, however, broke and ran after a few moments' firing, but with a loss of at least five killed and several wounded. Moving to the left towards the border of another large open field, and seeing nothing more of the enemy, Colonel Park returned to the rebel camp. Here he destroyed a large quantity of ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage, between 250 and 300 rifles and muskets, a large number of saddles, and quite a supply of clothing. After completing the destruction of all property which could be of any service to the enemy, he joined the column and marched for Murfreesboro. The enemy followed up closely, maintaining a harassing fire. The regiment was thrown out as a support to the rear guard, and after a short skirmish compelled the enemy to retire. The command arrived at Murfreesboro on the 23d at noon.

In this expedition Lieutenant Edward L. Tucker was slightly wounded in the leg, and one enlisted man severely in the breast. Private Racine of Company A (a boy of about 18) was well up in the advance, and after striking the camp became separated from his company, and was shot through the right lung by a rebel soldier, who rushed at the wounded boy, calling out: "Surrender, you damned Yankee!" Instead of obeying his summons, Racine raised his carbine and shot the rebel dead.

Shortly after, while Dr. Fish was dressing his wound, Racine gasped out: "Just think, Doctor, that fellow had the impudence to tell me to surrender!"

The standard of the 1st Alabama, referred to, was captured by Sergeant Major Clark and Privates Wilcox and Parker, 4th Michigan, and was afterwards presented to the people of Michigan through the colonel of the regi-

ment, in accordance with the following letter and resolutions, and is now on deposit with other trophies of the war, in the State Capitol at Lansing:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., 26th May, 1863.

Brigadier General Robertson, Adjutant General, Michigan:

SIR.—In the name of the 4th Michigan cavalry I have much pleasure in presenting to the people of Michigan, through his Excellency, the Governor, the enclosed resolutions adopted at a meeting of the officers held at the headquarters of the regiment on the 23d instant, together with the standard of the 1st Alabama rebel cavalry, which was captured by us at Middleton, Tenn., on the 22d May, 1863.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp Park, May 23d, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 4th regiment Michigan cavalry, held at their headquarters, of which Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Park was chairman, and Lieutenant George R. Stone secretary, the following proceedings were held:

Moved by Captain B. D. Pritchard that the flag recently captured by the 4th Michigan cavalry at Middleton, Tenn., from the 1st Alabama regiment of rebel cavalry, be presented to the people of the State of Michigan; which motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Captain R. B. Robbins that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions to accompany the presentation, the chair appointed the following as such committee: Captain R. B. Robbins, Major Frank W. Mix, Captain B. D. Prichard.

The following resolutions were subsequently submitted by the committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the 4th regiment Michigan cavalry, in its recent successful raid into Middleton, Tenn., captured the regimental flag from the 1st regiment Alabama cavalry, and duly appreciating the kindness of the people of the State of Michigan towards this regiment, and the deep interest manifested by them in the welfare of the army and the noble cause in which it is engaged; therefore be it

Resolved, That the flag thus captured be presented by the officers and men of this regiment to the people of the State of Michigan as additional evidence of our attachment to the beautiful State we so proudly call *our own* and *their* devotion to the cause of our common country, and we respectfully request that said flag be placed among the State archives as a memento of the services rendered by the 4th Michigan cavalry in the suppression of this wicked rebellion;

Resolved, That while we deprecate the existence of the unnatural strife now going on between the different States in this Union we will not cry "hold, enough!" until every *rebel flag* is either in safe keeping or trampled in the dust; that we know no friends except the friends of the *old flag*; no enemies except *its* enemies;

Resolved, That to Colonel Robert H. G. Minty be assigned the duty, as representative of this regiment, of presenting said flag.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chairman.

GEORGE R. STONE,
Acting Adjutant, Secretary.

On June 3d, 1863 a picket from the Manchester pike reported to Colonel Minty at his headquarters in Murfreesboro that the picket line on that road had been attacked and driven in, and that the rebels were crossing in considerable force toward the Wartrace road, with the evident intention of cutting off the pickets stationed there.

The 7th Pennsylvania, 4th Michigan (in command of Colonel Park), and 3d Indiana cavalry, were at once saddled up, and in a few minutes Major Mix,

with a hundred of the 4th Michigan moved out to the support of the picket on the Wartrace road.

Colonel Minty received orders to take three regiments on the Bradyville road to the front, occupied by the picket. Not finding the enemy, he was ordered to take the regiments out on the Manchester pike, but on representing to the general commanding that Major Mix was engaged on the Wartrace road with a superior force, was allowed to take it.

On arriving at the infantry picket on that road, a courier from Major Mix reported that the rebels had opened on him with three pieces of artillery, but that he had driven them across Stone river, where they were strongly posted on a hill. The skirmishers of the 4th Michigan were pushed forward and a piece of artillery brought into position, when, after firing a few shells, the enemy dispersed. Colonel Park then moved to the front with the 4th Michigan, burning some buildings and a mill, when the command returned to camp at Murfreesboro.

It appeared from accounts given by the negroes that a brigade of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry, with seven pieces of artillery, were in position in rear of the houses when the artillery opened on them.

On June 10th, at 3 A. M., Colonel Minty received orders to proceed with his brigade to Salem, and from thence to scout the country toward Middleton and Eaglesville. At Versailles his advance met the enemy and drove him a few miles, while a part of the force encountered and drove his pickets at Middleton, and on ascertaining that there was no other force moving in that direction the command again returned to Murfreesboro.

Minty received orders from General Stanley to march with his brigade at 5 P. M. on the 15th, taking the Lebanon pike; arrived at Stone river at 4 A. M. At Lebanon he learned from negroes that the rebels, about 600 strong, under Colonel Duke, of Morgan's command, had left Lebanon at 5 P. M. by the Sparta (or Alexandria) road. Minty immediately followed to Spring creek, and while dismounted to feed and water the rebels attacked his pickets, driving them in, and following with about 300 men, mounted and dismounted. He sent the 7th Pennsylvania to the right, and Major Mix, with the 4th Michigan, to the left (and to proceed ahead of the column), the 4th Regulars on the pike, the 5th Iowa on the reserve, and a battalion 3d Indiana guarding the ambulances. The rebels retired slowly, fighting persistently, until near "Shop Spring," when the 4th Regulars charged and drove them from the fences and houses, behind which they had been fighting, and continued driving them. Information being received that Morgan was at Alexandria with 4,000 men and from six to twelve pieces of artillery, the command proceeded on the Alexandria road towards that point, firing being kept up by the pickets at intervals. A courier coming in from the picket in front reported that the enemy was advancing in force, and almost immediately he opened fire with his artillery. The 4th Michigan being ordered to the front, the rebels fell back, but the flanking parties on the right and left reported that a heavy column was moving down on each flank. Minty doubled his pickets and remained in position until 9 o'clock, when he fell back towards Beard's Mills, and next morning resumed the march to Murfreesboro, having lost 1 killed in action and 1 by accident.

Minty says in a report: "With a couple of pieces of artillery—which he had not—he would have given battle to Morgan at Alexandria, but without them he felt that he would have been fighting at too great a disadvantage and use-

lessly sacrificing the lives of his men; he therefore considered it his duty to retire."

It was subsequently ascertained that Morgan's force was 5,000 men, with 18 pieces of artillery.

This scout is said, in the reports, to have been one of the most fatiguing ever accomplished by the regiment, having been two days and nights in the saddle, without rest, while the horses were often without forage or feed of any description.

There was a general forward movement of the army on the 24th of June, and the regiment as part of Minty's Brigade, in the 2d Cavalry Division, moved out about 8 A. M., in command of Major Mix, on the Woodbury pike as far as Bradyville; thence the brigade returned through Murfreesboro, and marched out on the Salem pike as far the old Shelbyville dirt-road, and then down that road to within a mile of Shelbyville, and bivouacked.

At 2 P. M. on the 25th, the pickets being reported as driven in on the Shelbyville pike, Major Mix, having reported to Colonel Patrick, 5th Iowa, moved in advance with the 4th Michigan, and engaged the rebel pickets two miles out. Advancing in line on each side of the pike, through a dense cedar thicket, over ditches and rocks, almost impassable for horses, driving the enemy to Guy's Gap, where he was found to be strongly posted, and contesting every foot of ground. After heavy skirmishing for over an hour, driving most of his force through the Gap and capturing some prisoners, returned to the command.

On the morning of June 27th, the regiment with its brigade moved on the pike in the direction of Shelbyville, and after passing Guy's Gap the command rode at a furious rate, until arriving within a mile of the enemy's works, and four miles from Shelbyville, when the enemy opened with his artillery. Minty's Brigade being about seven miles in advance of the first division, Major Mix with the 4th Michigan was directed to move to the right and find a road that would lead inside the fortifications, then to move towards the pike and cut off his artillery. After proceeding two miles, skirmishing sharply with the enemy, the Major struck a road leading across a creek to their works. Crossing the creek, capturing two of their pickets, he pushed rapidly up an ascent and soon obtained a foothold inside, and was engaged with the enemy at least half an hour before any other force arrived. Deploying his regiment in line, he moved obliquely towards the pike. As soon as firing commenced on this flank, the enemy withdrew his artillery and moved into the town. Firing was now heavy along the whole line of the regiment, and especially on the right, the enemy in the woods taking advantage of the exposed position of the right in passing through some open fields. He would often take up a position under cover, and when charged, would fire his volley and secure a new advantage ground. By several successful assaults on the enemy, the left of the regiment reached the Shelbyville pike just before the head of the column of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, charging down the pike, reached this point. Here part of the regiment, consisting of the 1st and 2d Battalions, in command of Captains Grant and Pritchard, became mixed up with the other regiments, and all went charging into Shelbyville at a gallop, throwing the enemy into great confusion, driving them into Duck river, drowning a large number, killing and wounding many more, capturing three pieces of artillery and about 200 prisoners. While leading in this charge Captain Robbins had his horse shot under him, but instantly seizing another was soon again in the thickest of the fight.

Another portion of the 4th Michigan, with some of the 7th Pennsylvania, cut off the rebel column as a portion of it turned to the left to pass down the Fairfield pike, causing it to break to the right and cutting it in two, breaking to the left and into a large yard enclosed on three sides with a high fence, out of which they found no escape, and were easily captured. Here were literally *corraled* 250, many of whom were commissioned officers. The prisoners, numbering in all 599, with three pieces of artillery, were sent to the rear in charge of the 4th Michigan.

The Union force engaged in this battle consisted of the 1st cavalry brigade (Minty's), 1,500 strong, without artillery, while the enemy had over 4,000 under Generals Wheeler and Martin, with three pieces of artillery. The regiment on being relieved from duty with the prisoners, at 3 A. M. on the 28th, joined the brigade at Shelbyville.

The casualties of the regiment in this engagement were Lieutenant Chas. T. Hudson, acting adjutant, and 6 men wounded and 9 taken prisoners. The regiment also lost 5 horses killed and 6 wounded.

Minty says in his report:

"At Shelbyville I found myself with a force of 1,500 men in front of formidable breastworks, with an *abatis* of over one-fourth of a mile in width in front of them, behind which Generals Wheeler and Martin had an opposing force of 4,000 men, and three pieces of artillery. I detached the 4th Michigan, in command of Major Mix, well to the right, with orders to force their way through the *abatis* and assault the works, and if successful to turn to the right and sweep up the intrenchments, promising that so soon as I heard their rifles speaking I would make the direct assault on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike. They did their work so well that as I entered the works on the main road they joined me from the right, having carried the works and taken prisoners from six different regiments. The fruits of that day's work were the whole of the enemy's artillery and 599 prisoners, while over 200 dead bodies were afterwards taken out of Duck Creek, into which I had driven Wheeler and his entire command."

Minty further says in a communication to the commanding general under date of the 29th July:

"Referring to my report of 8th July I hand you the following list of officers and men deserving of special mention for gallant conduct at Shelbyville on the 27th of June last."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Captain Burns, 4th Michigan cavalry, A. A. A. G., who is always at his post of duty, had his horse shot under him while amongst the foremost in the charge on the battery."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"First Lieutenant Hudson, acting adjutant 4th Michigan cavalry, acted with great gallantry throughout the entire action. He was severely wounded by a musket ball through the shoulder."

"Regimental commanders make honorable mention of the following:

"Fourth Michigan cavalry,—Captains Pritchard, Hathaway, Robbins, and Grant, Corporal Hoffmaster, L company (most gallant conduct), and privates Mason and Brown, I company."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"All the regimental commanders are deserving of special mention."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Major Mix, 4th Michigan cavalry, for his promptness and the manner in which he handled his command."

The following from the reports of the regiment:

"On the 30th June the regiment was favored with a visit from His Excellency, the Governor and Brigadier General Robertson, Adjutant General Michigan. Governor Blair addressed the officers and men in a stirring and most eloquent speech, inciting them to new deeds of valor and patriotism."

While Rosecrans was advancing on Tullahoma and Chattanooga, Governor Blair and some of his staff, with several invited (guests) citizens of Michigan

were making a tour of visitation to the regiments serving with him, and were following up the advancing army through mud and rain on broken-down borrowed horses from the band of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, and clothed in a most unmilitary style, particularly ill adapted for campaigning on horseback, most of them being topped off with plug hats and wearing white linen dusters, and of course were taken at once by the boys for "*Sanitary Commission.*" Overtaking Rosecrans in his camp near Manchester, on June 30th, 1863, just as he was about starting for the front, after introductions all round, he invited the Governor and party to accompany him. The invitation was accepted. Immediately the General's trumpeter sounded the advance; all mounted; the General, with a splendidly mounted staff, was off like a whirlwind; the Governor and *staff*, and such a staff, comparatively, put spurs to their worn-out horses, and for a few minutes made a splutter to keep up, the plug hats flying in the wind, and the white dusters looking like so many flags of truce tied to the shoulders of the party; but the general was out of sight, and the Governor and party left looking and feeling what might be called cussedly mean—so mean one dare not look another in the face, and no further effort was made to proceed; so the party sat down among the bushes and partook of hard-tack and ——, and ——, well, no matter what—*perhaps commissary.*

The 4th was not engaged in any action worthy of note in July, but was in skirmishes at Hickory creek on the 4th, and on the 5th at Tullahoma. It was most of the month employed in scouting the country from Fairfield to Estelle Springs, thence to Decherd Station, Tullahoma, Salem and Triune. From this point a large cavalry force, under General Stanley, proceeded to New Market and Huntsville, pressing mules, horses, and contrabands, thence back to Salem, when Minty's brigade moved to Manchester, and thence to McMinnville, the 4th Michigan having marched 210 miles during the month.

Minty's brigade being in camp at McMinnville on August 4th, at 4 P. M., moved for the purpose of surprising the camp of Colonel Debrel's regiment at Clark's Mill, northwest from Sparta. The rebel pickets were known to be posted at Rock Island Ferry and at the ford, at the mouth of Collins river. Scouts reported that there were no pickets at Dillon's ford. The command proceeded in the direction of Mud creek, three miles from the lower ferry, reaching there at 9 P. M., and from thence a battalion of the 3d Iowa was detached, with orders to cross at Dillon's creek, move up to a cross roads, and from there take the pickets at Rock Island and the lower ferry in the rear. On reaching the ford the rebel pickets rapidly retired without making any resistance, when the battalion crossed, taking 14 prisoners, the rest having scattered through the country. The design of surprising Debrel's camp being thus frustrated, the command returned to camp.

Information having been received on the 8th that Debrel, with between 800 and 900 men, was encamped two miles south of Sparta, the regiment, in command of Major Gray, moved at 2 P. M., as a part of Minty's brigade, which had been ordered on a scout to surprise and capture him. Proceeding by a circuitous route on what was known as the Mountain road, and after halting for an hour on the summit of the Cumberland, moved at 1 A. M. On the 9th, encountering the enemy's pickets at daybreak within five miles of Sparta, the 4th Michigan being in the advance, charged at a full gallop nine miles, engaging his main force four miles beyond Sparta, strongly posted above the road, which had its course along the base of a small mountain. The enemy here contested the passage over a small and narrow bridge. Heavy skirmishing

continued for an hour, when, being dislodged from his position, he hurriedly retreated. The command, returning, arrived on the 10th at McMinnville.

The casualties in this affair were entirely from the 4th Michigan, being 5 wounded, 3 mortally, Captain Grant slightly; 9 horses were killed and 5 wounded, including that of Major Gray.

The regiment again broke camp, and at 2 A. M. on the 17th, under command of Major Gray, moved with the brigade, under orders of General Rosecrans, towards the Sequatchie Valley. One battalion detached as train guard proceeded on a direct road, the main force taking a circuitous route to the right. When about two miles beyond Sparta, at 3 P. M., the 7th Pennsylvania ran into the enemy's pickets. Major Gray was directed to support the 7th, Captain Grant, with the 1st Battalion dismounted, was ordered to the left. Major Gray with the 2d Battalion moved on toward a bridge, where the regiment was almost instantly repulsed the week previous. Here again the enemy, having secured a fine position, poured a volley into the advancing column. The whole brigade was soon more or less engaged, and constant fighting was kept up on both sides until dark, when the enemy retired and the brigade bivouacked for the night.

The casualties were 4 wounded, 2 severely and 1 dangerously. Three horses were wounded, Colonel Minty's being wounded at three different times.

From the 18th to 21st the brigade was moving over the Bledcoe mountains and Waldren's ridge, the ascent being extremely steep and difficult, arriving at Smith's cross-roads, in the Tennessee valley, at noon on the 21st. Here found a picket force at the foot of the mountain, who soon put spurs to their horses and disappeared. During the balance of the month the brigade was on scouting and picket duty, from Smith's cross-roads, guarding the fords on the Tennessee from Washington to within twenty miles of Chattanooga, and had marched 380 miles in the month.

The following incidents are taken from an official report:

"At Smith's cross-roads a great many Union people greeted us from every side, thronging around us from the mountain and valley, much overjoyed at seeing a 'Yankee,' something new to many of them. Some of these people had suffered terribly, lying away from their homes in the caverns of the mountains. No wonder they were overjoyed at the sight of friends with strong arms to protect them in their manifestations of loyalty."

"On the 27th the stars and stripes were hoisted in front of Colonel Minty's quarters. Enthusiastic and patriotic speeches were made to a large gathering by Captain Vale, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain Robbins and Lieutenant Griffin, 4th Michigan. The flag thus given to the breeze had been preserved around and next to the body of Mrs. Morgan, a woman strong and unflinching in the Union faith. Colonel Minty, in answer to the calls of the great multitude, spoke to them a few words of comfort."

"On the 3d of September following, the regimental band of the 4th Michigan went from Smith's cross-roads to Bly's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, for the purpose of serenading the rebels posted on the opposite side. A first lieutenant and four men of the enemy came over in a small canoe, solicited 'Dixie' and 'Yankee Doodle,' and after an exchange of greetings the parties returned to their respective camps."

The brigade on the 11th of September marched from its camp towards Chattanooga, the 4th Michigan crossing the Tennessee by ferry on the night of the 12th, the balance of the command at a ford below. Moving out from Chattanooga, the brigade scouted the country in the vicinity of Lee and Gordon's Mills and Crawfish springs, and on the 15th moved down by a road leading by Peeler's Mills and over Alexander's bridge to within four miles of Ringgold, to watch the movement of the enemy.

The important part taken by the 4th Cavalry in the great battle of Chickamauga, while in command of Major Mix, warrants it in being placed among he many engagements in which that regiment distinguished itself.

In Colonel Minty's report of the part taken by his brigade from the 13th to the 24th of September, 1863, including that battle, he says:

"September 13th. With the 4th U. S. Cavalry, 4th Michigan Cavalry, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and one section of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, I marched from Chattanooga, and reported to Major General Crittenden, commanding 21st army corps, at Gordon's Mill.

"September 14th. Under orders from Major General Crittenden, I crossed Missionary ridge into Lookout valley.

"September 15th. Marched back to Gordon's Mill, where General Crittenden ordered me to proceed to Pea Vine valley, and encamped near Leet's Cross-roads. I crossed the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge, and shortly before dark encamped on Pea Vine creek, near Peeler's Mill, and sent out scouts towards Grayville, Ringgold, Leet's and Bock Springs. Same night I reported to Major General Crittenden the information brought by these parties, and in answer received a letter from Captain Oldershaw, A. A. G., 21st army corps, of which the following is an extract: 'The major general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing him that Forrest is at Ringgold, Longstreet at Dalton, Pegram at Leet's, and Buckner at Rock Springs; all this would indicate infantry, which the major general cannot believe.'

"September 16th. Strong scouting parties advanced towards me from Ringgold and Leet's; they were promptly met, driven, and followed. At the same time my pickets on the Lafayette and Harrison road, which lies between Pea Vine ridge and the Chickamauga, were attacked from towards Lafayette, thus threatening my communications via Reed's Bridge. I immediately fell back to that road, thus securing the bridge, but at the same time I kept possession of the roads in Pea Vine valley by picketing strongly. My scouts towards Leet's ran into the rebel infantry and lost one man shot through the head. This was promptly reported to Major General Crittenden, whose answer was the same as yesterday, viz: 'Nothing but dismounted cavalry.'

"September 17th. Slight skirmishing between my scouts and those of the enemy. The scout from Grayville reported that General Steedman's brigade of the reserve corps had passed through that place on a reconnoissance towards Ringgold. On the return of my courier from Gordon's Mill, he reported Colonel Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was encamped on the west side of the Chickamauga creek, at Alexander's Bridge, about two miles above me.

"September 18th. At 6 A. M. I sent 100 of the 4th U. S. Cavalry towards Leet's, and 100 from the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania towards Ringgold. At about 7 A. M. couriers arrived from both scouts, with information that the enemy was advancing in force. I immediately strengthened my pickets on the Lafayette road, and moved forward with the 4th Michigan and one battalion of the 4th Regulars and the section of artillery, and took up a position on the eastern slope of Pea Vine ridge, and despatched couriers to Major General Granger at Rossville, Colonel Wilder at Alexander's Bridge, General Wood at Gordon's Mill, and General Crittenden at Crawfish Springs. On this day the 4th Michigan lost 11 in killed and wounded and 3 as prisoners. The enemy's infantry in force, with about 200 cavalry, advanced steadily, driving my skirmish line back to my position on the side of the ridge. The head of a column getting into good range I opened on them with the artillery, when they immediately deployed and advanced a strong skirmish line. At this moment I observed a heavy column of dust moving from the direction of Graysville towards Dyer's Ford; I sent a courier to Colonel Wilder asking him to send a force to hold the ford and cover my left, and sent my train across the creek. As the force from Graysville advanced I fell back until I arrived on the ground I had occupied in the morning. Here Colonel Miller, with two regiments and two mountain howitzers, reported to me from Colonel Wilder's brigade. I directed Colonel Miller to take possession of the ford, and again advanced and drove the rebel skirmish line over the ridge and back on their line of battle in the valley, where a force was in position, which I estimated at 7,000 men. Thirteen sets of regimental colors were visible.

"The rebel line advanced, and I was steadily driven back across the ridge. My only means of crossing the creek was Reed's bridge, a narrow, frail structure, which was covered with loose boards and fence rails, and a bad ford about 300 yards higher up. I masked my artillery behind some shrubs near the ford, leaving one battalion of the 4th regulars to support it, and ordered the remainder of that regiment to cross the bridge, leaving the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania in line to cover the movement. Before the first squadron had time to cross, the head of a rebel column carrying their arms at 'right shoulder shift,' and moving at the double quick, as steadily as if at drill, came through the gap not 500 yards from the bridge. The artillery opening on them from an unexpected quarter evidently took them by surprise, and immediately checked their advance, again causing them to deploy. The 4th Michigan followed the 4th Regulars,

and the 7th Pennsylvania the 4th Michigan; one squadron of the 4th Regulars, under Lieutenant Davis, most gallantly covering the crossing of the 7th Pennsylvania. One squadron of the 4th Michigan, under Lieutenant Simpson, on picket on the Harrison road, was cut off by the rapid advance of the enemy; they made a gallant resistence, and eventually swam the creek without the loss of a man. The artillery crossed the ford in safety, and I placed it in position to dispute the crossing of the bridge, from which Lieutenant Davis's men had thrown most of the loose planking. Here I was soon hotly engaged, and was holding the rebels in check, when I received a note from the officer in charge of my wagon train (which I had sent back to Gordon's Mill) stating: 'Colonel Wilder has fallen back from Alexander's bridge; he is retreating towards Gordon's Mills, and the enemy is crossing the river in force at all points.' I sent an order to Colonel Miller to join me without delay; and on his arrival I fell back to Gordon's Mill, skirmishing with the enemy, who followed me closely. With less than 1,000 men, the old '1st brigade' had disputed the advance of 7,000 from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, and during that time fell back only five miles. On arriving at Gordon's Mill my men were dismounted, and, with Colonel Wilder's brigade and a brigade from General Van Cleve's division, repulsed a heavy attack about 8 o'clock P. M. We lay in position all night within hearing of the enemy, and were without fires, although the night was bitterly cold. At break of day General Palmer's division relieved us. I then moved to the rear and procured forage for our our horses and rations for the men, who had been entirely without since the previous morning.

"The casualties on this date in the 4th Michigan were 1 killed, 10 wounded and 3 prisoners. Among the wounded was Captain Pritchard and Captain Abeel—Pritchard in the left arm by a shell. The loss in horses were 9 killed, 3 captured and 5 wounded, one of which being Colonel Minty's.

"September 19th. Moved along the rear to the left to protect the trains moving into Chattanooga. Camped near Rossville.

"September 20th. Under orders from Major General Granger, I marched to the ford at Missionary Mills, and sent strong patrols to Chickamauga Station and Graysville without meeting the enemy. Towards the afternoon I received orders from General Granger to take possession of the position then occupied by him on the Ringgold and Rossville road. On arriving on the ground I found that General Granger had already marched to the assistance of General Thomas. Being anxious to know what was in front of me, I pushed forward towards Red House Bridge, and found Scott's brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, about 1,500 strong, moving into position on our side of the creek. I immediately attacked them, and after a spirited skirmish of about an hour's duration drove them across the creek with considerable loss.

"In this day's fighting the 4th Michigan lost two men and two horses wounded.

"September 21st. During the night General Thomas fell back to the heights of Missionary Ridge at Rossville, and this morning I found myself about two miles directly in front of his line of battle. The rebels advanced in three columns from the direction of Missionary Mills, Red House Bridge and Dyer's Ford. I skirmished with their advance for a couple of hours and then fell back to Rossville, with a loss of 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 1 officer and 13 men wounded. I was then ordered to the left to watch the movements of the enemy.

"September 22. Under orders from Major General Thomas, the 4th Regulars moved during the night to Rossville and took possession of the gap vacated by our retiring infantry. At 6 A. M. I heard firing in the direction of Rossville; leaving strong pickets in the passes over the ridge, I moved forward with the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan to support the 4th Regulars, but found that Captain McIntire had judiciously fallen back, the enemy having turned his flank by advancing on the road from Gordon's Mills. I retired to Chattanooga, skirmishing sharply.

"September 23d. With the 3d Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan I worked in the trenches all night, and at 4 A. M. crossed the Tennessee river and encamped at Opossum creek, from whence I picketed the river from Washington to Sandy Shoals.

"The loss in my brigade from the day I was detached from the division until I crossed the Tennessee river on the 24th was under 100 men, of whom only 15 were missing, and of those 15, 9 are known to be either killed or wounded; while during that time, in prisoners alone, I took from the enemy 439 men."

Colonel Minty, in calling the attention of the commanding general to the gallant conduct in the battle of Chickamauga of certain officers of his brigade whom he considered entitled to special mention, says of Lieutenant Simpson, 4th Michigan Cavalry:

"Lieutenant J. H. Simpson, 4th Michigan Cavalry, commanded the squadron of his

regiment on picket on the Harrison road, on the 18th, which was cut off by the rapid advance of the enemy. After fighting as long as he possibly could, he swam the Chickamauga and brought in his squadron, with no casualties but 1 man and 1 horse slightly wounded."

On the 30th of September the regiment, in command of Major Horace Gray, having been ordered to Cotton's Ferry, on the Tennessee river, to support a battalion of U. S. cavalry, it was attacked and driven back by a large body of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, who had crossed the river. Here Lieutenant Edward Tucker was mortally wounded, and died at Chattanooga on the 7th of October following. In addition the regiment lost 2 wounded and 1 missing, together with 1 horse wounded. In the month it had marched 224 miles.

Following is Bragg's Circular to his army directing the movements of the 18th, which indicates the important position held by the 4th Michigan Cavalry:

(Circular.) HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, Leet's Tanyard, Sept. 18th, 1863.*

I. Johnson's column (Hood's), on crossing at or near Reed's bridge, will turn to the left by the most practicable route, and sweep up the Chickamauga toward Lee and Gordon's Mills.

II. Walker, on crossing at Alexander's bridge, will unite in this move and push vigorously on the enemy's flank and rear in the same direction.

III. Buckner, crossing at Telford's ford, will join in the movement to the left and press the enemy up the stream from Polk's front at Lee and Gordon's Mills.

IV. Polk will press his forces to the front of Lee and Gordon's Mills. * * *

By command of General Bragg.

G. W. BRENT, *A. A. G.*

Says an officer writing to Colonel Minty, after the war ended, and who had opportunity of knowing:

"It will, I think, be seen that you held on that day (Sept. 18th), the key of the position (the left of the army), and so successfully that the rebel plan was frustrated. It cost General Thomas thousands of men to maintain it, persistently fought for on the two subsequent days. Had the rebels succeeded early in the morning of the first day of the battle in taking Reed's bridge, not only Colonel Wilder but the whole army would have been seriously compromised. I am sure, had General Rosecrans known all the facts, he would have added the 18th to the number of days 'the army could not have dispensed' with the services of the cavalry.

"The more I consider the facts concerning the situation of the army, and learn of the rebels, the prouder I become of our little brigade. 'Preston's division effected an unobstructed passage at Huntsville' (says Ord, the correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, rebel). Not so with Johnson and Walker at Reed's and Alexander's bridges. Without them there was no 'sweeping up the Chickamauga, and vigorously pressing the enemy's flank and rear;' and when the passage was effected, your persistent presence and line of retreat made the rebels fear to 'turn to the left' and expose you to their flank and rear. It was not cavalry you were fighting, as Bragg's order proves. Forrest was on the rebel right, but the bulk of the rebel cavalry was watching at Catlett's Gap. On the whole, Colonel, while you have earned many laurels, at no time can I find you doing such valuable service to the Army of the Cumberland as on the 18th of September, 1863."

The regiment, in command of Major Gray, on October 1st, 1863, made a reconnoissance to Smith's cross-roads, and had a slight skirmish with the rear guard of the rebel cavalry under Wheeler, who was ascending the mountain on a raid through Middle Tennessee. On the 2d the main body of the cavalry force of the department in pursuit of the rebels, Minty's brigade, with the balance of the 2d division, moved out at 3 A. M., and crossing over Waldren's Ridge ascended to the summit of the Cumberland and bivouacked. On the 3d the regiment in advance engaged the enemy on the western slope of the mountain in the descent. A sharp fight ensued, in which the brigade afterwards

took part, when the enemy withdrew with a loss of several killed and wounded. Night coming on, the command bivouacked.

The casualties in this affair were three wounded—two severely.

The command passing through McMinnville and Murfreesboro, reached within six miles of Shelbyville on the 6th.

On the 7th General Crook had a sharp engagement with the enemy, capturing three pieces of artillery and 150 prisoners. Minty's brigade not being ordered up in time did not arrive until after the battle.

From the 7th to the 17th the command continued daily on the march in pursuit of the retreating column of the enemy, passing through Pulaski, Tenn., and Rogersville, Ala., to Musele Shoals, on the river; thence through Athens, Huntsville, and New Market, Ala., to Salem, Tenn.; thence back to Maysville, Ala., arriving at this point where the regiment went into camp, and during the balance of the month was engaged in forage, picket, and scouting duty, having marched 395 miles in the month, and in the year over 3,000 miles.

The 4th remained in camp at Maysville on scouting and picket duty until the 17th November, 1863, when all the mounted force of the regiment (300) in command of Major Gray, moved to join the 2d brigade under Colonel Long, at Paint Rock, Ala., and subsequently marching with it through Stevenson and Bridgeport, crossed the Tennessee river, then through Shell Mound to Kelly's Ford, and recrossing the river marched to Chattanooga, arriving there on the 21st, in the evening.

On the 24th moved up on the bank of the river three miles and crossed with General Sherman's command, they moving on the enemy's position at Mission Ridge, while Colonel Long's brigade proceeded in the direction of Etowah. While on the march, the 4th Michigan being in the advance, Captain Grant with the 1st battalion captured a forage train of ten wagons, eighty mules, and eighteen prisoners.

On the 25th the regiment detached, burned a railroad bridge at Etowah, destroying a large quantity of meal, and captured a lieutenant colonel. Rejoining the brigade the regiment marched to Cleveland, and on the 26th, with detachments from different regiments on scouting duty, captured 250 prisoners, 80 wagons, 400 mules, 275 hogs, and tore up considerable railroad track.

On the night of the 27th the pickets were attacked but held their position until daylight, when the enemy advanced with a heavy force of infantry and artillery, recapturing most of the mules and hogs. During the advance of the enemy Colonel Long burned the railroad depot, the iron works, and copper rolling mill at Cleveland, in which the enemy had a large amount of shell. Most of the shell had been transferred to the depot during the night, and on the approach of the enemy the explosion of the shell in such large quantity led the rebels to suppose it was the fire of a large artillery force, and they retired in the utmost confusion, giving the 4th Michigan an opportunity to fall back with all the prisoners in charge well secured, and before the enemy recovered and had time to renew the attack and pursuit, the command retired in good order, proceeding via Harrison's Ferry to Chattanooga.

In the meantime the enemy had fallen back from his position before Chattanooga, and General Sherman's command being detached to reënforce the army of General Burnside at Knoxville. On the 29th November the mounted detachment of the 4th Michigan, under command of Major Robbins as a part of Colonel Long's brigade, joined it, moved through Harrison, scouring the

country to Cleveland, thence to Benton, capturing a large amount of rebel stock and thirty prisoners. Here the detachment, with the 4th Ohio cavalry, was sent to guard the stock and prisoners back to Cleveland, where Major Robbins received orders from Colonel Long to join the 2d brigade without delay, and in pursuance thereof moved to Charleston, thence to Athens, but hearing no tidings from the brigade reported to General Sherman at Morganstown. After reporting to General Sherman Major Robbins with his detachment marched to Motley's Ford, thence to Loudon, Tenn., crossing the river at that point proceeded to Maysville, Ala.

In the meantime the regiment in command of Major Gray, which had been increased in strength by a remounted detachment from Nashville, moved on the 24th December, 1863, from Huntsville, Ala., as a part of the 1st brigade, 2d cavalry division, and marched to Athens, thence through Elkton to Pulaski, Tenn.

Major Robbins with his command having again joined the 2d brigade at Maysville, moved with it to Tellico Plains on December 8th, thence ascending the Tellico mountains, marched to Murphy on the 9th. At this point the detachment, with the 4th Ohio cavalry, made a scout into Georgia, and on its return rejoined the brigade and moved back to Tellico Plains, then to Charleston.

On the 16th the battalion was again detached from the brigade and placed on courier duty at intervals of eight miles, between Chattanooga and Charleston, and subsequently between Harrison and Charleston, the enemy making several efforts to break up the line, but their attacks on the posts were successfully repulsed. This duty was continued until January 4th, 1864, when the battalion was relieved and joined the brigade at Calhoun.

From January 1st to 9th, 1864, the regiment was in camp at Pulaski; on that day it moved in command of Major Gray, who reported to Colonel Boone, 28th Kentucky mounted infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in the direction of Huntsville, Ala., and passed through Larkinsville and Stevenson to Chattanooga, thence to Rossville, and on the 19th encamped at that point.

On the 21st the regiment in command of Captain Abeel, with the 28th Kentucky, Colonel Boone commanding brigade, moved out on a scout, crossing Pigeon mountain at its intersection with Lookout, thence down the mountain into Brownstown valley to Summersville. The advance of the 4th Michigan captured several horses and mules, a government wagon, and fifteen prisoners, including one captain, then marched across Taylor's Ridge in the direction of Dalton, Ga., where the camp of some "Home Guards" in command of Colonel Culbertson was destroyed, containing considerable arms and other property; the command then moved back to Rossville. On the 28th, the regiment, with the 28th Kentucky, Colonel Boon commanding, marched in the direction of Ringgold, as an advance for Major General Palmer, accompanied by Brigadier General Davis and a division of infantry; after reaching Ringgold the mounted force was ordered to reconnoiter the road toward Tunnel Hill, and while doing so engaged the enemy in a heavy skirmish, driving him back near Tunnel Hill, and on ascertaining that the enemy was there in force, withdrew while the rear guard was vigorously attacked; yet reached Ringgold without casualties, and next day fell back to Rossville.

The regiment was in camp at Rossville, Tenn., from 1st to 13th February, when it moved in command of Captain Van Antwerp to Etowah, where it was engaged on scouting and picket duty.

Van Antwerp and Lieutenant Hudson, with a detachment of the regiment, joined the 38th Illinois Infantry on a reconnoissance in the direction of Burk's Mills, arriving about daylight in advance of the infantry, and when within about two hundred yards of the mill discovered the rebel pickets, and advancing on them at a gallop drove them through a gap, capturing three. From this point Captain Van Antwerp sent Lieutenant Hudson with a detachment of thirty men towards Ellegis's Mill, and a non-commissioned officer with fifteen men to Cherry's Mill. Lieutenant Hudson charged on a picket of about thirty, capturing six. The other detachment returned without meeting the enemy. The infantry having come up, the command started back for camp.

On the 22d, Captain Van Antwerp, with a detachment of the regiment composed of Lieutenant Hudson and 100 men, had been sent out to reconnoiter on the Dalton road near Big Springs, and on reporting to Colonel Long, commanding cavalry brigade, then moving on the enemy in line of battle, was ordered to form on his left, covering the road, after marching about a mile in the advance, driving the enemy and losing four men wounded, four horses killed with several wounded. Next morning the detachment was again ordered on a reconnoissance on the Dalton road, and when five miles out encountered the enemy's pickets, driving them for some distance, but hearing firing in the rear fell back, and in doing so met the fire of the enemy. Learning that he was in considerable force, and fearing being cut off, took a circuitous route, evading the enemy, and reached Stone Church at sundown.

On the 27th the same detachment was ordered out on the Tunnel Hill road to picket that road until the division passed, and when about half a mile out was attacked by the cavalry skirmishers of the enemy but they were checked in their advance. In this skirmish Lieutenant Hudson's horse was shot under him, and at times the fire of the enemy was heavy and rapid, yet the picket was maintained until the main force passed, when the detachment fell back and acted as rear guard to the division, and on the morning of the 28th went into camp at Etowah, having three men wounded in the affair.

Captain Van Antwerp says in his report: "I cannot speak in too high terms of Lieutenant Hudson; his coolness, daring, and bravery are unsurpassed, and on the several occasions referred to these soldierly qualities were all advantageously brought into requisition."

On March 1st, 1864, the detachment, in command of Major Robbins, moved from camp at Calhoun, marched to Cleveland, and on the 2d to Etowah, and joined the regiment.

From March 3d to 29th the regiment was in camp at Etowah, and doing scout and picket duty. On the 29th, in obedience to orders, it left camp and moved to Chattanooga by rail, thence on the 30th to Stevenson, Ala., and on the 31st to Nashville, where it went into camp, and was remounted and equipped with the Spencer breech-loading carbine.

The 4th, now about 800 strong, well-equipped and armed, left Nashville on the 14th of April, 1864, in command of Colonel Park, marching to Columbia, where it joined the 2d cavalry division and encamped. On the 30th the regiment moved from that point, marching through Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Decherd, over the Cumberland mountains to Stevenson and Bridgeport, crossed the Tennessee river, marched to Shell Mound, then crossed Raccoon Ridge, Lookout Valley, Lookout mountain, Pigeon mountain, to Lafayette, and then crossing Taylor's Ridge to Vilanon, Ga., arrived there on the 10th

May. On the 15th marched towards Rome and attacked a rebel brigade of cavalry, strongly posted at Tanner's Bridge over Armuchee Creek, about nine miles from Rome, killing one captain and nine men, and capturing thirteen and losing six men wounded with four missing. Following the retreating enemy up to within a short distance of Rome, where meeting a superior force with artillery, it fell back across the creek. Then crossed the Oostenaula river and covered the right flank of General McPherson's army.

Colonel Minty in a report to the divison commander, dated John's Creek, Ga., May 16th, 1864, says:

"At 5 A. M. yesterday, May 15th, I marched from Camp on Dry creek. At about 8 A. M. my advance struck the enemy's pickets near Farmer's Bridge, or Armuchee creek, and drove in the advance videttes, and a few of my scouts charged over the bridge, but the advance guard halted to allow the column to close up. They were not supported, and consequently were driven back with one man and four horses wounded. On my arrival at the bridge, I sent scouts to examine the creek to the right and left. Bad fords were reported both above and below the bridge. I crossed two companies of the 4th Michigan below and six companies of that regiment above, together with the 4th U. S. Cavalry. I then crossed the bridge with one battalion 4th Michigan Cavalry, followed by the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the one gun of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. Captain Lockey, 12th Alabama Cavalry, was mortally wounded, and nine men killed. We took six prisoners.

"I pushed forward rapidly to within three miles of Rome, where the enemy in considerable force, and holding a strong position, made a stand, showing four pieces of artillery. They at the same time moved strong columns on both my flanks. Immediately in my rear the Dallas road came in on the road on which I advanced. I therefore fell back to a position north of the junction of the road. Here Lieutenant Colonel Park, commanding the 4th Michigan Cavalry, reported that a column of infantry was moving around my left, and at the same time Smith's brigade of cavalry was discovered on my right. I fell back to Farmer's Bridge, where I reported to General Garrard. The rebels followed me up closely. Four times they charged the battalion of the 4th Michigan, which formed the rear guard. They were received dismounted and handsomely repulsed. During the entire day's skirmish the 4th Michigan was the only regiment engaged."

On the 17th of May the regiment marched in the direction of Kingston, and early next morning moved out in the advance of the division towards Woodland, whence it was sent on a reconnoissance. Meeting Ferguson's brigade of rebel cavalry about a mile out, drove him five miles, and to within half a mile of Kingston. Coming suddenly on a heavy force of infantry, while the enemy's cavalry attacked in rear and on both flanks, being entirely surrounded, the regiment cut its way out, fighting desperately, and with a loss of 3 men killed, 3 officers and 16 men wounded, and 10 missing. Captain Grant, having been cut off from his command, was taken prisoner. Among the wounded were Major Robbins and Lieutenants Carter and Randolph—the latter mortally, and on the 30th he died of his wounds. The regiment bivouacked at Woodland the night of the 18th, and on the next day moved through Kingston to Spring Bank, where it dismounted and remained some time in line of battle. From May 19th to 23d it was in camp at that point, when it moved with the division, crossed the Etowah river, passing through Van Wert in the direction of Dallas. On the 24th the regiment, being one day's march in advance of the army, encountered the enemy near that point in considerable force; heavy skirmishing ensued and continued until dark; then fell back and bivouacked, having captured 15 from the rebel mounted picket, losing 1 killed and two wounded, Captain Lawton being among the wounded. On the 25th, marched within three miles of Dallas.

Colonel Minty says: "On the 23d of May, 1864, during the Atlanta campaign, as we approached Dallas, Ga., the 4th Michigan had the advance, Captain G. W. Lawton of Company C commanding the advance guard. I was riding alongside of him when fire

was opened by the enemy, and he received a ball through the upper portion of the right lung. He at once turned to his men and gave the order, 'left front into line,' and got his company into position and out of the direct line of fire before I knew that he had been wounded. He was then so faint he had to be supported on his horse while being taken to the rear."

Under date of near Etowah, Ga., June 5th, 1864, Minty says in a report to the commanding general of division:

"On May 26th I was encamped about one mile east from Adair Court House, on the direct road to Powder Springs, my advance picket being about two miles and a half east of me on the road from Dallas to Villa Rica. About 1 o'clock P. M. my pickets were attacked and driven about one mile. At 3 P. M. about two regiments of rebel cavalry showed themselves, sharp skirmishing being kept up the entire afternoon. I took parts of the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania, the only regiments I had (the 4th Regulars being on detached service with General McPherson), to the front. One battalion, 7th Pennsylvania under Major Jennings, and one battalion, 4th Michigan, under Captain Pritchard, charged and drove the rebels from a good position near an old gin house on the Dallas road, and followed them at the gallop for between two and three miles.

"On the following morning, 27th, Colonel Miller with his regiment, 72d Indiana, reported to me, and I received orders from General McPherson, through the general commanding the division, to gain possession of the Dallas and Villa Rica road and attack the enemy vigorously in the flank or rear. Shortly prior to this my pickets had been again attacked. Colonel Sipes with a portion of his regiment had gone to the support of them. I moved to the front with the remainder of the 7th Pennsylvania, the 4th Michigan, and 72d Indiana, and found Colonel Sipes with his small force fighting the whole of Ferguson's brigade. I sent the remainder of his regiment to support him on the direct road. Lieutenant Colonel Park with the 4th Michigan moved across open ground to our left, and at the gallop drove them from their old position at the gin house. I dismounted the 72d Indiana, they followed the 4th Michigan beyond the gin house to the Dallas and Villa Rica road, where I had breastworks of rails, logs, etc., thrown up. Lieutenant Colonel Kitchell having reported to me with a portion of his regiment (98th Illinois), I ordered him to the support of Colonel Sipes, and as soon as I gained the Dallas and Villa Rica road I sent a squadron to the right to communicate with him, and directed Colonel Sipes to leave the 98th to hold the Powder Springs road, and with his own regiment to drive the enemy and join me near the gin house. On the arrival of the 7th I placed them on the right of the 72d (dismounted and behind breastworks), and with a portion of the 4th Michigan moved towards Dallas and found my pickets skirmishing with the enemy within three miles of that place. The woods here were very dense, and on the northeast side of the road, running parallel to it, is a range of hills which was occupied by the rebel cavalry in considerable force.

"At a little less than three miles from Dallas I had a good view of a line of breastworks facing west. I therefore ordered up Griffin's section of artillery with the 4th Michigan Cavalry to support it, and commenced shelling them. A heavy column of dust was moving on the Marietta road, which I supposed to be about one mile distant from me. Often shells were thrown in that direction, and also at several other points where there were indications of the enemy. I kept up the fire until the position occupied by the 7th Pennsylvania and 72d Indiana was attacked and flanked. Fire opened on myself from the hill and woods on our right, when, not wishing to endanger the artillery too much, I rejoined the other regiments. Shortly after I did so the enemy's artillery opened on me from the hill, and the second shell thrown killed two of the artillery horses. I sent them back out of range and held the position with the dismounted men supported on the flank by cavalry, until dark, when I established a strong picket line and fell back to camp.

"My loss was—7th Pennsylvania, 3 killed and 11 wounded; 4th Michigan, 1 killed and 1 wounded; 72d Indiana, 1 wounded; total, 4 killed and 13 wounded.

"On May 27th, 1864, the rebel army was in position near Dallas, Ga. I got my brigade well in rear of their left and shelled their line for a couple of hours. Private Benona Birch, of Company I, was mortally wounded, living about half an hour after receiving his wound. Just before he expired he called his comrade to him and said, 'Mort, I am going, but hurrah for the Old Flag.'"

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAV. DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Dallas, Ga., June 1st., 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—I give you below an extract from a letter written by General McPherson to General Garrard, our division commander, which shows that the Old 1st Brigade is still doing service and gaining laurels.

Dallas, May 27th, 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL.—Your letter enclosing report of Colonel Minty, is received.

His brigade has done good service to-day, and drew four regiments of rebel infantry from in front of our right off towards Villa Rica to fight him.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major General Commanding.

The four regiments referred to were brought up after we had beaten three brigades of cavalry—Ferguson's, Ross', and Morgan's (John T's).

The 4th Michigan has suffered heavily; four good officers are severely wounded—Major Robbins, Captain Lawton, Lieutenants Carter and Randolph, and Major Grant have been taken prisoners. Our total killed, wounded, and missing numbers 36, but all are doing their duty *well.*

I am sitting on the ground and using my knee as a table, so do not criticise too severely.

We have had continuous fighting since the evacuation of Dalton; our killed and wounded will run well into the thousands. The rebels must vamoose to-day or to-morrow, or else fight one of the battles of *the* war. We are now lying within half rifle range of each other.

Yours truly,

R. H. G. MINTY.

GEN. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General, Mich.

GENERAL ORDER.

Officers and Soldiers: Orders having been received announcing our advance on the morrow, the lieutenant colonel commanding, with feelings of sincere gratitude, desires to congratulate you on the soldierly deportment, the manly courage and unswerving fidelity to duty, which have characterized the conduct of each of you since the consummation of the late active service in this campaign. Whether on the march or in hot conflict with the enemy, a marked determination to act as though the whole responsibility of success or defeat rested upon his shoulders, has been manifest in each individual effort.

So long as life is spared him, he will not forget how officers and soldiers strained every energy to resist the overwhelming force of the enemy in the late and unfortunate affair near Kingston.

The memories of the dead he will ever cherish, the interest and welfare of the living he will ever promote.

Officers and soldiers, let the expectations which have been awakened by the remembrances of the past few days be more than realized by the truthful recital of the deeds of your daily life in the future. Remember your friends in the beautiful Peninsular State are watching you anxiously and prayerfully. Your cause is right. Let your deeds be just, and on the scroll of Michigan's fame will the name of no regiment be written *dearer* to her than that of your own.

J. B. PARK,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 4th Mich. Cavalry.

GEO. R. STONE, *Adjutant,*

The regiment in command of Major Mix marched with the brigade, still commanded by Colonel Minty, from their camp near Dalton on June 1st, proceeding to Alatoona Gap, and bivouacked on the Etowah river until the 8th, when it marched through Ackworth and encamped. On the 9th moved toward Big Shanty in advance of the division, and encountered the enemy's pickets soon after pressing the Union infantry videttes. Advancing a short distance found the enemy with Martin's divison of cavalry dismounted, strongly posted behind breastworks, supported by a brigade of infantry, but with the mounted infantry and cavalry operating on their flanks they were soon driven from their line of intrenchments to the base of the Kenesaw mountain, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Under date of near Marietta, Ga., June 12th, 1864, Colonel Minty reports to the general commanding division:

"In obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I marched from camp near Ackworth at 6 A. M. on the 9th instant, taking the direct road to Marietta. At the graveyard on Rocky Hill, my advance, the 4th Michigan Cavalry, struck the rebel

pickets, and found the road obstructed by rail barricades and felled trees. They were immediately driven to the opposite hill in front of Big Shanty, where formidable breastworks of rails had been built. Here the enemy appeared in considerable force, having open fields in his front, and the flankers reported cavalry moving on both flanks. I sent the 4th U. S. Cavalry to the left and a battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania to the right, and skirmishing commenced at once.

"The general brought up the 3d brigade, when I moved the 4th Michigan to the left of the regulars, and sent the other two battalions of the 7th to the right, and ordered both flanks to push forward. This was done in good style (dismounted), especially on the right, where the country was sufficiently open to admit of regular formation being kept up. On the left the underbrush was so dense that the men had great difficulty in forcing their way through it and dislodging the enemy.

"The entire line advanced, charged gallantly across the open country, and carried the first line of breastworks, where we found telegraph wire stretched along the entire front about two feet from the ground.

"The rebels now took shelter behind the second line, which was on the hill south of the station. Across the open ground between the two lines the 3d brigade and 7th Pennsylvania again charged and quickly dislodged the enemy, who fell back to their third line. The 7th Pennsylvania pushed forward through the woods on the right, and was immediately heavily engaged, but drove the rebels steadily. I directed the 4th Regulars to keep in line with and cover the flanks of the 3d brigade, which again advanced in magnificent style, charging over open ground and carrying the works at Somer's house and the last line of breastworks at the edge of the woods beyond the house which defended the 'Mississippi Tigers.'

"The entire force having been ordered to return to camp, I sent one regiment to escort the ambulances with the killed and wounded, and with the other two brought up the rear. I arrived in camp about 8 P. M. Our total loss was 1 killed and 12 wounded. The rebels had 20 killed or mortally wounded, including one lieutenant of the 'Tigers'—29th Mississippi Infantry. Their slightly wounded were all taken from the field."

On the 12th, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the advance, Martin's division was again met at McAffee's Cross-roads, where fighting commenced and continued until dark without loss. Having carried his breastworks and driven him about five miles, fell back and encamped. On the 15th, moved a few miles to the front, built a temporary stockade, skirmished with Wheeler's cavalry until the 19th, when the brigade again moved out, marching a short distance, engaged the enemy until dark, then fell back to the stockade. On the 20th again was on the move, the 7th Pennsylvania in advance. Crossing Noonday creek, engaged the enemy in force at Lattimer's Mill. The 4th Michigan deployed in line of battle on the right of a road, remaining there a short time. The 7th Pennsylvania having charged the enemy and finding him too strong, the 4th Michigan being ordered to support, the 1st and 2d battalions, in command of Captains Pritchard and Leach, respectively, crossed the Little Noonday creek and charged the enemy, but did not succeed in driving him from his position, the rebel force being immensely superior as to numbers. The 3d battalion, in command of Major Mix, not having crossed the Little Noonday, was then thrown into line on the left of the road where the enemy was attacking in great force, but the combined Union force proved insufficient to even hold him in check, and he advanced in overwhelming numbers, compelling the brigade to fall slowly back in line, under orders. But on being reinforced by three regiments of the 3d brigade, just at dark, the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss.

The 4th Michigan lost 11 killed, including Lieutenant Sutton, 23 wounded, and 6 missing.

This, although not a Union success, was one of the most brilliant affairs in which the 4th Michigan was engaged, exhibiting a degree of gallant and stubborn fighting.

Following is a letter of Colonel Minty dated on the day following the engagement with other notices and reports in relation to the affair:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Marietta, Georgia, 21st June, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—We had a very severe fight yesterday; the 4th Michigan and part of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, about a thousand men in all, were attacked by about six thousand rebel cavalry under our old Shelbyville friend, Wheeler. We fought them for over two hours, falling back slowly before them, when three regiments of the 3d brigade reported to me, and just at dark I repulsed them with heavy loss. The 4th Michigan received three charges from the 8th Confederate with sabres, supported by the 5th Georgia with pistols, and drove them back in confusion every time. My total loss was sixty-five in killed, wounded, and missing, of which the 4th has to bear forty, viz.: Lieutenant Sutton and ten men killed, twenty-three wounded and six missing.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Yours very truly,

R. H. G. MINTY,

GEN. JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General, Michigan.

Extracts from a letter published at Atlanta, Ga., in the afternoon edition of the Memphis Appeal of the 25th June:

"On the 20th instant two divisions—Kelly's and Martin's—and one brigade—William's—of our cavalry, went round to the left flank and rear of Sherman's army, it was said, to capture a brigade of Yankee cavalry stationed at McAfee's. We succeeded in getting to the right place, where the enemy, Minty's brigade, was vigorously attacked by William's and a portion of Anderson's brigade. After a sharp conflict the enemy was driven from the field, Hannon's brigade having come up and attacked them on the flank. The Yankees fought desperately and fell back slowly, with what loss we are unable to ascertain, as they carried off their wounded and most of their dead. To one who was an eye-witness but not an adept in the 'art of war,' it seems very strange that the whole Yankee force was not surrounded and captured. Dibrell's brigade was drawn up a few hundred yards from and in full view of the battle-field with Martin's whole division immediately in the rear. This is one of the best fighting brigades the Yankees have, and to have captured or routed it would have added a bright feather to the plume of the successful hero accomplishing the feat. After he (Minty) had been driven from his first position, Martin's whole division was brought up and lost several of Allen's brigade. Brigadier General Allen had his horse shot. The 8th Confederate and 5th Georgia, of Anderson's brigade, lost several killed and wounded. Williams's Kentucky brigade lost several good soldiers."

Colonel Minty adds in his report:

"According to the above there was the following rebel force in the field: Kelly's and Martin's divisions, consisting of the brigades of Anderson (six regiments), Hannon's (five regiments), Allen's (five regiments), and Johnson's (five regiments), and the independent brigades of Williams and Dibrell, composed of five regiments each, say in all twelve regiments, with an average of 300—3,600; the 5th Georgia numbered over 800. The entire force I had engaged was 7th Pennsylvania, 170 men, and 4th Michigan, 283—in all 453. These few men held their ground against the repeated assaults of the enemy for over two hours, and when I ordered them to fall back they retired slowly and in good order. I beg to call the attention of the general commanding to the heavy loss sustained by this small force. In a loss of over twelve per cent, the very small proportion reported missing shows how steadily and stubbornly they fought."

Colonel Minty further adds in a note to this report:

"One battalion led by Captain Hathaway repulsed a charge made by Williams's Kentucky brigade by a counter charge.

"While my loss in this engagement was only 65, the Marietta (Ga.) papers acknowledge the rebel loss to be 94 killed and 351 wounded."

Following are extracts from a letter of Colonel Minty, under date of Kenesaw, Ga., June 28th, 1864, to the Adjutant General of Michigan:

"The fight in which Lieutenant Sutton was killed, 'Lattimer's Mills,' June 20th, turns out to have been a splendid affair. I knew that the enemy had suffered severely, but the truth far surpasses my most sanguine hopes.

"The day before yesterday two negroes came in from General Martin's division, and told us that the rebel loss was about 500; this I did not believe, but yesterday some of

the men of the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Regulars got hold of a couple of Atlanta papers, in which they acknowledged their loss to be over *ninety killed and three hundred and sixty wounded.* When we take into consideration the fact that the rebels had two entire divisions actually engaged, supported by a third, and that I had only three regiments and a half on the ground, while only the 4th Michigan and a portion of the 7th Pennsylvania were engaged, I think all will allow that the result is most gratifying.

"I see in some of the Michigan papers that the ladies of Flint have a splendid standard prepared for the Old Fourth. I think I can promise that it will never be disgraced in their hands."

The regiment was in camp on the left flank of the army near Kenesaw mountain, on July 1st, 1864, and on the 2d with the brigade and division marched in the direction of Big Shanty, where possession was taken of the works evacuated by the Army of the Tennessee. Next day moved towards Marietta, and passing through the enemy's works near that point evacuated the night previous. Found Marietta occupied by a brigade of Union infantry, then proceeded toward the Chattahoochee river and encamped near Rosswell. On the 4th moved at daylight, and encountering the enemy, skirmished all day. Marched again to Rosswell and encamped, skirmishing at different points, and on the 10th moved again toward the Chattahoochee, and from that to the 13th encamped; then marched to McAffee's bridge, remaining there until the 17th. Having crossed the Chattahoochee river, the regiment, in command of Major Mix, on the 18th, participated in a raid on the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, near Lost Mountain, and destroyed the track for several miles. From the 22d to the 24th it was engaged in a raid on Covington, on the same railroad, and in destroying the bridges and track. On the 27th marched with the brigade through Decatur, covering Stoneman's raid, and while encamped at Flat Shoals, southeast from Atlanta, was surrounded by Martin's, Kelley's, and Harriman's divisions of cavalry. Martin's division, under Iverson, followed Stoneman, when Minty's brigade cut its way through and fell back to Lithonia, on the Augusta railroad. From the 1st to the 14th of August the regiment was employed as infantry, occupying a portion of the trenches in front of Atlanta that had been vacated by the 23d Army Corps.

The 4th Michigan lost 37 killed and wounded and 3 missing, including among the killed Lieutenant T. W. Sutton.

The 4th, still in command of Major Mix, composed a part of General Kilpatrick's force while on his celebrated raid around the rebel army then defending Atlanta. This force consisted of the 3d division of cavalry, about 2,500 strong, commanded in person by General Kilpatrick, Minty's and Long's brigades of the 2d cavalry division, numbering about 2,554, with two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, in command of Lieutenant Robinson. Kilpatrick made a complete circuit, occupying four days, fighting almost the entire time superior numbers, and whipping them with half their force. General Garrard, of the 2d division, did not accompany the expedition, consequently Colonel Minty, of the 4th Michigan, then the ranking colonel, took command of the brigades of that division.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of August, Minty's command broke camp and left our lines for the rendezvous of the expedition at Sandtown, arriving there at 6 A. M. The movement was commenced under cover of darkness to prevent, if possible, any information being obtained by the enemy; yet, a rebel letter, captured on the 20th, dated at Atlanta on the 18th, gave the number of Minty's command, and the destination of the raiders. On the morning of the 19th Minty reported to General Kilpatrick at Sandtown and received his orders, and that night the command moved off on their

bold undertaking, the 3d division in the advance, skirmishing all the way until the West Point railroad was reached near Fairburn, where the first rebel assault was made. The enemy struck the column on the left flank with artillery and dismounted cavalry with so much force as to cut the 7th Pennsylvania, in command of Major Jennings, in two, but were immediately reinforced by the 4th Michigan, commanded by Major Mix, when a vigorous and irresistible attack was made on the enemy, driving him from the ground in great disorder. Pursuing the rebel force to Flint river, it was found that the bridge had been destroyed, the stream deep, and bottom bad for crossing, while Ross' and Ferguson's brigades of cavalry presented a bold front on the east bank, and with artillery disputed the passage. The artillery was promptly in position, and soon silenced the rebel batteries; instantly the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio and 4th Michigan cavalry dismounted, formed in line, and under cover of a destructive fire of grape and canister, directed on the rebel rifle pits, and with a yell, dashed forward on the double-quick to the bank of the river, where a deadly fire was poured into the rebels at short range, dislodging their sharpshooters, when the column crossed the river on the stringers of the burned bridge, leaving the 7th Pennsylvania, one section of artillery, and the led horses on the west bank. Minty, with his command dismounted, then advanced on Jonesboro, the 4th Michigan being deployed as skirmishers, 1st Ohio, 4th U. S. in line, with one section of artillery in the center, and the 3d and 4th Ohio following in column, driving Ross and Ferguson into town, where they took shelter in the houses and opened a sharp fire. While Minty was getting his artillery in position to riddle the buildings the rebels mounted their horses and vacated in disorder. The 3d division was then quickly brought up, and the destruction of the town commenced, two-thirds of it being destroyed by fire.

While this was being done, Ferguson and Ross were reinforced by a brigade of infantry, and took a position near Kilpatrick's forces, entrenching themselves by felling timber, etc. Kilpatrick's main object being to destroy the railway, and not whipping the enemy, except when necessary in the execution of his purpose, that same night left Jonesboro. Striking east about five miles, he then marched direct for Lovejoy's Station on the Macon road. At daybreak the next morning his flight from Jonesboro was discovered by the enemy, who started in pursuit with his cavalry. At one and a half miles from Lovejoy's Station, the 2d division in the advance, Minty's brigade leading, followed by Long's, the 4th Michigan was detached, with orders to gain possession of and destroy the railroad, and was engaged in tearing up the track, when the column, moving down the direct road to the station, encountered the enemy's mounted pickets, who were driven in by the 7th Pennsylvania in fine style; but skirmishing was continued until within a quarter of a mile of the station, where the force was dismounted. In the meantime the 4th U. S. cavalry had been sent to reinforce the 7th Pennsylvania, but before their line was fairly formed a whole rebel infantry brigade, which had been lying in ambush without skirmishers, poured into the ranks a terriffic volley, and with yells rushed over the small party, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners nearly the entire party, who fought bravely until their arms were wrested from them. Long's brigade was immediately formed, artillery placed in position, and the rebels were quickly repulsed, with severe loss. Scarcely had this been accomplished when a whole division of rebel cavalry (Jackson's), 5,000 strong, composed of Armstrong's, Ferguson's, and and Ross's brigades, was seen coming down

on the left and rear on the keen run, accompanied by ten pieces of artillery. Cleburn's division of cavalry, 10,000 strong, was advancing rapidly on the right and front, while Reynolds, with seven regiments of infantry, was coming in quickly on the left and front. Before Kilpatrick had time to learn what was coming, a spirited attack was made on the rear, but he soon comprehended the situation. Minty's brigade was instantly withdrawn and hastily formed in line in column of regiments. The 7th Pennsylvania, Major Jennings, on the right; 4th Michigan, Major Mix, in the center, and the 4th U. S., Captain McIntire, on the left. Long's brigade was formed in rear, and the 3d division was formed on the left of the road. The advancing enemy was immediately most gallantly attacked by a charge of Minty's brigade, which is described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial as follows:

"While the various regiments were being manœuvred into position to meet the onslaught of the rebels, who were sweeping down upon, the men had time to comprehend the danger that surrounded them—rebels to the right of them, rebels to the left of them, rebels in rear of them, rebels in front of them—surrounded; there was no salvation but to cut their way out. Visions of Libby Prison and starvation flitted through their imagination, and they saw that the deadly conflict could not be avoided. Placing himself at the head head of his brigade, the gallant and fearless Minty drew his sabre, and his voice rung out clear and loud: 'Attention, column! forward, trot; regulate by the center regiment; march, gallop, march!' and away the brigade went with a yell that echoed away across the valleys.

"The ground from which the start was made and over which they charged was a plantation of about two square miles, thickly strewn with patches of woods, deep water cuts, fences, ditches, and morasses. At the word, away went the bold dragoons at the height of their speed. Fences were jumped and ditches were no impediment. The rattle of the sabres mingled with that of the mess kettles and frying pans that jingled at the side of the pack mule brigade, which were madly pushed forward by the frightened darkies who straddled them. Charging for their lives, and yelling like devils, Minty and his troopers encountered the rebels behind a hastily-constructed barricade of rails. Pressing their rowels deep into their horses' flanks, and raising their sabres aloft, on, on, on, nearer and nearer to the rebels they plunged. The terror-stricken enemy could not withstand the thunderous wave of men and horse that threatened to engulf them. They broke and ran just as Minty and his troopers were urging their horses for the decisive blow. In an instant all was confusion. The yells of the horsemen were drowned in the clashing of steel and the groans of the dying. On pressed Minty in pursuit, his men's sabres striking right and left, and cutting down everything in their path. The rebel horsemen were seen to reel and pitch headlong to the earth, while their frightened steeds rushed pell-mell over their bodies. Many of the rebels defended themselves with almost superhuman strength; yet it was all in vain. The charge of Federal steel was irresistible. The heads and limbs of some of the rebels were actually severed from their bodies, the head of the rider falling on one side of the horse, the lifeless trunk upon the other.

"The individual instances of heroism were many. Hardly a man flinched, and when the brigade came out more than half the sabres were stained with human blood.

"It was, all admit, one of the finest charges of the war. Fully 100 men fell under the keen sabres of Minty's brigade. The praises of Minty and his command are upon every tongue. The 4th U. S., 4th Michigan, 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio regiments charged over a rebel battery of three guns on the left of the road; but no sooner had our men passed than the rebels again seized the cannon, and, reversing them, poured grape and canister into the charging columns. General Kilpatrick, seeing this, with his staff and others, about thirty in all, moved forward to capture the guns, but found a high staked-and-ridered fence between him and the battery. Seeing the predicament in which the General was, Private William Bailey, a young Tennesseean belonging to Company I, 4th Michigan, an orderly to Colonel Minty, coolly rode up to the fence, dismounted in the face of a severe fire, tore down the fence, remounted, rode up to the battery, shot the captain, took possession of the horse and arms, and rode out. He was immediately followed by a party of men who captured the battery and spiked the guns. In the charge Minty's brigade captured three stands of colors, the 4th U. S. taking two and the 4th Michigan one."

The position of General Kilpatrick's force, and the overpowering numbers opposing him, rendered his condition most critical, leaving him to choose

between surrender or almost certain annihilation in the effort to extricate himself. He chose the latter, and was relieved from his dilemma by the gallant fighting of Minty's brigade, and thus enabled to accomplish successfully the object of the expedition.

The casualties in the brigade and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery on this raid were 1 officer and 32 men killed, 6 officers and 92 men wounded, 3 officers and 20 men missing (wounded), and 4 officers and 48 men missing.

The casualties in Minty's brigade during the campaign, ending in the occupation of Atlanta, were 2 officers and 44 men killed, 6 officers and 106 men wounded, and 7 officers and 83 men missing.

The regiment arrived at Lithonia on the 21st of August, having made a circuit around Atlanta and been in the saddle and almost constantly engaged since its departure from Sandtown on the 18th, the marches having been made over roads that had become very rough from heavy rains. From Lithonia the regiment returned to Sandtown.

Colonel Minty says in a letter written at Sandtown, Ga., under date of August 29th, 1864:

"In the late great Kilpatrick raid I had two brigades under me, my own and Long's. We did all the fighting. I had 2,400 men. Kilpatrick had 2,300. I lost 206 men; he lost 31. My own brigade made one of the grandest charges ever witnessed. We rode over three brigades of rebel cavalry, sabred hundreds of them, captured three pieces of artillery and three stands of colors,—one of the latter was taken by the 4th Michigan, and I hope to send it to you in a few days to put along-side of the other one. General Sherman has it on exhibition at his headquarters at present. We made the entire circuit of both armies in five days."

The following is the report of Colonel Minty to the general commanding under date of near Atlanta, Ga., August 24th, 1864, covering the operations of his command on the Kilpatrick raid around the rebel army while defending Atlanta:

"At 1 o'clock A. M. on August 18th, I marched from camp at this place with the 1st and 2d brigades, 2d cavalry division, numbering as under: 1st brigade, Colonel R. H. G. Minty commanding, 54 officers, 871 men; 2d brigade, Colonel Eli Long commanding, 75 officers, 1,308 men; Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Lieutenant Robinson, 2 officers and 88 men; a total of 131 officers and 2,267 men.

"At 6 A. M. I halted on the banks of Utoy creek, and in obedience to orders received from General Garrard, commanding 2d cavalry division, reported to General Kilpatrick, commanding 3d cavalry division at Sandtown.

"In accordance with orders from General Kilpatrick I marched at dusk same day, following the 3d division. About break of day on the 19th my advance, the 2d brigade, crossed the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad. The rear brigade (the 1st), was sharply attacked on the left flank by artillery and dismounted cavalry; the center of the 2d regiment (7th Pennsylvania), cut through and the column divided. Major Jennings, commanding 7th Pennsylvania, and Major Mix, commanding 4th Michigan, attacked the enemy with vigor, drove them from the ground and re-united the column. At this point I lost three ambulances which were driven into the woods and broken by the drivers. I was here ordered to take the advance with my two brigades and push the enemy, Ross' brigade of cavalry at Flint river. The woods were thick and impracticable for cavalry. The 2d brigade was therefore dismounted; they advanced steadily, driving the rebels before them, until they arrived at Flint river, where we found the bridge destroyed and the enemy in position on the opposite side. The enemy's guns were immediately silenced by Lieutenant Bennett's section of the Board of Trade Battery.

"General Kilpatrick now ordered up all his artillery, eight pieces, and shelled the rebel rifle-pits by volleys. On the firing of the fourth volley my men in line advanced at the double quick and took shelter behind a fence on the bank of the river. Their fire from this position drove the enemy from his works. We then crossed on the remaining stringers of the ruined bridge, which was quickly repaired, and one section of the Board of Trade Battery, Lieutenant Robinson, crossed.

"I now received orders from General Kilpatrick to drive the rebels from and take possession of the town of Jonesboro. I deployed the 4th Michigan as skirmishers; the 4th

U. S. and 1st Ohio, with the section of artillery between them, moved in line, and the 3d and 4th Ohio followed on the road in column, all dismounted.

In this formation I advanced steadily, driving the rebels, Ross' and Ferguson's brigades, before me into the town, where they took possession of the houses and opened a sharp fire on us. I ordered the section of artillery into the skirmish line and directed Lieutenant Robinson to shell every house from which a gun was fired, and in five minutes I hak possession of Jonesboro. The railroad buildings were quickly destroyed and a portion of the track torn up.

The general directed me to take position across the railroad, facing towards Atlanta, to cover the 3d division, which had been ordered to take up track. About 10 o'clock P. M. I was ordered to fall back towards the 3d division, as they were about moving farther south. As soon as I had taken up the new position Colonel Murray attempted to advance, but found the enemy in force and strongly posted in his front. A flank movement was now ordered. The general directed that my own brigade should take the advance, and that I should remain with the 2d brigade to cover the movement. The column moved towards McDonough's, about five miles, and then turning sharp to the right marched directly towards Lovejoy's Station. As the rear of the column turned to the right the rebel cavalry came up with it, and a sharp skirmish ensued between them and Colonel Long's brigade, ending in the repulse of the rebels. At about 7 A. M. on the 20th, when within one mile of Lovejoy's Station, the 2d brigade re-joined the 1st at the head of the column. At this point the road forks, one branch leading to the station and the other to a point on the railroad a quarter of a mile north; on this the right hand road, I detached the 4th Michigan, Major Mix commanding, with orders to gain possession of and destroy the railroad.' The column moved on directly for the station, driving a small force of rebels before us. When within a quarter of a mile of the railroad I received a report from Major Mix that he had succeeded in gaining the road without meeting with any opposition, and was then engaged in destroying it. At this moment the advance was pretty sharply fired on. I immediately dismounted, and together with the remainder of the regiment (the 7th Pennsylvania), sent it forward to clear the woods, but finding that the fire came from our flank, I sent one battalion, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to extend our line to the right. Before they got into position an entire brigade of rebel cavalry rose from the ground in our front, delivered a terrific volley and rushed forward with a yell. Our little force, scarcely 300 men, appeared for a moment to be annihilated. The 2d brigade rapidly formed, the Chicago Board of Trade Battery came into position, and the enemy was quickly checked, but from the woods in front and on both flanks a galling fire was kept up and the battery was forced to fall back, leaving one piece, which had been disabled, on the ground, and having lost seven per cent of their men. The gun was, however, immediately after brought in by volunteers, taken off the broken carriage, and placed in a wagon.

"The rebel cavalry now attacked us heavily in the rear. The general ordered me to withdraw my two brigades and form them on the right of the road, facing to the rear, and prepare for a charge. I formed the 1st brigade in line of regimental columns of fours, 7th Pennsylvania on the right, 4th Michigan in the center, and 4th U. S. on the left. Gaps were made in the first fence by skirmishers. I moved forward at the trot until getting under the enemy's fire, when I gave the command, 'gallop' and charge, and we swept down on the enemy's breastworks. The ground we had to pass over was very disadvantageous for a charge, being very much cut up by rain gullies and intersected by half a dozen very high rail fences. The rebels held their position behind their works until we were almost on them, when they turned and fled in confusion. We were soon amongst them, and hundreds fell beneath our keen blades. The race and slaughter through woods and fields continued for about three miles, when I collected and re-formed my command.

"In this charge we captured three pieces of artillery and three stands of colors, viz.: 3d Texas Cavalry, Zachary Rangers, and Benjamin's Infantry, the first two by the 4th U. S. Cavalry and the last by the 4th Michigan.

"General Kilpatrick now ordered me to cover the march of the column to McDonough's.

"Colonel Long immediately took position with the 2d Brigade, and before the head of the column had moved he was attacked by Clayburn's division of infantry; for nearly three hours they were held in check by Colonel Long, who was here wounded in the arm and thigh, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Eggleston, 1st Ohio Cavalry. The 3d division being out of the way, I placed the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania in position with Lieutenant Bennett's section of the Board of Trade Battery, and directed Colonel Eggleston to retire with his brigade. Clayburn followed closely and vigorously attacked the new line, but our rail breastworks protected the men and our loss was comparatively small, although the enemy's shells were thrown with great precision.

Shortly after the retreat of the 2d Brigade one of our guns burst, and the other was rendered unserviceable by the wedging of a shell. So soon as the road was clear I withdrew and mounted the 1st Brigade. The march was continued until 2 A. M. on the 21st, when we bivouacked north of Walnut creek.

"August 21st we were in the saddle shortly after daybreak. At about 6 A. M. we arrived on the south bank of the Cotton river, which was flooded and the bridge gone. This we were compelled to swim, losing one man and about fifty horses and mules. It being impossible to bring across the wagon which contained the gun, it was destroyed and the gun buried. I camped at Lithonia, on the Georgia railroad.

"August 22d returned to camp near Peach Tree creek, passing through Lattimer's and Decatur.

"Every officer and soldier in the command acted so well, so nobly, so gallantly, that under ordinary circumstances they would be entitled to special mention. Day and night, from the 18th to the 23d, these gallant men were without sleep and almost without food. During that time they marched and skirmished almost incessantly, fought four pitched battles, and swam a flooded river without once complaining or murmuring.

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"Private William Bailey, 4th Michigan, specially distinguished himself by riding through a narrow gap in the fence in front of the enemy's artillery, galloping into the battery and shooting the captain dead on the spot." * * * * * *

A correspondent wrote as follows:

"On the evening of August 17th Colonel Minty received orders to report with his and Colonel Dodge's brigade to General Kilpatrick, commanding the 3d Cavalry Division of the Department of the Cumberland. General Kilpatrick was at Sandtown, on the right of the army, and Colonel Minty's orders were to report to him at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. At 1 o'clock that morning the two brigades moved from camp, and the Colonel arrived at Sandtown and reported promptly at the hour designated.

"The remainder of the day was spent in making preliminary arrangements for the expedition. At sundown everything was in readiness, and the command, about 4,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery, commenced to move out. The column had not proceeded more than four miles when the advance ran into rebel pickets or patrols, and from that time until nearly daylight skirmishing was going on at the front of the column, and the enemy was not in sufficient force to greatly retard our progress.

"At sunrise on the morning of the 18th, we arrived at the West Point railroad, and when all had crossed but the 4th Michigan and the 7th Pennsylvania, a brigade of rebel cavalry attacked the column at the head of those two regiments and made a desperate attempt to cut them off, but a line was soon formed, the Spencers began to talk rapidly, and the enemy was quickly repulsed and driven back into the woods with slight loss to ourselves. The column then passed without further attempt on the part of the rebels to check it.

"Two ambulances belonging to Colonel Minty's brigade were lost at this point, not because of any necessity for it, but the simple reason that the drivers, or some one else connected with the ambulance train, became demoralized and rushed them off pell mell into the woods when the attack was first made. They were run into a deep, muddy creek, where they were upset and so badly broken that they could not afterwards be taken from the field.

"From this time until we arrived within three miles of Jonesboro, the point on the Macon road which the general wished to strike, we met with very little opposition. Within three miles of the town is a narrow, deep creek, at which the rebels attempted to make a stand, when Minty's brigade was dismounted and soon routed them. All the brigade but the 4th Michigan was then mounted, and with that regiment in advance, dismounted, the 2d battalion as skirmishers, the command moved forward in the direction of the town, which they reached in a little over half an hour, the skirmishers driving the enemy away from and taking possession of the railroad depot, which was in the outskirts of the village and on the main street. The rebels were drawn up in line in the street about a quarter of a mile from the depot, where we could plainly see they were preparing for a charge. Two pieces of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery were brought up and placed in position where they had a raking fire of the street, and before the rebels were ready for a charge the shells were falling so thickly among them that they had to disperse and withdraw from the town. General Kilpatrick's division then came up, a portion of which pursued the rebels, the remainder picketing the roads, while Minty and Long's brigades were engaged in destroying the railroad track and burning property. The depot and other railroad buildings, with about two hundred bales of cotton, had been burned, and about two miles of track torn up, when the enemy, having received reinforcements of one brigade of infantry from Lovejoy's Station, six miles below, came up

and pressed Kilpatrick's division so closely that the whole command had to abandon the further destruction of the road in order to protect itself. It was now 10 o'clock at night and the rebels were pressing us closely. The general had the entire command drawn up in line in front of the enemy, and when they had become well engaged with small arms, he ordered one of the brass bands to go close up to the rear of our line and commence to play. The first piece played was 'Yankee Doodle,' then the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and then came 'Dixie.' The effect was almost magical. Cheer after cheer arose along our entire line. The rebels ceased fire, and for half an hour all was still as death. Taking advantage of the darkness and silence, General Kilpatrick quietly withdrew his command and moved about four miles to the east of the railroad, where he halted until daylight, when the men partook of coffee and 'hard tack,' and also fed the animals.

"The command had just commenced to move out when the rebels came up and fiercely attacked our rear, but the invincible Long was there and they were met with a firmness that sent them as suddenly staggering back as they had made the attack.

"General Kilpatrick now took his line of march in a circuitous route for the railroad, intending to again strike it at Lovejoy's Station. He was followed by three brigades of rebel cavalry who harrassed his rear the entire distance, about eight miles, but made no determined attack. Arriving within a mile of the station the enemy was encountered in our front; Minty's brigade was in the advance. The 4th regulars and 7th Pennsylvania were dismounted to fight the enemy in front, while the 4th Michigan was sent one mile to the right to take possession of the railroad track and destroy what they could of the same. We had got possession of the road and commenced work, when a whole brigade of infantry attacked the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th regulars, driving them back with heavy loss. The 4th Michigan was then ordered back to their support. A barricade of rails was speedily thrown up, and for twenty minutes not a shot was fired, when light skirmishing again commenced. In the meantime the rebel cavalry in our rear had not been idle. They had now got a battery of two guns into position, and their command dismounted and formed in line gave us no little trouble. We all began to feel that we had got into the wrong pew. With one division of infantry in front of us and three brigades of cavalry in our rear we could not entertain any very pleasant feelings, you may be assured. While thus situated, and each man meditating upon future life in some southern prison, it was announced to us that General Kilpatrick was going to cut his way through the cavalry. Minty's brigade was mounted and ordered back in that direction, and while forming for the charge the rebel infantry were held by Kilpatrick's division, under command of Colonel Murray, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry. The brigade was formed on the right of the road, within gunshot of the rebel line, but so quickly was it done that they did not divine the movement. And now comes one of the most brilliant sabre charges that has been made during the war, either in this department or elsewhere. It requires a more able pen than mine to give it a correct description.

"The brigades were formed in three columns, the 4th regulars on the left, the 7th Pennsylvania on the right, and the 4th Michigan in the center. When everything was in readiness the general came up, drew his sabre, and took position at the head of the 4th regulars. Colonel Minty was in front of the center of his brigade, and when notified that everything was ready, gave the command to draw sabre. Every sabre leaped from its scabbard, and then came the clear, ringing voice of our brave little colonel, 'Forward! regulate to the center regiment, charge!' The whole brigade moved as one man, yelling and shouting, the colonel all the time at their front leading them on. The enemy opened with grape and canister and shell from their battery, and the dismounted cavalry poured in a volley from their guns, but it was but one volley only; before they could again load and fire we were among them with our sabres, cutting them down on every side. The battery was silenced in no time, one gun being upset, while we took the other along with us. In less time than it takes to relate it we had run over and cut our way through three brigades of cavalry and made a road for the remainder of the command to pass out, which it did with safety, artillery, ambulances, pack mules, and all.

"General Kilpatrick's headquarters flag was pierced by a shell in making a charge, and Colonel Minty's horse was slightly wounded by a musket ball from the line of the dismounted cavalry. Had we the time we could have brought off five or six hundred prisoners, but they were in close pursuit and we were obliged to leave them behind in order to secure our own safety. Our ambulances were loaded with wounded, the horses of the command very much fatigued, and our progress was occasionally very slow. We brought out about thirty prisoners only, and about one hundred horses and mules. In going out the command had become somewhat confused and disorganized, and in order that we might the better be prepared for work, the General ordered a halt and reorganization. When the reorganization was about completed the enemy overtook us and attacked Colonel Long with great fury, who again happened to be in the rear. It was all he could do to hold them until the column got straightened out on the road, but at the sacrifice of

about fifty men he succeeded in holding them. The Colonel himself was twice severely wounded in this engagement, and had to be carried from the field.

"The 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania were now dismounted and deployed across the road for the purpose of protecting the retreat of Colonel Long's brigade. We remained in line until the brigade had passed, followed by the rebels, but the reception with which they were met a few moments before prevented them from attacking us with the same impetuosity with which they had rushed on to Colonel Long's command. After skirmishing with them a short time we withdrew and closed up with the column. That was the last time they bothered us on the march. Darkness now set in and we marched until 2 o'clock, when we crossed a deep stream, burning the bridges after us and went into camp until morning. At sunrise the column was again on the move, and after marching three miles we came to a stream which had been so swollen by recent rains that the whole command had to swim it. Three men and several animals were drowned, and one ambulance and two wagons lost in crossing. That night we went into camp in good season at Lithonia, a village on the Augusta railroad, about fifteen miles from the left of our army. Considering ourselves out of danger we slept soundly, which was the first night's rest we had since leaving camp on the morning of the 18th.

"The next morning at sunrise we again resumed the march, and arrived inside our lines at an early hour in the afternoon, having been completely around the rebel army. Of one thing we were completely satisfied, that General Kilpatrick is entitled to the cognomen which was given him on the Potomac, viz., of 'Kill Cavalry.' But of another thing we are satisfied also, that he is one of the very best cavalry generals in the service. He knows exactly how to handle cavalry, is not afraid to fight, and is always at the front in person, willing to take his own chances with the rest."

From September 1st to 11th, 1864, the regiment remained in camp at Sandtown, distant from Atlanta about 15 miles. On the 11th, in company with the 4th U. S. cavalry, moved through Atlanta and bivouacked on Peach Tree creek, about two miles out. On the 12th resumed the march, reaching Blake's mills in the afternoon, where the 2d Division was encamped. On the 19th moved south, crossed the Chattahoochee river and encamped near Rosswell, from whence scouting parties were frequently sent. On one occasion Lieutenant Boutelle, of Company B, with a detail of 50 men sent out as guard to a forage train, were attacked by a force estimated at 200 mounted men. Boutelle drew sabres and charged, driving the rebels off, but he received a ball through his right hand, the bones of which were badly shattered, while two of his men were captured. On their way back to camp they were again attacked by the same rebel force, and again the gallant Boutelle led a successful charge against them, his useless right hand hanging by his side. On the 26th the regiment, with the 4th U. S. and 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, moved from Rosswell and marched west about ten miles and encamped. The dismounted men had from time to time been sent to the rear, and with the exception of 217 sent to Chattanooga, were employed in garrisoning the block-houses on the railroad between Nashville and Huntsville. On September 14th, Corporal Charles Bickford with 23 men of the regiment, and only 17 of them armed with Spencer carbines, in a block-house, were attacked by the rebel cavalry under General Wheeler, numbering over 8,000, with artillery. General Wheeer came with a flag of truce and demanded the unconditional surrender of the block-house and garrison. It was refused, notwithstanding the statement made that "General Wheeler was present with 8,000 men and three pieces of artillery." The rebels opened with their artillery and for five hours and a half continued to shell the block-house, at one time being not more than ten or fifteen rods distant. They were made to change the position of their guns seven times, and finally forced to retreat with a loss of 8 killed and 60 wounded. The corporal was made a 2d lieutenant, and the men were honorably mentioned by name in general orders.

On October 1st the regiment again returned to Sandtown, and on the 2d and

3d engaged the enemy for several hours on each day on Sweetwater creek, but with slight loss. On the 4th the regiment arrived at Marietta, where it joined the 2d cavalry division and moved with it in pursuit of the rebel army, then engaged in its northward movement to the Tennessee river. The command skirmished with the enemy for several hours on the 5th, and on the following day the rebels having vacated their position, the command attacked their rear guard and captured a brigadier general and colonel, with other prisoners. The enemy having moved to Dallas and occupied their old works at that place, were attacked by the command and driven out. On the 10th the command was engaged near Rome, and on the 12th crossed the Oostenaula river and attacked the rebel force, but after driving them several miles the latter opened with artillery and the command retired. On the 13th the enemy were again attacked, killing 10 and wounding 13, driving them twelve miles, taking two pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. Recrossing the Oostenaula river, the regiment marched through Rome, Kingston, and Adairsville to Resaca, thence via Summersville and Galesville, Ala., to Little river, where on the 20th it engaged General Wheeler's cavalry, forcing them to retire and driving them five miles, killing several, including two lieutenants.

During the past twelve months the regiment had marched over 2,600 miles.

In order that the regiment might again be united, the mounted men at Little river, numbering about 100, were ordered on October 26th, 1864, to transfer their horses to the 3d brigade and proceed to Nashville. The other portions of the regiment were also ordered to proceed to the same place.

The regiment had been dismounted and ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Louisville, K., to reorganize and equip. It remained there until the latter part of December, during which time it had been remounted, fully equipped and furnished with new Spencer's carbines, the regiment numbering 23 officers and 696 enlisted men. On December 28th it marched from Louisville through Mt. Washington, Bardstown, New Haven, Elizabethtown, Sonora, and Munfordsville, crossing Green river and passing through Woodsonville, Cave City, Bowling Green, and Mitchellville, arriving at Nashville January 8th, 1865, where it remained three days making preparations for continuing the march. On the 12th it broke camp and commenced the march, passing through Nashville, Franklin, Spring Hill, arriving near Columbia on the 13th and remaining there until the 18th, when it crossed the river and marched through Columbia and bivouacked. On the 19th the march was resumed, taking a southwesterly course at Mt. Pleasant, arriving at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, on the 25th, where it commenced building camp quarters for the men and stables for the horses. There the men suffered for some time for want of rations, it being impossible to obtain a supply, and in consequence they were under the necessity of living on parched corn for several days.

In 1864, and after the regiment had fought and won many hard battles, the citizens of Flint sent, by Colonel Minty, to the 4th a standard made of the heaviest blue banner silk with a gold colored fringe of heavy material, the State arms on the one side, on the reverse an eagle resting on a shield. Beneath the shield a motto of the regiment, "*In jure vincimus.*" "We conquer in right." Inscribed on it battles of the regiment in beautiful letters. On a silver plate on the staff was engraved: "Presented to the 4th Reg't Mich. cavalry by the friends of the Flint boys." "Blessings on our gallant 4th. Victory o'er every foe."

A correspondent wrote:

"One of the cavalry camps near the fort on Shelby street (Louisville) was the scene of a very pleasant reunion on the 16th inst. (November, 1864). The 4th Michigan cavalry, Colonel R. H. G. Minty's old regiment, after two years and three months of uninterrupted hard service at the front, had been sent here to remount. On the occasion referred to the Colonel, in behalf of the friends of the regiment in Flint, Michigan, presented his war-worn troopers with a stand of colors—the gift of the ladies of Flint. The presentation letter was read by Captain Robert Burns, A. A. General of Colonel Minty's brigade, and a committee appointed to reply.

"The flag is a model of neatness and good taste. In the center of a ground-work of rich blue silk is the national coat of arms with a star for each State. Around this center, tastefully arranged in handsome gilt letters the names of the twelve battles in which the regiment has fought. In the center of the opposite side there is the coat of arms of Michigan and this Latin motto "*In jure vincimus*," and around the border, as on the on the other side, the names of twelve other battle-fields. This flag was ready for presentation in April last, but the regiment left before it could be forwarded, and has only now become so settled in camp as to give opportunity for the presentation. On the silver plate on the staff stand engraved the names of sixteen other battles in which this noble regiment has fought since the flag was finished. During the memorable campaign against Atlanta, among the battle-fields on the Flag, Stone river, Shelbyville, Franklin, Sparta, Middleton, Rover, Unionville, Liberty, Snow Hill, McMinnville, Lebanon, Chickamauga, Reed's Bridge, Hill Creek, Chattanooga, Cleveland. On the silver plate Rome, Kingston, Dallas, Powder Spring, Big Shanty, Kenesaw mountain, Chattahoochee, Covington, Stone Mountain, Lattimer's Mills, Flat Shoals, Lovejoy's Station, Jonesboro, and Atlanta, the whole number being forty, and this makes no account of the minor skirmishes which might be added, swelling this number to hundreds

"A few words about this noble regiment and its gallant commander will hardly be considered out of place in this connection. The 4th Michigan cavalry, Colonel Minty commanding, crossed the Ohio river 1,200 strong at the time the rebel army under General Bragg was threatening Louisville in October, 1862, and participated in the military movements that drove the rebels from Kentucky. Making a hasty march from Crab Orchard to Munfordsville, it joined in the hunt after John Morgan, and followed that noted rebel and horse thief across the Cumberland river. When General Rosecrans advanced towards Murfreesboro, the 1st cavalry brigade, of which the 4th Michigan was then a part, and to the command of which Colonel Minty had been appointed, moved out in advance of the center column. The Michigan cavalry fired the first gun, and had the first man killed in the memorable series of desperate fights which, spreading over many miles of country, and occupying many days together, constitute the battle of Stone river Colonel Minty with his 1st brigade, the 4th Michigan included, led a sabre charge on the evening of December 31st which checked the then victorious rebels. From that time the enemy gained nothing. Minty's was the first cavalry to enter Murfreesboro after Bragg's forces were withdrawn.

"When Rosecrans advanced toward Tullahoma, Minty's brigade, after a hard fight drove a heavy force of the enemy from Shelbyville, killing and wounding a great number and capturing 600 prisoners, with three pieces of artillery. When Bragg, reënforced by Longstreet, fell upon Rosecrans's army on the 19th of September, 1863, Minty, with his brigade, fought the advancing columns of the enemy one day almost alone, and by a series of brilliant cavalry movements held the whole rebel army at bay until the general himself said that his cavalry here saved his army. During Sherman's last campaign, Minty, with his brigade, was always where hard work and desperate fighting were to be performed. His command was detached from Garrard's division, and formed part of the force that, under Kilpatrick, passed around the two armies, cutting the Macon railroad after the disastrous failures of McCook and Stoneman. Here, near Lovejoy's Station, Colonel Minty led his brigade, his own old regiment, the 4th Michigan, being in the center, in one of the most brilliant and successful cavalry charges of the war, literally cutting his way through the rebel army and saving Kilpatrick's command.

Minty's brigade has been known as the 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, and was composed of the 4th United States, 7th Pennsylvania, and 4th Michigan Cavalry. In the reorganization now going on, it is to be known as the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, and will consist of the 4th Michigan, 7th Pennsylvania, and 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio.

Colonel Minty has been earnestly recommended to the President and Secretary of War for promotion. First, in 1861, for gallant conduct while with the 3d Michigan Cavalry. Second, by Major General Stanley, Chief of Cavalry, and General Rosecrans in the spring of 1863. Third, by General Rosecrans in his official report in the autumn of 1863. Fourth, by Generals Stanley, Thomas, and Elliott, in the spring of 1864, and fifth, by

Generals Kilpatrick and Sherman for gallant conduct during the late campaign. The Governor of Michigan with the two United States Senators, and all the Representatives in Congress, have united in asking of the War Department a star for this successful and brilliant cavalry commander. His friends have ceased to look for justice to this truly worthy officer. When this cruel war is over and history does justice to those that have fought, it will be seen how little minds invested with temporary power, from motives of jealousy so mean that they can hardly be believed, have withheld that which was due honest merit, while blustering pretence and worthless impudence have stolen honors due better men. Impartial history will do justice to the faithful soldier who has served his country and successfully led her armies during this her terrible struggle for life."

The regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Pritchard, remained at Gravelly Springs, Ala., during the month of February and part of March, 1865. During the early part of March preparations had been made for active service, and on the 12th the command broke camp at 12 P. M., and reached Waterloo on the 13th, crossing the Tennessee river at Eastport, Miss. It remained there until the 22d, and then commenced its march southward, over mountains, crossing rivers and creeks and through swamps, building miles of corduroy road, reaching the Black Warrior river on the 29th, and which was that day crossed by swimming the horses, losing one man and between thirty and forty horses. During the night the Locust was crossed in the same manner. On the 31st the command crossed Shade's creek and the Cahawba river, passing the battery over the railroad bridge after it had been laid with ties, losing five or six mules and horses by their tumbling over the narrow bridge and falling nearly a hundred feet, killing them instantly. The brigade to which the regiment was attached being in the rear of its division, the 2d, the 4th division having the advance became engaged with Forrest's command, and had a sharp fight on the 1st of April near Mulberry creek, capturing three pieces of artillery. On the same day the regiment, with its brigade, crossed the Big Mulberry and about midnight encamped at Plantersville. On the 2d, the brigade being in the advance, started at 4 o'clock A. M. on the direct road to Selma, distant about 20 miles, reaching the fortifications in front of that place at 2 P. M. on the same day. They were found to be stronger and more perfect than those at Atlanta, consisting of an inner line of redans and redoubts, mounted with 12-pounder howitzers and 20-pounder Parrots. The main and outer line, which extended entirely around the city from river to river, consisted of twenty-five redoubts or bastions connected by curtains, the parapet being about twelve feet high and surrounded by a ditch and well built palisade, in front of which was swampy ground partially covered with *abatis*. These works were defended by General Forrest, with a force estimated at nine thousand. The 2d division, in which was the 4th Michigan, was ordered to assault the works on the Summerville road and the 4th division those on the Plantersville road. About the time the assault was to take place the rear of the 2d division was attacked by Chalmer's division of rebel cavalry. The 3d Ohio and 72d Indiana, with a portion of the 98th Illinois, were immediately detached to hold them in check, leaving in the 2d division only about 1,483 men to make the assault. It however moved forward under a terrific fire, going at the work with a cheer, and had possession of the main line in twenty minutes, losing in that brief space of time 324 in killed and wounded. General Long, commanding the division, had been shot in the head shortly after the division moved to the assault, Colonel Minty, of the 4th Michigan, assuming command, leading the division in the assault, and is reported to have been the first man to get inside the works alive; Corporal Booth, Company A, 4th Ohio Cavalry, being killed as he entered the works just ahead of Colonel Minty.

The rebels were soon swept from the main line of works, and then the inner line of redans was carried in detail by assault, and possession had been gained of the entire inner line when the 4th division reached the outer works. The result of this gallant affair was the capture of the city with twenty-five pieces of artillery in position besides seventy-five pieces in the navy-yard, with a large amount of ammunition and stores, together with other property, and twenty-eight hundred prisoners.

The regiment, still in command of Colonel Pritchard, remained at Selma until the morning of the 7th, assisting in building pontoons, when the division crossed the Alabama river. On the night of the 12th it crossed Big Swamp creek on pontoons, built from the planks of a house which had been pulled down for that purpose. Proceeding onward the city of Montgomery was reached, and peaceably taken possession of by the 1st division. The regiment, with its brigade, marched through Columbus on the 17th, which had been assaulted and taken by the 4th division on the previous night. Pushing forward towards Flint River with a view to saving the double bridges on the Macon road, marching all night it reached there at 6 A. M. on the 18th, where a gallant sabre charge was made by one battalion of the 4th Michigan, in command of Captain Charles T. Hudson, carrying the bridges, and taking prisoner every man of the rebel battalion which had been left to destroy them, including two majors and nine other commissioned officers.

On the 20th, the 2d division, to which the regiment was attached being in the advance, after marching 27 miles found the enemy and drove him rapidly for eighteen miles. At about 6 P. M. the advance regiment entered Macon at the gallop, surprising a battalion of rebel cavalry, and receiving the unconditional surrender of Major General Howell Cobb, with his entire force, consisting of five general officers, three hundred and seventy-four other commissioned officers, and nineteen hundred and ninety-four men, with sixty-two pieces of artillery, together with large and important arsenals, foundries, and machine shops. At that point the notice of the surrender of the rebel armies having been received, the further progress of the command was terminated.

Major General Wilson, commanding, in his congratulatory order, under date of Selma, Ala., April 7th, 1865, says of the 2d division, to which the 4th Michigan belonged:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Selma lay before you, surrounded by two lines of intrenchments, the outer one continuous, flanked by impassable swamps, covered by stockades, and defended by seven thousand troops, under the command of Lieutenant General Forrest. Like an avalanche the intrepid soldiers of the 2d division swept over the defenses on the Summerville road, while the 4th division carried those on the Plantersville road. The enemy, astonished and disheartened, broke from their strong works, and Selma was *fairly won*. The enemy, under Chalmers, attempted to drive in the 2d division picket line during the battle, and go to the rescue of the rebel garrison, but their efforts were futile and they were compelled to retreat rapidly beyond the Cahawba."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Soldiers, you have been called upon to perform long marches and endure privations, but your general relied upon and believed in your capacity and courage to undergo every task imposed upon you. Trusting in your valor, discipline, and armament, he did not hesitate to attack intrenchments believed by the rebel leaders to be impregnable, and which might well have caused double your numbers of veteran infantry to hesitate. Your achievements will always be considered among the most remarkable in the annals of cavalry."

Colonel Minty, in his report of the part taken by his brigade in the assault and capture of Selma, says:

"On the night of the 31st of March, I was encamped ten miles north of Montevallo, and on the night of the 1st of April I camped at Plantersville, having marched 45 miles on that day.

"On the morning of the 2d I marched at 6 o'clock, taking the advance at the main Selma road. The 3d Ohio was my advance regiment. It easily drove what small force we met without delaying the column for a moment. About six miles from Selma I turned to the right, taking a cross road which led to the Summerville road. At about 3 P. M. I found myself in front of the works around Selma. In accordance with orders from Brigadier General Long I sent the 3d Ohio to the right and rear to cover led horses and pack mules. The other three regiments, 4th Ohio, 7th Pennsylvania, and 4th Michigan, were dismounted and formed a line about half a mile from the works. A strong skirmish line was pushed forward a few hundred yards in advance and was immediately engaged with the enemy's skirmishers.

"At about 4 P. M., Major General Wilson, accompanied by Brigadier General Long, came forward to my skirmish line. After examining the ground for a few moments General Wilson ordered an assault. The 1st brigade was now moved to my right, and my skirmishers from that direction were drawn in. By direction of General Long I left one regiment, the 4th Michigan, to support the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The 3d Ohio was still protecting the led animals, and was at this time skirmishing with Chalmer's advance. This left me but two regiments for the assault, numbering in all 33 officers and 671 men. At about 5 P. M. the order was given to advance. The men moved forward with enthusiasm and in pefect line until their left struck a swamp in which they were almost knee deep. This threw the right considerably in advance. The left of the 1st brigade came forward in the same manner, and as I afterwards learned, from the same cause, 'swamp in front of the outer flank.' Thus the right of the 4th Ohio and left of the 123d Illinois gained the works first, the flanks sweeping forward as if the movement had been that of individual *echelon*. Corporal Booth of A company, 4th Ohio, was the first man inside the works. He was almost immediately afterwards shot through the head.

"The works at the point of assault consisted of a breastwork or parapet from six to eight feet high, with a ditch about five feet wide along the entire line. After entering the works we pushed up the line to the left, cleaning the rebels out of the bastions, in which we captured a considerable amount of artillery, until we arrived opposite the fort, near the cotton gin, which formed a portion of the inner line of works. This was immediately assaulted and carried. Three field pieces were captured in this work. Here we again turned to the left and attacked and carried the works on the Plantersville road, capturing five pieces of artillery, one of them a thirty-pounder Parrott. At this point I collected and re-formed my command, and about 11 P. M. bivouacked between the lines of works. As before stated, the total number engaged in the assault was thirty-three officers and six hundred and seventy-one men. Of these nine officers and one hundred and fourteen men were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Dobb, commanding 4th Ohio, was, I regret to say, killed, and Colonel McCormick, commanding 7th Pennsylvania, severely wounded.

"Each officer and soldier performed his duty well and nobly, and it is, therefore, difficult for me to make special mention of any.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Major Burns, 4th Michigan Cavalry, my Acting Assistant Adjutant General, was among the first to enter the works, and acted in the most gallant manner throughout the entire action."

In a subsequent report, dated May 14th, 1865, to the commanding general, he says:

"Major Burns, 4th Michigan Cavalry, my A. A. A. G., formed and brought forward the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry to the assault; was among the first to enter the enemy's works, and afterwards took part in the charge made by the 4th United States Cavalry.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"This officer has been under my immediate command for nearly three years, and has invariably performed his duty with energy and zeal, and has distinguished himself in battle on many occasions. * * * * * * * * *

"Where all did their duty so well, the man who distinguished himself above his comrades in arms was brave among the brave."

On the 7th of May, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard was directed by Colonel Minty to proceed with the regiment as rapidly as possible to Spaulding, in Irwin Co., and picket the Ocmulgee river from Hawkinsville to the mouth

of the Oconee river, for the purpose of preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, who was then supposed to be making his way to the Atlantic coast, and if he got on his track to follow him wherever he went, and to capture or kill him without fail.

At Abbyville he became satisfied that Davis had already crossed the Ocmulgee, and ascertained that the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry was following him closely in the direction of Irwinsville. With 153 of the best mounted men of the regiment he followed the line of the Ocmulgee for some miles, and then took a bridle path or blind road through the woods towards Irwinsville, and arrived at that place about 2 o'clock A. M. on the 10th, and found that Davis had not yet passed. Pretending to be a part of his escort, Colonel Pritchard gained information from a rebel citizen that Davis was encamped in the woods about three-fourths of a mile north of the town. The camp was at once surrounded, and at about 3 o'clock A. M. the force closed in and captured him and his party. Davis attempted to escape disguised in his wife's traveling cloak, with a shawl thrown over his head.

"Weave him a mantle of burning shame,
Stamp on his forehead that dreadful name,
Which deeds like his inscribe in blood,—
A *traitor* to man! a traitor to God!

"Plait him a crown of the flower that comes
In the ashes that lie o'er burned homes!
Let his sceptre be the smoking brand
Which his fiat sent throughout the land!"

Report of Colonel Pritchard to the Secretary of War, covering the pursuit and capture of Davis:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICH. CAV'Y DETACHMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR.—I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders received from Colonel R. H. G. Minty, commanding division, I left Macon, Ga., at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 7th inst., in command of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, with a numerical strength of 419 men and 20 officers, with directions to move down the south bank of the Ocmulgee river from 75 to 100 miles; to take possession of all the ferries below Hawkinsville; picket the river as far as the strength of my regiment would permit, and to scout the country on both sides of the river for the purpose of capturing Jeff. Davis and party, who was reported to have left Washington, Ga., on the morning of the 4th inst., traveling southwestward with an intention of crossing the Ocmulgee at some point between Hawkinsville and Jacksonville, or to capture any other government parties who might be fleeing from Richmond in that direction. I marched the command all night and until 8 o'clock A. M. of the 8th inst., having marched thirty-six miles, when I halted five hours, rested and fed my command. Moving on again at 1 o'clock P. M., I marched fifteen miles further and encamped for the night three miles below Hawkinsville, having marched 51 miles inside of 24 hours, including all halts. At 4 o'clock A. M. of the 9th inst., I moved my command out in the direction of Abbyville, which place I reached at 3 o'clock P. M., and where I discovered the first traces of the object of our search. Here I learned that a train of twelve wagons and two ambulances had crossed the Ocmulgee river at Brown's ferry, 1½ miles above Abbyville, about 12 o'clock on the previous night; had stopped at Abbyville long enough to feed their animals, and moved on again before daylight in the direction of Irwinsville.

I here met Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who informed me that he, with a force of 70 men was following on the track of the train, and that his men were from one to two hours in advance, and as Colonel H. said he had ample force to contend with that supposed to be with the train, I decided not to move on the same road with him, and continued my course three miles further down the river, where I learned additional facts regarding the character of the train and the parties with it, which convinced me that it belonged to some of the parties for whom we were looking, and at once

determined to pursue by another road which I had also learned of after leaving Colonel H., which led into Irwinsville by a circuitous route, believing that if they were hard pressed at any time they would pass from road to road to baffle the efforts of their pursuers, and as they were reported as doing before crossing the river. Accordingly I ordered a detail of 128 men and 7 officers (besides myself), of the best mounted men in the command, leaving the rest of the regiment under command of Captain Hathaway, directing him to picket the river, scout the country etc., in accordance with former orders.

At 4 o'clock I put the column in motion, moving down the river road a distance of 12 miles to a point known as Wilcox's Mills. Thence by a blind woods road, through an almost unbroken waste of pine forest for a distance of 18 miles in a southwesterly direction to Irwinsville, which was reached about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. Here passing my command as Confederate, and inquiring for 'our train,' representing that we were a rear guard left to fight back the Yankees, etc., I learned from the inhabitants that a train and party meeting the description of the one reported to me at Abbyville had encamped about dark, the night previous, about 1½ miles out on the Abbyville road. I at once turned the head of my column in that direction, impressing a negro for a guide. After moving to within 1½ miles of camp I halted under cover of a slight eminence, dismounted 25 men and sent them, under command of Lieutenant Purinton, to make the circuit of the camp and gain a position in its rear, and thus cut off all possibility of escape, and with special directions to execute the movement if possible without discovery, but if discovered and an alarm was raised, I would immediately charge the camp from the front, when he was to operate with his command from any point which he might occupy. That if no alarm was raised I should consider that he had gained the position directed, where he was to rest until I should commence the attack from the front. I had not decided at this time whether to move upon the camp at once or to wait until daylight; but, upon further consideration, decided to delay it, as it was now after 2 o'clock in the morning, the moon was getting low, and the deep shadows of the forest were falling heavily, rendering it easy for persons to escape undiscovered to the woods and swamps in the darkness. After waiting an hour or more, and just as the earliest dawn appeared, I put the column in motion and was enabled to approach within four or five rods of the camp undiscovered, when a dash was ordered, and in an instant the whole camp, with its inmates, was ours. A chain of mounted guards was immediately thrown around the camp, and dismounted sentries placed at the tents and wagons. The surprise was so complete, and the movement so sudden, that none of the enemy were able to make the slightest defense, or even arouse from their slumbers in time to grasp their weapons which were lying by their sides before they were wholly in our power.

"At this moment a new scene opened, destined in its mournful results to cloud the otherwise perfect and glorious success of our expedition. We had held possession of the camp but a few minutes, and not long enough to ascertain the extent of our capture, when sharp firing was commenced between the dismounted force under Lieutenant Purinton and what was supposed at the time to be the rebel force guarding the train. The firing was about 100 rods in rear of the camp, and across a narrow swamp. I immediately ordered all my forces to the scene of the firing, leaving only sufficient to guard the camp and prisoners. On arriving upon the ground I found my men engaging a force of dismounted men, who were concealed behind trees, etc. I at once formed my men in line, dismounted them, threw out a line of skirmishers who were advancing handsomely, when I became apprehensive that we were contending with some of our own men, from the determination displayed on their part and the peculiar report of their fire-arms. I ordered my men at once to cease firing, and rode over toward our opponents and hallooed to them, asking who they were, and received the reply, '1st Wisconsin.' This mistake was not discovered until it cost the lives of two men killed and a lieutenant severely wounded in the 4th Michigan, and three men severely and several slightly wounded in the 1st Wisconsin.

This lamentable accident arose principally from the refusal of the sergeant in charge of the advance guard of the 1st Wisconsin to give a proper response to the challenge of Lieutenant Purinton, and partially from the over zeal of both parties, each supposing they had met the enemy, and it was yet so dark in the woods that it was impossible to distinguish the uniforms of the men.

As soon as the firing had ceased, I returned to camp and took an inventory of our capture, when I ascertained that we had captured Jeff. Davis, his wife, and four children, John H. Reagan, his postmaster general, Colonels Johnson and Lubbock, A. D. C.'s to Davis, Burton N. Harrison, his private secretary, Major Maurand, Captain Moody, Lieutenant Hathaway, Jeff. D. Howell, midshipman in the rebel navy, and 13 private soldiers, besides Miss Maggie Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis, two waiting maids (one white and one colored), and several servants. We also captured 5 negroes, 3 ambulances, about 15 horses, and from 25 to 30 mules. The train was mostly loaded with commissary stores

and private baggage of the party. Upon returning to camp I was accosted by Davis from among the prisoners, who asked if I was the officer in command. Upon assuring him that I was, and asking whom I was to call him, he replied that I might call him 'what or whoever I pleased,' when I replied that I would call him Davis, and, after a moment's hesitation, he said that was his name. He suddenly drew himself up in true royal dignity and exclaimed: 'I suppose that you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children, but it is *theft;* it is *vandalism.*'

"After allowing the prisoners time to prepare breakfast, I mounted them on their own horses, taking one of the ambulances for my wounded and one of the wagons for the dead, using the other two ambulances for the conveyance of the women and children, and started on my return by the direct route to Abbyville, where I arrived at sunset of the same day. Here I halted for the night and called in the rest of my regiment from its duty along the river, and resumed my march toward Macon at an early hour on the morning of the 11th inst., after having buried our dead and performed the last solemn rites of the soldier over his fallen comrades, sending couriers in advance to announce the success of the expedition.

"On the afternoon of the 11th, and when several miles below Hawkinsville, we met the rest of our brigade just coming out from Macon, and received from them the first knowledge of the President's proclamation, accompanied by General Wilson's order, offering a reward for the capture of Davis, etc.

"Retaining my independent command, I continued my march to Macon, where I arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 13th inst. While yet on the march, and nine miles out of town, I received orders, by courier, to provide myself with a special detail of 3 officers and 20 men from my regiment and prepare to depart at once for Washington, as special escort for Davis and party; also to take 150 men to act as train guard as far as Atlanta.

"I left Macon by special train at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th, under the direction of Major General Wilson, having turned over all the private soldiers captured with Davis and party except two, and received an accession of Clement C. Clay and wife.

"Arriving at Atlanta at daylight on the morning of the 14th, I found a train and guard in readiness to convey and escort the party to Augusta, where we arrived at sunset of the same day, finding carriages and everything in readiness to convey us to the steamer Standish, lying four miles below the city. We arrived on board at 8 o'clock, when I received Alexander H. Stevens and Major General Wheeler and staff, and immediately sailed for Savannah, where we arrived at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 16th.

"Reported to General Burge, and at 4 o'clock A. M. the steamer Emile was ordered along side, and the prisoners and guard were transferred on board, when she immediately steamed for Hilton Head. When opposite Fort Jackson we met the steamer Coit, with with General Gilmore on board, to whom I reported, and when we reached Savannah he telegraphed to Hilton Head for the steamer Clyde to be got in readiness at once to receive the prisoners and convey them to Washington. Upon our arrival we found all things in readiness, and the transfer from the Emile to the Clyde took place immediately, and at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 16th we put to sea, under convoy of the steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora. Arriving off Fortress Monroe at noon of the 19th inst., I immediately proceeded to shore and telegraphed my arrival to the Adjutant General, and received orders in reply to anchor out and await further orders. At midnight of the same day I received further orders from yourself, saying that General Halleck would be there at noon on the 20th to arrange for the final disposition of the prisoners. We remained on board the ship until the 22d inst., disposing meanwhile of all the prisoners except Davis, Clay, and families, in obedience to orders from General Halleck, and as per receipts in my possession. On the afternoon of that day the prisoners, Davis and Clay, were transferred, under orders from the same source, to the casemates of Fortress Monroe, and turned over to Brevet Major General Miles, the 4th Michigan Cavalry acting as special escort, after which it was temporarily assigned quarters within the fort.

"On the afternoon of the 23d I received orders from the War Department, through General Miles, directing me to procure the disguise worn by Davis at the time of his capture, and proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of War. Accordingly I went over to the steamer Clyde and received from Mrs. Davis a lady's waterproof cloak or robe, which Mrs. Davis said was worn by Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time. On the morning following the balance of the disguise was procured, which consisted of a shawl, which was indentified, and admitted to be the one by Mrs. Davis. These articles I brought to Washington and turned them over to the Secretary of War.

"This closes my account of the capture and custody, up to the time of his being turned over to the United States authorities, of the great conspirator and traitor Jefferson Davis. But I would not close this report without recording my evidence of the high merits due to every officer and soldier in the command for their earnest zeal and untiring per-

severance through many sleepless nights and long, weary marches, going entirely without food for forty-eight consecutive hours; and it is with great consolation that I am able to state that whatever efforts were put forth, either by individuals or by the command, for the capture of Davis, they were not called forth by the glitter of gold, or excited by prospective rewards, but were actuated solely by patriotism, and the highest sense of the soldier's duty, for no knowledge of the President's proclamation, or General Wilson's order, offering rewards for the capture of Davis, were received until two days after the capture.

"It is indeed hard to individualize where all have done their whole duty, but still I would make special mention of those assigned to important duties, and who performed those duties well, among whom are Captain Hathaway, commanding that part of the regiment picketing the river; Captain Charles T. Hudson, in command of advance guard of fourteen picked men, and who led the column into the camp; Lieutenants Silas J. Stauber and Henry S. Boutelle, who were commanding fifty men each in detachments, the latter of whom was severely wounded whilst gallantly leading his men; Lieutenant A. B. Purinton, who had charge of dismounted men, making the circuit of the enemy's camp; Lieutenants Dickinson and Davis, for general duties as aids, and Bennett, commanding rear guard. All the above officers are entitled to the highest praise, and in my judgment deserve promotion.

I would also mention the names of Corporals Munger, of Company C, Crittenden, of Company E, together with privates James Bullard, Company C, Adrian Bee and Daniel Edwards, Company L, who were present at the halting of Davis, besides several others whose names I did not obtain before leaving the regiment.

In conclusion, at the request of the adjutant general that I should state in my report to whom, in my judgment, the reward offered by the government ought to be given, I would say that in view of all the facts I am convinced that to no one individual does it justly belong, for whilst one man might have been fortunate enough to have said 'halt' to Davis first, it was while he was yet within the regular line of sentries thrown around the camp, and while some man was doing this (of which there are several claimants), others were performing equally important duties in guarding, fighting, etc., and I feel that in no case should the reward be granted to a less number than the 128 men and 8 officers who were actually present at the time of Davis's capture, and I am inclined to the opinion that it should be distributed to the 419 men and 20 officers comprising the expedition; and when I say this I believe I utter the wishes of a majority of the officers and men.

For the guidance of the department I recapitulate to the following extent, viz:

SPECIAL DETAIL, PRESENT AT CAPTURE.

1 lieutenant colonel.
1 captain.
4 first lieutenants.
2 second lieutenants.
128 inlisted men.

PICKETING RIVER, SCOUTING COUNTRY, ETC.

1 captain.
6 first lieutenants.
5 second lieutenants.
291 enlisted men.
Total commissioned, 20.
Total enlisted, 419.

With these remarks, the whole is respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant Colonel 4th Michigan Cavalry.

Copy of the original letter written with a pencil by Colonel Pritchard, announcing the capture of Jefferson Davis:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Abbeville, Ga., May 11th, 1865.

CAPTAIN SCOTT, *A. A. A. G., 2d Division, C. C. M. D. M.:*

SIR,—I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife's sister and brother, his post-

master general (Reagan), his private secretary (Colonel Harrison), Colonel Johnson, A. D. C. on Jeff.'s staff, Colonel Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lieutenant Hathaway, also several unimportant names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin collided, which cost us two men killed and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan, and three men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin not properly answering our challenge, by which they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon without awaiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole objects of the expedition are accomplished. It will take at least three days to reach Macon, as we are 75 miles out and our stock is much wearied. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant Colonel 4th Michigan.

The following are the names of the officers and men of the regiment who were present at the capture of Davis and party on the morning of the 10th of May, 1865:

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. Pritchard, commanding. Julian G. Dickinson, adjutant. Perry J. Davis, quartermaster. Charles T. Hudson, captain Company E. Henry S. Boutelle, first licutenant Company C. Silas J. Stauber, first lieutenant Company G. Alfred B. Purinton, second lieutenant Company I. John Bennett, second lieutenant Company B.

Company A—Sergeants Thomas Davis, Thomas Riley, George A. Simmons, Rezin Wright. Corporals Darwin Dunning, Robert L. Reynolds, Lyman J. Russell. Privates William Balon, Daniel C. Blinn, Gilbert Coata, James Fullerton, Casper Knable, Philo Morse, Charles W. Nichols, Henry Provost, George Rinke.

Company B—Sergeants A. A. Braley, E. A. Ford. Corporals B. B. Bennett, William Crow, C. F. Parker, J. F. Sherburne, U. B. Tuttle. Privates Augustus Armstrong, J. A. Boutelle, Frank Crim, John Nichols, A. L. Shepherd, W. P. Steadman, William V. Wood, L. H. Willcox.

Company C—Corporals David J. Curry, George M. Munger, Reuben Palmerton, Abram Sebring. Privates James F. Bullard, David Dillon, Frank C. Leach, James H. Lynch, Stephen B. Munson (killed), Rensselaer Riggs, John Rupert, Harmon Stevens, William J. Smith.

Company D—Corporal James H. Place. Privates John Brown, Thomas Hunter, Burt Judson, Horace C. Jenney, William H. J. Martin, Jacob E. Munn, William Parker, Francis E. Thompson, Z. H. Wilcox.

Company E—Sergeants George A. Bullard, David B. Green. Corporals Dewitt C. Carr, William H. Crittenden, John Hines, (killed), Charles W. Tyler. Privates Silas Bullard, George F. Delmange, William F. Driesman, Henry Johnson, Robert G. Tripp, John G. Stevens, Peter Lagorney, Oscar E. Tefft.

Company F—Sergeant John Correnton. Corporals DeWitt C. Cobb, William F. True. Privates Joseph Bellinger, Henry Bradock, Dennis Drescoe, Henry Tricky, John F. Grossman, Ira Harrington, Jr., Homer Hazelton, B. Franklin Nichols, James Patterson, George Raab, William Wright.

Company G—Sergeants John Cavanaugh, Jeremiah H. Craig, Jacob N. Frash, James F. O'Brien, William H. Palmeteer. Corporals John Ballou, George Myers, Leander B. Shaw, George W. VanSyckle. Privates Daniel Graham, David Cunningham, Joshua Parks, Cary Reed. John A. Skinner, Joseph Odrin.

Company I—Sergeants Lester P. Bates, Elias F. Pierce. Corporals Preston W. Brown, Jerome B. Heath. Privates George W. Rodwell, Martin L. Brown, George M. Dutcher, William Dill, Charles Flugger, Daniel E. Krumm, Patrick McKennedy, Charles W. Middaugh, Hiram McCullough, Martin R. Pettit, Luke M. Thayer.

Company K—Sergeant Ansel Adams. Corporal Alonzo Moe. Privates Thomas Folley, Decatur Jaycox, John H. Kelch, Edwin Mabie, Smith B. Mills, James R. Norton, Jacob D. Newith, John Nelson, Enoch L. Rhodes, Nathaniel Root.

Company L—Sergeants Benjamin K. Colf, Joseph Hoffmaster. Corporals Charles C. Marsh, William Oliver. Privates Andrew Bee, Benjamin F. Carpenter, Daniel Edwards, E. Lane, J. W. Lindsley, William Munn, William Newkirk, George Noggle, Perry Phelps, Jesse J. Penfield, Joseph Stewart.

Company M—First Sergeant Wesley D. Pond. Corporals Simeon Huff, Henry Shanahan. Privates Andrew Anderson, Robert Arnold, Emanuel Beazan, John Vantyle.

A commission was appointed by the War Department, which decided that the 4th Michigan cavalry was entitled to the reward for the capture of Davis, and directed how it should be distributed. But when the appropriation came before Congress a claim was set up by the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, which deferred the passage of the bill from time to time until the close of the session, July, 1868, when the bill authorizing the expenditure was finally passed. The claim of the 4th Michigan was ably advocated by the Michigan delegation, but the matter was so managed by Congress that the award of the commission, so far as the money in question was concerned, was set aside and the amount distributed as follows: General Wilson, commanding U. S. cavalry in that region of country, $3,000; Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, 4th Michigan, $3,000; Colonel Harnden, 1st Wisconsin cavalry, $3,000; Captain Joseph A. Yeoman, 1st Ohio cavalry, $3,000. The remainder of the $10,000 was distributed equally to the members of these organizations then with the expedition.

The 4th gained a national reputation and a world-wide notoriety by the capture of Davis. It was the accomplishment of an eminently special and important duty, for the nation, so distinctive and definite in its character, as to render a like service impossible, giving it a place in the history of the war without a parallel.

The camp in which Davis and his family were found was pleasantly situated, surrounded by a thick pine forest, close to a small swamp, and not far from a running brook, affording healthful refreshment for the weary fugitives who rested near its banks. In the camp were standing three wall tents in line, parallel with the road, and facing in the opposite direction, while the narrow space between the tents and it was occupied by several horses, without equipments. Still beyond and in advance of this line of tents was a small tent, pitched against a large tree. In this cluster of tents, reposing all unconscious of the impending danger, lay Davis and his family, together with his military staff.

Near by was the rest of the camp, and what seemed to be troops, with army wagons, ambulances, horses, and cavalry equipments.

The regiment charged into camp just at early dawn, completely surprising them, and made the arrest. A few guarded the tents, while the main force was called off by an unfortunate collision between a portion of the force and the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, which had been mistaken for the enemy while advancing on the camp.

The prisoners were then secured, and apparently resigned to their fate. They seemed cheerful, and chatted pleasantly here and there with the soldiers.

The camp was soon broken up, and after a brief rest and breakfast the male prisoners were mounted on their own horses, Mrs. Davis, family, and servants were placed in the ambulances, Mr. Davis politely assisting the ladies.

On the march to Macon Davis talked but little to any of the command, his requests being made through the medium of his staff. While in camp at night he was very securely guarded, and no possible opportunity presented for his escape. Once Colonel Lubbock, of his staff, requested that Mr. Davis be permitted to occupy a house during the night outside the camp, but Colonel Pritchard, suspecting at once that it was to afford an opportunity for Davis to escape, sent an officer to inform him that such requests must not be repeated.

A soldier of the regiment immediately after entering camp on the morning of the capture, seeing a fine horse saddled and bridled, with holsters and

valise, and held by a black man in front of one of the tents, at once rode up and secured the animal. This proved to be Davis's well trained and fleetest saddle horse, which this soldier, being in Richmond when the war broke out, claimed to recognize. At all events he was no doubt held in readiness at the time, and probably at all times while on the march, for the escape of the great Confederate.

This soldier took charge of and rode the horse to Macon, and while on the way approached Davis and said: "Mr. Davis, you won't need this horse any more, hadn't you better give him to me?" Colonel Johnston of Davis's staff being near, rode up in great haste, and in much passion hurriedly and impertinently said: "*How dare you insult the President in this manner?*" "President!" said the soldier, most contempuously, "H——l! what's he President of?"

After arriving in camp at Macon, this soldier accidentally, as he claimed, shot the horse, but the impression prevailed in the regiment that it was intentional, having ascertained that he would not be allowed to retain him as his own.

On arriving at Macon, Colonel Pritchard, Captain Hudson, Lieutenant Stauber, and Lieutenant Purinton, with 22 men, were detailed to escort Davis to Washington, D. C. Pritchard proceeded with his charge via Atlanta and Augusta to Savannah, thence by steamer Clyde to Fortress Monroe, where he received orders from the War Department through General Halleck, who was present, to deliver Davis to Major General Miles, and he was accordingly transferred, on May 22d, from the steamer to the casemates of the fortress.

The imprisonment of Davis was specially in charge of General Miles, under whose orders it was carried into effect, while the details of the duty connected with it were directed by Colonel N. Church of the 26th Michigan Infantry, his Assistant Adjutant General, who, together with Major Charles E. Grisson, of the same regiment, were retained in service for that duty by special authority of the War Department after the regiment to which they belonged had been mustered out of service.

The regiment remained at Macon until the 21st, when it was started en route for home, feeling that in the capture of Jeff. Davis it had indeed finished its work. It passed Lovejoy's Station, where nearly twelve months before it had, during the Kilpatrick raid, made its bloody charge; thence it passed Atlanta, Marietta, Kenesaw, Big Shanty, Noonday Creek, Altoona, Kingston, Dalton, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, Stone River, and on the 17th of June reached Nashville. At all of these points it had been previously engaged with the enemy. On the 1st of July the regiment was mustered out of service and paid off at Nashville, and in command of Colonel Pritchard immediately proceeded, via Louisville, to Detroit, arriving there on the 10th of July.

During its term of service it had engaged the enemy at Stamford, Ky., October 14, 1862; Gallatin, Tenn., November 8, 1862; Lebanon, Tenn., November 9, 1862; Rural Hill, Tenn., November 15, 1862; Baird's Mill, Tenn., November 30, 1862; Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., December 4, 1862; Wilson's Creek Road, Tenn., December 11, 1862; Franklin, Tenn., December 12, 1862; Rural Hill, Tenn., December 20, 1862; Wilson's Creek, Tenn., December 21, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., December 26, 1862; Jefferson's Bridge, Tenn., December 27, 1862; Nashville Pike, Tenn., December 30, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., January 1, 1863; Manchester

Pike, Tenn., January 5, 1863; Harpeth River, Tenn., January 12, 1863; Cumberland Shoals, Tenn., January 13, 1863; Bradyville, Tenn., January 21, 1863; Woodbury, Tenn., January 22, 1863; Rover, Tenn., January 31, 1863; Charlotte, Tenn., February 6, 1863; Rover, Tenn., February 13, 1863; Auburn, Tenn., February 19, 1863; Liberty, Tenn., February 20, 1863; Unionville, Tenn., March 4, 1863; Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 9, 1863; Rutherford Creek, Tenn., March 10, 1863; Duck River, Tenn., March 11, 1863; Prosperity Church, Tenn., April 2, 1863; Snow Hill, Tenn., April 4, 1865; McMinnville, Tenn., April 21, 1863; Liberty, Tenn., April 3, 1863; Statesville, Tenn., April 22, 1863; Alexandria, Tenn., April 23, 1863; Wartrace, Tenn., April 29, 1863; Middletown, Tenn., May 22, 1863; Wartrace, Tenn., June 3, 1863; Versailles, Tenn., June 10, 1863; Cherry Valley, Tenn., June 16, 1863; Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863; Hickory Creek, Tenn., July 4, 1863; Tullahoma, Tenn., July 5, 1863; Rock Island, Tenn., August 2, 1863; Sparta, Tenn., August 9, 1863; Sperry's Mill, Tenn., August 17, 1863; Smith's Cross Roads, Tenn., August 21, 1863; Reed's Bridge, Ga., September 18, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 20, 21, 1863; Rossville, Ga., September 22, 1863; Cotton Port, Tenn., September 30, 1863; Smith's Cross Roads, Tenn., October 1, 1863; Hill Creek, Tenn., October 3, 1863; McMinnville, Tenn., October 4, 1863; Chattanooga, Tenn., November 17, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Cleveland, Tenn., December 12, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Ga., January 28, 1864; Farmer's Bridge, Ga., May 15, 1864; Arundel Creek, Ga., May 16, 1864; Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864; Villa Rica, Ga., May 26, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., May 27, 1864; Big Shanty, Ga., June 9, 1864; McAffee's X Roads, Ga., June 11, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 19, 1864; Lattimer's Mills, Ga., June 20, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 23, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Rosswell, Ga., July 4, 1864; Lebanon Mills, Ga., July 14, 1864; Stone Mountain, Ga., July 18, 1864; Covington, Ga., July 22, 1864; Flat Rock, Ga., July 27, 28, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 1 to 14, 1864; Fair Oaks, Ga., August 19, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 19, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, Ga., August 20, 1864; McDonough's, Ga., August 20, 1864; Rosswell, Ga., September 26, 1864; Sweet Water, Ga., October 2, 1864; Moses Creek, Ga., October 3, 1864; Lost Mountain, Ga., October 5, 1864; New Hope Church, Ga., October 7, 1864; Stilesboro, Ga., October 11, 1864; Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864; Blue Pond, Ga., October 21, 1864; Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; Double Bridges, Ga., April 18, 1865; Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865; capture of Jeff. Davis, Ga., May 10, 1865.

It had borne on its rolls 93 commissioned officers and 2,124 enlisted men, and lost 1 officer and 31 men killed in action, 2 officers and 13 men died of wounds received in action, 1 officer and 327 men died of disease. Total, 375.

"Where hearts like thine have broke or bled,
Though quenched the vital glow,
Their memory lights a flame, instead,
Which, ev'n from out the narrow bed
Of death its beams shall throw.
Thou art not dead--thou art not dead!"

NOTES.—The history of this regiment will be found the most complete in this compilation and is attributable to the great care taken by Colonel Minty, the result of valuable early military training, in having made out and transmitted to the adjutant general of the State, duplicates of all monthly returns, containing a history of the operations of the regiment during its entire service, together with special reports on the same subject, and

including all the reports of Colonel Minty covering the services of his brigade, to which the regiment belonged.

Great credit is also due to Adjutants Levi T. Griffin and Julian J. Dickenson, for their laborious and most successful efforts in keeping and writing up the account of the services of the regiment, without which much valuable history would have been lost. It is but justice to them to state that their regimental reports, including this history, are the most correct and complete of any regiment in the war, from this State.

On the 20th of April, 1865, the 2d division, to which the regiment was attached being in the advance after marching twenty-seven miles, found the enemy, and driving him rapidly for eighteen miles, at about 6 P. M. the advance regiment entered Macon at the gallop, surprising a battalion of rebel cavalry and receiving the unconditional surrender of Major General Howell Cobb, with his entire force, consisting of five general officers, three hundred and seventy-four other commissioned officers, and nineteen hundred and ninety-four men, with sixty-two pieces of artillery, together with large and important arsenals, foundries, and machine shops.

Soon after the arrival of the 4th at Macon, information was received through negroes that on the approach of the dreaded Yankee, guns had been hurriedly burled in the small-pox cemetery. Search was made under the direction of Colonel Minty by the members of the regiment who did not fear the infectious disease nor anything else, the grave was found marked small-pox, and on opening it four guns were discovered and duly disinterred, neither of them showing the least of that much feared disease. They consisted of two bronze rifles and two brass howitzers weighing 150 pounds each. They were distributed to several regiments, the 4th Michigan receiving one, which was given to the State by the regiment, and is now in the armory at Lansing.

These guns were breech-loaders of beautiful manufacture, and were intended to compose a battery suitable for cavalry and available for transporting either on horses or in wagons.

The gun was invented by Captain Travis, having before the war a great reputation as a pistol shot, and it is said that when the battery should be completed it would cost $164,000, probably in confederate scrip, however, and the battery was to be built by subscription, and when finished was intended for presentation to General N. B. Forrest, the noted cavalry commander.

It appears that Captain Travis was engaged in the completion of the battery when the war collapsed.

It was named the "Stockton cannon" in honor of Commodore Stockton, U. S. Navy, who, most likely, was an old friend of Travis before the war.

This small cannon was expected to be a most terrible engine of destruction, and before a board of survey at Mobile, a few months prior to the close of the war, the first gun finished was tested with a most satisfactory result. The solid shot it throws is elongated, weighing two pounds, while it is said to be so constructed that it will throw any kind of a missile, and to be capable of throwing solid shot two miles, and can be loaded 21 times a minute. It is also said to be so arranged that cartridges containing musket balls may be hurled a great distance.

The elegant workmanship on it and the fine material of which it is made do not warrant the most remote idea that it was manufactured in the rebel States during the war, but must have been imported.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"Uplift the flag; let not a star
Be sundered from the field of blue!
With fond lips kiss each sacred bar
That runs our deathless emblem through."

The rendezvous of the 8th Cavalry was at Mount Clemens, and was recruited under the direction of Colonel John Stockton, who was authorized by the Secretary of War, with the sanction of the Governor, to raise the regiment.

Its recruitment commenced in August, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service on May 2, 1863, having on the rolls 1,117 officers and enlisted men, and left the State by detachments in that month under orders for the field in Kentucky, the first detachment, composed of eight squadrons, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Wormer, leaving on the 12th of May.

The ladies of Mount Clemens gave to the 8th a few days before it left a valuable silk standard, with the name of the regiment finely written in gold. The presentation, on their behalf, was made by Robert P. Eldridge of that city, in a short but appropriate speech, to which Colonel John Stockton, commanding the regiment, replied.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John Stockton, Mt. Clemens, Colonel. Grover S. Wormer, Detroit, Lieutenant Colonel. Henry C. Edgerly, Mt. Clemens, Edward Coates, Pontiac, and Elisha Mix, Manlius, Majors, John B. K. Mignault, Mt. Clemens, Surgeon. Hiram M. Snell, Armada, and Charles G. Robertson, Waterford, Assistant Surgeons. Edward Fishpool, Chesterfield, Adjutant. John S. Smith, Armada, Quartermaster. Watson B. Smith, Detroit, Commissary. Benjamin F. Doughty, Sturgis, Chaplain.

COMPANIES.

A. Captain, William L. Buck, Marshall. First Lieutenant, James A. Strong, Burlington. Second Lieutenant, Erwin Ellis, Burlington.

B. Captain, Miles Warren, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, Smedley Wilkinson, Quincy. Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Sillick, Quincy.

C. Captain, Fairfield Goodwin, East Bloomfield. First Lieutenant, Jerome B. Calkins, Holly. Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Treat, Waterford.

D. Captain, Adolphus C. Stockton, Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, Arthur W. Eastman, Mt. Clemens. Second Lieutenant, John W. Bennett, Mt. Clemens.

E. Captain, Andrew J. Abbey, Romeo. First Lieutenant, Charles E. Greble, Almont. Second Lieutenant, Robert F. Allen, Plymouth.

F. Captain, Samuel Wells, Prairie Ronde. First Lieutenant, John E. Babbitt, Allegan. Second Lieutenant, James M. Wells, Schoolcraft.

G. Captain, John M. Crawford, Ray. First Lieutenant, Almiron P. Armstrong, Armada. Second Lieutenant, Milton Thompson, Ray.

H. Captain, James A. Steele, St. Clair. First Lieutenant, Frederick S. Steele, St. Clair. Second Lieutenant, John H. Riggs, Detroit.

I. Captain, Samuel H. Bleakman, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Robert B. Tubbs, Flint. Second Lieutenant, William C. D. Lowrie, Detroit.

K. Captain, William C. Stockton, Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, John M. Baird, Holly. Second Lieutenant, George Williams, Detroit.

L. Captain, Charles C. Lamb, Mt. Clemens. First Lieutenant, Nathan S. Boynton, Cottrellville. Second Lieutenant, Aaron L. Abbey, Armada.

M. Captain, Elijah J. Devens, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Darius Noteman, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Walter Burritt, Coldwater.

Leaving Covington, Kentucky, June 1st, the regiment, in command of Colonel Stockton, who had joined it May 26th with the 2d detachment, it went immediately into active service, moving to Hickman Bridge, then to Mt. Sterling, and participated in a skirmish with the enemy at Triplet's Bridge, June 19th, where it killed and made prisoners twenty of the enemy, capturing 90 horses. At Kentucky river captured, killed, and wounded 38, and took 40 horses; then at Salt river made six prisoners and took four horses.

The regiment, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Wormer, following Morgan, he was overtaken at Lebanon on July 5th and driven from the town, the 8th capturing 21 men and 5 horses. The pursuit was continued through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, the regiment being engaged for sixteen days in the movement, overtaking Morgan at Buffington's Island Ford on July 19th, when it immediately, with other troops, attacked his forces, capturing 573 men, killing and wounding a large number, with a loss to the regiment of only three wounded. Twice the regiment marched during this chase forty-eight hours without halting to feed or rest but once.

Following is the report of Colonel Wormer covering the march in detail:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
In the Field, July 20th, 1863.

Colonel John Stockton, 8th Mich. Cavalry, Commanding Post at Hickman Bridge, Ky.:

COLONEL,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches, etc., of the 8th Michigan cavalry under my command, since leaving Hickman Bridge, Ky., July 4th, 1863, to this time.

Receiving orders on the evening of July 4th, to make a forced march with my command to Lebanon, Ky., and there support the garrison threatened by John Morgan, I broke camp at 9 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to said orders. I ordered all tents and baggage left behind, and but two days' rations in haversacks.

At 2 o'clock A. M. on the 5th I halted my command for two hours, four miles beyond Danville, having marched twenty-four miles. At this place I fell in with the 11th Michigan battery and 9th Michigan cavalry in command of Colonel James I. David, and he being the senier officer I came under his orders.

At Parksville I halted for feed and water, and was here ordered to follow the 9th cavalry and 11th battery.

We reached Lebanom at 2 o'clock P. M., when the 11th battery immediately opened upon the rear guard of the enemy then leaving town on the Lexington Pike. My desire to charge into the town or cut off the enemy by a cross road not being concurred in by Colonel David, they were permitted to escape without molestation, much to the disappointment of my whole command.

The 20th Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hanson, had surrendered an hour before our arrival, after a most gallant fight against vastly superior numbers.

The enemy had burned the railroad depot and station house with several private dwellings, and pillaged the principal stores in the town.

At 8 o'clock the same day I was ordered to countermarch with the 9th cavalry and 11th battery to Danville, which place we reached at 4 P. M. of the 6th, making the march without halt except for feed and water.

At Danville Colonel W. P. Saunders, 5th Kentucky cavalry, took command of the whole force, the 8th and 9th Michigan cavalry constituting a brigade.

At 12:30 A. M. on the 7th we took up our line of march for Lawrenceburg, Ky., 43 miles distant from Danville. Halting at Harrodsburg for breakfast, we pushed on, reaching Lawrenceburg at 4 o'clock P. M.

From Lawrenceburg I sent out Lieutenant J. E. Babbitt with fifty men to scout between the Kentucky and Salt rivers. On the Salt river near Salvisa, Lieutenant Babbitt came upon Captain Alexander's company, of Morgan's division, and captured thirty, killing fourteen.

The command remained at Lawrenceberg awaiting orders until 9 P. M. on the 11th inst., when we took up our line of march for Westport, via Eminenee and Lagrange, reaching Westport at 12 o'clock midnight, having marched 73 miles over a very rough and hilly road, with but four hours' halt at Eminence for rest.

At Westport, Charles Laturner, private Company G, was accidentally shot through the body, and was left at that place under proper care.

Morgan having crossed the Ohio into Indiana, we took transports on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., for Madison, Indiana, in order to cut him off, leaving behind Company I of my command, a portion of the 9th, with all our extra baggage, wagons, etc., in command of Colonel David, not having transportation suffieient for the entire command. At Madison we found that Morgan had got ahead of us, so we moved on to Lawreneeburg, Ind., when Major Mix was sent to reeonnoitre the enemy, learn his force, etc. He proceeded to Guilford, ten miles, and reported again in three hours to the entire satisfaction of General Manson, commanding forees on the transports.

From Lawrenceburg we moved on to Cincinnati, reaching that city at 5 P. M. on the 13th inst.

At Cincinnati Major Edgerly was sent out with his battalion, by Colonel Saunders, on a scout, joining us again at Batavia on the 15th, having aceomplished his mission with success. Lieutenant Babbitt was also sent out two miles from the city to guard a bridge. I have not heard from him since that time.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Colonel Saunders with the balance of his command moved out to Evandale, three miles from the city, remaining there until 3:30 P. M. of same day, when he received orders to join Brigadier General Hobson's command in pursuit of Morgan, which command we reached sixteen miles north of Cincinnati. From this time we continued the pursuit with but short halts for feed and rest for our horses until Sunday morning, the 19th instant. After marching all the previous night we came upon the enemy at Buffington Island Ford, near Portland, Ohio, some 250 miles east of Cincinnati. On coming upon the enemy, the 2d and 7th Ohio Cavalry being in front were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. Our brigade then came up, when Colonel Saunders ordered the 11th Michigan Battery to open upon the rebels, and the 8th and 9th to charge. This was done with alacrity and spirit, when the enemy, already slowly retiring, took to flight in great disorder, strewing the ground over which they fled with the plunder accumulated by them all along their line of march. On reaching the woods I deployed Major Edgerly with his battalion to the right and Major Mix to the left. The pursuit was continued until I had driven them into a cat-hole in the woods and surrounded them with my regiment, when Colonel Springer, of Morgan's command, surrendered 573 prisoners with their horses and equipments, which I turned over to the provost marshal at Buffington Island Ford.

Not any of my command were killed, and but two wounded, viz.: E. A. Keeler, Sergeant Company A, and James Reed, Corporal Company A. First Sergeant G. Warner, Company A, received a severe wound in the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol while on the march.

I cannot speak in terms of too strong praise of my command since breaking camp at Hickman. During the long tedious march of 578 miles, which took sixteen days, much of the time night and day, and that with short rations, they have endured it as Michigan soldiers through this ungodly war have always done, without complaint. With cheerfulness and alacrity have my orders been responded to by both officers and men. I was obliged to leave several men along the line of march, either sick or worn out, some on account of their horses giving out with no fresh ones to be procured at the time.

Our arms, the Spencer rifle, proved as before, a terror to the rebels. They thought us in much stronger force than we were, when each man could pour seven shots into them so rapidly. This is the first instance during the war, I think, where the proportion of killed was greater than the wounded. As far as reports have come in it is at least three killed to one wounded, and this fact is owing to the terrible execution of our rifles.

We remain here a short time to gather up captured property, arms, etc., and then expect to be ordered back to Hickman.

Captain S. Wells, Lieutenant Tubbs, and Lieutenant W. B. Smith represent my command on Colonel Saunders's staff.

Very respectfully,

G. S. WORMER,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 8th Michigan Cavalry.

A correspondent wrote:

"After the defeat of the rebel general Morgan at Buffington's Island, in which the 8th Cavalry took a prominent part, the regiment was ordered to Covington, Ky., arriving there on the 31st July. It had not completed its work with Morgan, but on the contrary a portion of it was most conspicuously engaged in his final defeat and capture.

"While the command in pursuit of Morgan was on its way up the Ohio River on steamers, and on reaching Cincinnati, Lieutenant N. S. Boynton (afterwards Major) with a detachment of 75 men including Lieutenants John E. Babbitt, J. M. Wells, and A. L. Abbey from Companies F, L, M, and C, 8th Cavalry were ordered on shore for the purpose of scouting in the adjacent country to discover the whereabouts of Morgan. This detachment remained in the neighborhood of Cincinnati doing picket duty, and was not in the engagement at Buffington's Island.

"On the 22d of July orders were received in the camp of this detachment from General Burnside for all the cavalry in and around Cincinnati to be in readiness to move promptly when ordered, and it was soon whispered around that the movement was a chase after Morgan, who had slipped through the fingers of the Union troops at Buffington's Island.

"About 325 cavalry men from various commands, principally from Kentucky regiments, including Lieutenant Boynton's detachment of the 8th Michigan, were placed in command of Major Rue, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

"On the evening of the 23d the command started by rail to Columbus, Ohio, where it took the Zanesville railroad to Steubenville or any other point on the Ohio river where Morgan might be reached. The command on arriving at Steubenville patroled the river by rail between Wheeling and that point, and on the morning of the 25th disembarked at Martin's Ferry, where Major Way with a battalion of the 9th Michigan Cavalry which composed a portion of the command, moved in the direction of St. Clairsville. In the afternoon Major Rue's command took the cars for Wellsville, as information had been received that Morgan was making his way northward to cross above. At about 8 P. M. he reached Shanghi station and disembarked, when he immediately moved in the direction of Knoxville about six miles distant. On arriving there he proceeded four miles on the road to Hammondsville, bivouacking there for the night. At daylight next morning, the 26th, the column was in motion, reaching Hammondsville at 7 A. M. General Shackelford was found at this place with a cavalry command, and to whom Major Rue reported. It was soon ascertained that the enemy were moving in the direction of Salineville. The column was soon in rapid motion toward that point, Lieutenant Boynton with his detachment taking the advance. Arriving at Salineville it was found that Major Way with the battalion of the 9th Michigan had forced Morgan into an engagement, defeating him and taking over 300 prisoners, killing 23 and wounding 44. Still Morgan with about 400 of his raiders had escaped, and were pushing eastward.

"It was now evident that a force would have to be sent by some route, get in his advance and cut him off, or he would eventually escape. For this purpose Major Rue with his command was sent by a circuitous route to the right, to endeavor to reach a point on the road over which Morgan was rapidly retreating. Dashing off in gallant style, with reliable guides, Major Rue proceeded on the designated route, General Shackelford pressing rapidly on Morgan's rear. Lieutenant Boynton, who had the advance of Rue's command, determined to keep it, if possible, although other detachments were attempting to pass him. To prevent this he formed his command into column of platoons, and consequently filled up the road. For several miles Major Rue swept on, first at a gallop, then at a trot, and then in order to give his horses breath before the anticipated attack, walked about a mile, then forward at a gallop, changing direction to the left, through fields, woods, and lanes, at times leaping logs, fences, ditches, dodging trees and brush. An open field was soon reached and an open space through the woods was discovered to the right, which afforded a view of the road over which Morgan was retreating, and about a mile distant from Major Rue's command. Soon the head of the rebel column came in sight, when, quickly discovering the object of the Union troops, they made a desperate attempt to pass the point which Rue's command was aiming to reach, pushing their horses under whip and spur at full speed down the road. Now came the exciting chase. Major Rue was a short distance in their advance. 'Forward!' was repeated the whole length of the column. 'There go the rebels, boys! there go the rebels!' passed swiftly from mouth to mouth, and a gleam of satisfaction lit up the countenances of the men as they saw the rebel column in the distance. As if by magic sabres were unsheathed, pistols drawn, and with a firm grasp on their weapons and a determination expressed in their features to win or die, they dashed on regardless of all obstructions in their path and soon approached the road.

"As they passed the foot of a hill within a short distance of the road, Lieutenant Boynton discovered two men on the brow of the hill waving a white flag. Fearing that it was a ruse of Morgan's to halt the column at that point to gain time, he ordered Lieutenant Abbey, 8th Michigan, with six men to ascend the hill and ascertain their purpose, while the command dashed on to gain the road.

"Another flag of truce was soon discovered, the bearers of which were shouting, 'don't shoot! don't shoot! we surrender!'

"Notwithstanding the flag of truce was received by Major Rue, he ordered the com-

mand to form in line of battle on each side of the road, ready to fight if the rebel general attempted treachery, and Lieutenant Boynton's detachment was the first in line, ready for work if it was required. But John Morgan had given up the contest without the firing of a gun at that point. He saw that it was folly for him to attempt a further resistance, as Major Rue had cut him off from his only line of retreat, and that there was no chance of escape.

"Lieutenant Abbey soon joined the command with the bearer of the first flag of truce, who proved to be a rebel major on Morgan's staff, and a captain of the Ohio State Militia, who had been captured the same day by Morgan's men, and to whom Morgan claimed to have surrendered his command a few moments before Major Rue came up.

"The bearers of the second flag of truce were a major and two other officers of Morgan's staff, with the rank of captain. The Major gave up his sword to Major Rue, who had taken his position in the road on the right of the 8th Michigan detachment, accompanied by Lieutenant Boynton and two or three officers of other detachments. The guidon belonging to Company L, 8th Michigan, floated triumphantly over the heads of the rebel officers, and beneath it the terms of surrender were made. John J. Ebbitt, of Company L, had the honor of being color bearer on that important occasion. Being a full-blooded son of the Emerald Isle he felt the importance of his position, and took particular pains to flourish the flag in the faces of those who had basely deserted it and become traitors to their country.

"It was claimed by the rebel officers that Morgan had surrendered to the militia captain on the condition that his command should be paroled, the officers retaining their side arms and private property. Major Rue would not recognize an agreement made by a militia captain, without a command and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy at the time. He instructed the staff officer to say to General Morgan that his surrender must be unconditional, with the exception that officers should be allowed to retain their side arms, but even this condition should be subject to the approval of General Shackelford. He directed him also to say to General Morgan that if these terms were not accepted in a few minutes he would open fire on him, and for this purpose had his command in readiness.

"The rebel command was dismounted in the road, and within ten rods of the line of Union troops. It would have been impossible for them to escape even if they had been so disposed, and Morgan quickly accepted the terms offered by Major Rue. The major ordered them to remain in their position without being disarmed until General Shackelford came up. In a short time General Shackelford and staff (on which was Lieutenant John E. Babbitt, 8th Michigan), arrived, and after a brief consultation the terms made by Major Rue were approved. The rebel command was soon formed in line in the road, mounted, and then disarmed, when it was placed under guard and marched to Salineville, where their horses were taken from them. Next morning the officers and men were sent under guard by rail to Cincinnati and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio."

From Buffington Island the regiment returned to Kentucky, and during the month of August, 1863, engaged in the advance into East Tennessee, having in the meantime participated in the pursuit of Scott's rebel cavalry, skirmishing with them from Lexington to Stanford, Ky., having captured, killed, and wounded 213 men, and taken over 100 horses.

The regiment, then in the 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Corps, and still in command of Colonel Wormer, had entered upon the East Tennessee campaign, having met the enemy at Kingston September 1st, and on the 18th at Cleveland.

A correspondent writing to the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, says of the affair at Cleveland:

"From Kingston we were ordered to Post Oak Springs, a distance of nine miles. Here we remained over night. The next morning we received orders to go to Athens, the county seat of McMinn county, 35 miles south of Kingston, on the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. At Kingston we had to cross the Tennessee river in a small ferry boat, the rebels having burned all the boats of any size on the river at this point, and above as far as Knoxville. It required one day and two nights to ferry the command (the 1st brigade) across the river. We were heartily glad when the work was accomplished. We then moved on that day some twenty miles and encamped on Prigmore's farm. Prigmore proved to be a rebel of the deepest dye, and owned a very large plantation, which was under a high state of cultivation. We found an abundance of forage for our horses and mules and quite a large quantity of bacon which the old man had buried in a smoke-house to prevent the 'dreaded Yankees' from getting it.

"After two days' sojourn we left for Athens. The 8th Michigan cavalry took the

advance, and we entered the town amidst the waving of flags, the shouts of the people, and a shower of bouquets from the hands of the loyal ladies. Such a demonstration was unexpected. We little dreamed that such a strong Union feeling existed in this section. We had heard it said that there were many loyal people in East Tennessee, but had somewhat been led to believe that it was overrated. We were indeed happily disappointed. Crowds of people gathered around Colonel Byrd and expressed their gratitude for being delivered from the oppressive yoke of the bogus confederacy. A large crowd of men and women gathered together and listened eagerly and attentively to the speeches made by Colonel Byrd, Lieutenant Colonel Wormer, 8th Michigan cavalry, and Colonel Henderson, of the 112th Illinois mounted infantry. Their speeches were received with bursts of applause and every one seemed pleased with the policy of our government as explained by the speakers.

"We remained at Athens a week or more, during which time Captain Samuel Wells, of the 8th Michigan cavalry, Acting Provost Marshal on Colonel Byrd's staff, administered the oath to over 1,500 rebel soldiers and a large number of citizens. The captain, by the way, is a very efficient officer, and attends to the duties of provost marshal in a manner satisfactory to all. While at Athens Major Edgerly, of the 8th Michigan cavalry, with one company from the 112th Illinois, one company from the 1st Tennessee, and companies G and I of the 8th Michigan cavalry, were sent down to Cleveland, 25 miles from Athens on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, to take possession of the town and hold it if he could. The second day after taking possession he was suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, estimated at 1,500 (the Major's force numbering 150) and was compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The rebs had laid their plans to gobble up the major and his entire command, but they found that it was not so easily done as they supposed. Although they drove our pickets in rather unceremoniously, the Major was prepared to give them a warm reception. In the skirmish Captain Dickinson, of Company B, of the 112th Illinois, was killed, and 24 of his men taken prisoners. The captain exhibited great courage and would not fall back nor allow his men to retreat.

"Major Edgerly fell back in good order, occasionally making a stand and giving the rebels a taste of bullets. Companies G and I covered the retreat, and their Spencer rifles told with fearful effect on the advancing enemy. A few volleys from their rifles would always check the rebels, and they would hesitate some time before advancing. Arriving at Charleston, on the Hiawasse river, the major made a stand, but the enemy did not think proper to pursue them farther. A number of men belonging to Company G, 8th Michigan, were cut off and taken prisoners. A great many narrow escapes were made; several horses were shot under their riders, but no one was wounded or killed on our side. Lieutenant McDonald, of Company I, received a shot through his hat and another through his holster on the saddle. The officers and men praise Major Edgerly for the coolness and bravery he exhibited, and the skill he displayed in keeping the enemy from capturing the whole command. But few, they state, could have managed the retreat so well against so large a force."

At Calhoun, on the 26th of September, the brigade to which the 8th was attached was attacked by a force estimated at 15,000, under Generals Forrest and Wheeler. After a sharp engagement with some loss, the command retreated to Athens where it endeavored to check the rebel pursuit, in which it was temporarily successful, but was compelled finally to fall back to Loudon. In actions at Calhoun and Athens, September 26th and 27th, the regiment lost 43 killed, wounded, and missing.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Post Oak Springs, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.*

To Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Wormer, Officers and Soldiers of the 8th Mich. Cavalry.:

The colonel commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to you with what feelings of gratification and pride he witnessed your noble and gallant conduct when attacked by the enemy at Calhoun, on the 26th of September last.

The enemy threw himself upon you with a force at least six to one, yet you quailed not nor deserted your post, although you were overpowered and nearly surrounded by an overwhelming force.

Too much cannot be said in praise of your noble conduct upon that occasion, and when compelled to fall back from that place to Loudon you behaved with great gallantry and bravery.

Your country will remember you in the future when the glorious flag of our country again floats over every State and Territory of this great republic, planted by the hands of her brave and noble defenders.

You have bravely fought in her cause. Some of your numbers have been grievously wounded. Some are now languishing in southern prisons, bnt although many vacancies occur in your ranks, you are ready and anxious again to meet the enemies of your country whercver they may appear.

Toilsome marches over rugged mountains have not discouraged you, you have borne the heat and storms of a southern climate without murmuring, you have often marched days and nights without food or rest, and have not failed when your duty called you. You have fought and bled in your country's cause, and for all this you will have your reward in the future grandeur and glory of your country.

Go on, brave soldiers, and continue to persevere in the cause in which you are enlisted, and which thus far you have so nobly sustained, and a grateful country will yet crown you victors in a glorious cause.

By command of

R. K. BYRD.

JAMES MCCARTNEY, *A. A. A. G.*

A correspondent writing at the time says of the affair at Calhoun:

"At Calhoun on the 26th September, about 10 o'clock A. M., Captain Humphrey of the 45th Ohio mounted infantry, who was on the Cleveland road, sent in a dispatch to Colonel Byrd, commanding, that the enemy in strong force were advancing. Dispatches also came in from scouting parties on other roads that the enemy were coming up in heavy force. Colonel Byrd accordingly had the battery (15th Indiana) take position while he ordered the 8th Michigan cavalry, dismounted, to the bank of the river, the 1st Tennessee cavalry to support the battery, and the 112th Illinois to guard the ford on the left. The scouting parties and the pickets were ordered to fall back across the river. The enemy soon made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and the artillery opened fire. The fire was well directed, the shells falling in their ranks and exploding, causing a scattering of the greybacks in every direction. The 8th Michigan opened on them with good effect. The enemy soon planted a few pieces of heavy calibre on a hill on the opposite side of the river, which overlooked the position, and commenced a well directed and heavy fire. The shot and shell fell around on all sides. Colonel Byrd discovered that they were trying to outflank the command on both sides. He immediately ordered the command to fall back from the river to Athens. The wagon train was started on ahead and the men fell back in good order. After leaving the river and passing a piece of timber, where the 112th Illinois had been encamped, and where the horses of the 8th Michigan were hitched to the trees while they were fighting on foot, the solid shot and shell fell thick and fast among the trees. Occasionally a charge of grape shot would come like hail through the woods, cutting off the leaves and branches on all sides. At this juncture, had it not been for the coolness and veteran-like courage of the 8th Michigan cavalry there would have been a panic among the men. It was enough to make the most courageous dodge their heads to avoid the well directed fire of the enemy's guns.

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"The brigade fell back to within two miles of Athens, where Colonel Woolford was met with reinforcements. Colonel Byrd took position and opened fire with the 15th Indiana battery and Law's mounted howitzers, belonging to Woolford's brigade. At the same time he ordered Colonel Wormer to take position with the 8th Michigan cavalry. The order was immediately executed in good style, and the boys again opened fire upon the rebels in a manner which soon caused them to fall back and leave the command in possession of the field. Here Lieutenant Colonel Wormer, who was cheering the boys and bringing them up in fine order to meet the advancing columns of the enemy, came near being brought to his last account. A well directed shot from one of the rebs' rifles cut his hat band, grazing the side of his hat. The concussion nearly knocked him down, but with his usual coolness he stood his ground until he was ordered to fall back. After checking the enemy the troops fell back to Philadelphia the same night."

The regiment left Philadelphia October 1st, marching to Athens, on the 4th to Sweetwater, on the 6th to Loudon, and on the 7th, 8th, and 9th to Oak Springs, thence to Kingston on the 21st. Colonel Wormer being in command of the brigade, Major Edgerly assumed command of the regiment. It moved back to Loudon on the 23d, and on the 24th made a reconnoissance below Philadelphia, and after engaging a rebel force in a severe action at Sweetwater on the 26th with a loss of nine wounded, returned to Lenoir.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 4TH CAVALRY DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Loudon, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1863.*

To the Officers and Soldiers of the 8th Michigan Cavalry:

It again becomes the duty of the commanding officer of this brigade to compliment you, fellow soldiers, upon your unexampled bravery and courage upon the (to you) memorable 26th day of October, 1863.

I hardly know in what terms to express my admiration to your noble conduct upon that day. You were in the thickest of the fight from the beginning to the end. You charged the enemy in a strong position, and although he was in overwhelming numbers, you drove him from his chosen stronghold, and you would have held the position which your valor won, had the enemy not been re-enforced by still greater numbers. You then won the encomiums of all your commanders and your country, and what more can be said than that you did your duty nobly, bravely, and gloriously. Your courage and your gallant conduct upon that occasion have won you a name and a place in the history of your country, and hereafter the name of the 8th Michigan Cavalry will be spoken with pride by the lips of every true lover of his country and her best interests, and with terror by her enemies.

But one of your number fell mortally wounded by the balls of your enemies, and seven more brave men were seriously wounded while nobly doing their duty at their posts. They fell, but their wounds will be remembered by their grateful country, and will only exist as glorious mementoes of their love of country and her laws. You may well be proud of the record which you made there, and may you never cease to do your duty as nobly as then, until your country again takes her rank among the nations of the earth as the greatest of all nations, and is in truth and reality "The land of the free and the home of the brave." May your efforts never cease nor your strength fail; may your charges always be as bravely made and as nobly sustained, until no armed foe exists to put again in jeopardy her best interest, and to make desolate her fertile fields and lay waste her beautiful cities.

By command of

G. S. WORMER,
Lieutenant Colonel.

JAMES MCCARTNEY, *Capt. and A. A. A. G.*

From June 1st, 1863, when the regiment left Covington, Ky., to October 8th, including marches of detachments, it marched over 3,000 miles, and during the same time captured 574 prisoners and 652 horses, with a large amount of stores, equipments, etc.

On Colonel Wormer's retiring from the command of the 2d brigade, 4th cavalry division, 23d army corps, which he held for a short time, members of his staff complimented him in resolutions, dated Lenoir, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1863, on his bravery and general good qualities displayed by him while in command of the brigade. Like sentiments were similarly expressed and to the same import by the officers of the 8th Cavalry, while Brigadier General Sanders, commanding cavalry, says, in a letter dated as above: "Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Wormer, 8th Michigan Cavalry, served under my command during a portion of the Morgan raid, and since in East Tennessee. He has performed his duties satisfactorily, and on the 26th inst.. in command of his brigade, led the advance in person, and managed his brigade with great bravery and judgment, and to my entire satisfaction."

On the 1st of November, 1863, the 8th, then commanded by Major Edgerly, and serving in the 1st brigade, 2d cavalry division, Army of the Ohio, was encamped at Lenoir.

During that month it actively participated in covering the retreat of the union forces, then falling back before the rebel army from Lenoir Station, on Knoxville, aided gallantly in checking the advance of Longstreet.

It was engaged at Loweton, November 15, Campbell's Station on the 16th, and before Knoxville on the 19th. It participated in the defense of that place, and after the raising of the siege, on December 5th, being then in the 1st

division, joined in the pursuit of the rebel army, and was engaged at Rutledge on the 10th, continuing skirmishing daily with the rear guard until arriving at Bean's Station, where, on the 14th, it became warmly engaged, and on the 25th had a skirmish at New Market.

For its decided bravery, determined fighting, and the valuable service rendered the army, the regiment was complimented in special orders by General Burnside.

January 14th, 1864, the regiment marched to Dandridge, where it skirmished with the enemy, driving them two miles beyond the town. On the 16th, it was attacked, and was obliged to fall back to Dandridge. On the 17th, it was warmly engaged during the day, but at night retired to Strawberry Plains, and thence, on the 18th, to Knoxville. Crossing the Holston river on the 19th, it moved to Flat Creek Gap, where it skirmished with the enemy on the 25th, but was obliged again to fall back on Sevierville. It again advanced to Fair Garden, on the 26th, but on the 27th moved toward the Holston river. Finding the enemy strongly posted behind breastworks, it charged the works, but being outflanked, withdrew.

On the 3d of February the regiment moved to Knoxville. Turning over all its horses to the proper department at Knoxville, it started on the 6th, on foot, for Mt. Sterling, Ky., where it arrived on the 24th, after a tedious march over the Cumberland mountains of over 200 miles. It remained in camp at Mt. Sterling and Nicholasville until the 3d of June. At this date, having been remounted and equipped, it started, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Mix, on its march for Big Shanty, Ga., where it arrived on the 28th, and joined the command of General Stoneman. On its route from Cleveland, Tenn., to Big Shanty, it scoured the country bordering the railroad, capturing 136 prisoners. It participated in the movements of the cavalry under General Stoneman, covering the right of the army during the advance to Atlanta.

The regiment was engaged in the Campbelltown and Macon raids, capturing in the former 74 prisoners.

During the raid on Macon, in July, the 8th, on the 4th, engaged the enemy on the Chattahoochee, and after fighting Armstrong's brigade of cavalry with artillery support, drove it across the river, receiving the cheers of General Stoneman for gallantry. On the 26th a detachment of the regiment captured and destroyed three trains of cars on the Macon and Milledgeville railroad, loaded with rebel stores. The command, finding itself outnumbered before Macon, retired. The 8th, having the advance, was almost constantly fighting with the enemy. At Clinton, on the 31st, an engagement took place. The regiment made several charges, but was finally, by superior numbers, forced to give way. The general in command, finding himself completely surrounded, and further resistence useless, finally surrendered.

When Stoneman became entirely surrounded and surrender was evident, the 8th Michigan, then in command of Colonel Mix, unwilling to lay down their arms to the rebels, and bearing in mind the honor of their State as well as their own, obtained permission from the commanding general to cut their way out, and, dashing forward, commenced their desperate undertaking, surrounded entirely by the enemy, engaging him hand to hand. Colonel Mix being captured, owing to the loss of his horse, Major Buck assumed command, and succeeded in forcing through the enemy by persistent and stubborn fighting, and undertook to reach the union lines near Atlanta. On the 3d of August, however, being nearly worn out with service, and having been in the saddle

with little or no rest or sleep, for seven days and eight nights, pursued and harassed, he was overtaken, and after a severe engagement, a large number were made prisoners, yet a portion of the regiment reached the union lines. The loss of the 8th in this affair being 215 officers and men.

From a correspondent:

"On July 27th, 1864, Stoneman's command, composed of the 5th and 6th Indiana, 1st and 11th Kentucky, 8th Michigan, 14th Illinois, and 1st Ohio Squadron (cavalry), about two thousand strong, started on the contemplated raid to Macon. Subsequent events proved that too much publicity had been given to the movement previous to the departure of the expedition, and the enemy were on the lookout. We arrived at Fort Hawkins, opposite Macon, at daybreak Saturday morning, the 30th. We found that the enemy anticipated our coming. A large force of home guards were drawn up in line of battle. Our men charged them and drove them across the Ocmulgee river into Macon. A large body of infantry, with several pieces of artillery, occupied the city. Governor Brown had moved a large body of militia from Milledgeville to Macon. General Johnston being in the city took command of the rebel forces. It was intended to cross the river and attack the city, and General Stoneman to burn all public property on this side of the river. The railroad bridge across the river was burned. It was a large structure, and it will take a long time to rebuild it. A flouring mill, a tannery containing over two thousand sides of leather, the railroad depot buildings, filled with army supplies, and three trains of cars. One train was loaded with mules, horses, and hogs. Not having time to get them out, they were burned in the cars. The two remaining trains were loaded with commissary's supplies and quartermaster's stores, on their way to the rebel army. The track was torn up for over a mile, and the rails burned, rendering them useless. After completely destroying all the property mentioned, and finding that we could not cross the river, we commenced a retreat nearly in the direction we came to the city. General Stoneman's orders were that if we could cross the river and found too heavy a force to engage, on his return to strike for Pensacola, Florida, and to return by way of the Mississippi. Fifteen miles north of Macon a heavy force of infantry and cavalry, with three batteries, intercepted our further progress. The 8th Michigan was ordered to charge the pickets, drive them into the main body, and ascertain their probable strength. The above was the result of their reconnoissance. Stoneman, thinking that he could cut his way through, ordered the 8th Michigan and 14th Illinois to form a skirmish line and advance. Night now coming on, they were ordered to lay on their arms, while the balance of the command threw up barricades preparatory to the morning's fight. Remaining in this position all night proved to be an unwise movement. It gave the enemy time to collect their forces all around our little command, particularly in our front, cutting off our retreat in that direction. We ought to have moved off to the right and dodged the rebels.

"General Stoneman seemed infatuated with the idea that he could cut his way through and return by the same route, although he had sufficient evidence that a large force was in his front, and that the force in Macon would follow up in his rear. Almost every officer and man in his command felt certain that remaining in that position and attempting to fight our way through would prove a failure. Even General Stoneman's staff officers begged him to avoid the enemy's main force, and move around to the right, but no influence could be brought to bear to change the infatuated mind of our leader, and with a force of less than two thousand, tired and worn out with marching night and day, he was determined to try his foolish and disastrous plan. No one can imagine with what anxiety of mind our little force awaited the coming day. The 8th Michigan, in the advance, skirmished with them all night. In the morning the General ordered them to advance. The enemy slowly fell back about seven miles, until they led us into a position of their own selection. Here they had their line of battle drawn up, on elevated ground, in the shape of an inverted V, with several pieces of artillery in position. We were checked and forced to fall back. After skirmishing with them nearly all day, it was found impossible to break the lines, and General Stoneman concluded to surrender the command without even trying to evade them by swinging off to the right; but he finally gave Colonel Adams, with the 1st and 11th Kentucky, and Colonel Capron, with the 14th Illinois and 1st Ohio squadron, the privilege of working their way out.

"The 8th Michigan and the two Indiana regiments were still fighting the enemy, and fought them for two hours after Adams and Capron left. In the meantime Lieutenant Colonel Mix and twenty men of the 8th got cut off from the regiment and were captured. Major Buck now took command, and after consultation with the officers determined to follow Adams and Capron, and not surrender as long as there was a shadow of a chance to escape. After repelling three different assaults which the enemy made, and while a flag of truce was going into the rebels, the Major left and joined Colonel Capron about mid-

night without much interruption. A large number of the 5th and 6th Indiana determined not to surrender, left their regiment and followed the 8th. General Stoneman had given them all the privilege of escaping with their commands if they could do so, but kept the Indiana regiment and surrendered them and two pieces of artillery which he had with the command. He had given Colonel Butler, of the 5th Indiana, the same privilege, but persuaded him to remain fighting the enemy until the flag of truce went in. When Colonel Butler reminded him of his promise, General Stoneman replied, 'be a man and surrender.' The Colonel now saw that he had been deceived, and called him a 'liar and a coward,' and that he would not surrender. He immediately formed his men again and renewed the fight, but fell while attempting to cut his way out. His men were overpowered and finally had to surrender.

"Capron and Adams pushed on, determined to make their way to our lines. Going about due east until they arrived within a few miles of Gordon's Station, the junction of the Eatonton railroad and the Macon and Savannah road, where Colonel Capron sent a detachment of men to the station to destroy what railroad property they could find there. They succeeded in destroying eleven locomotives and forty passenger cars, tearing up the track in several places. Joining the command they pushed on toward Milledgeville, the capital of the State, and destroyed a railroad bridge across Fisher's creek, within three-fourths of a mile of the city. Near the bridge we found a locomotive and a few cars. Lieutenant Capron (son of Colonel Capron), somewhat experienced in engineering, jumped aboard, fired up, and after getting a full head of steam, opened the throttle and let her dash into town where a train loaded with troops was getting in readiness to move out and intercept our men. A crash was heard, and our boys mounted their horses and moved off to the left of the city, and then towards Eatonton, the terminus of the Eatonton railroad. Arriving there they destroyed the depot, which was filled with clothing and commissary supplies. While gathering a lot of cotton together to burn, a large body of infantry came up on the cars and we left for Madison, on the Atlanta and Charleston railroad, where we again destroyed a large amount of supplies. Then moved towards Athens with the intention of crossing the bridge over the Oconee river two miles from Athens, and destroying a large armory situated there which was furnishing the rebel government with a large number of arms. Arriving at the bridge we found it well fortified with several rifled pieces on an elevated position commanding our entrance. By some means not yet explained Colonel Adams's brigade became separated from Colonel Capron, and when they moved off went on separate roads. We traveled until about 1 o'clock the night of August 1st, when Colonel Capron concluded to go into camp. The advance had run onto some rebel pickets guarding a bridge across a creek running into the Oconee river. Not having been harassed by the enemy in the rear, no particular danger was apprehended in that direction. The men were completely worn out with fatigue and want of sleep, and it was thought that two or three hours would greatly refresh them and the horses. The Ohio squadron was placed on picket in the rear and a portion of the 8th in the advance. The boys had no more than touched the ground before they were asleep, and had very unwisely, before they laid down, unsaddled their horses. It was said to be an order from Colonel Capron, commanding the brigade. If so, it exhibited very little forethought, and added to the fatal consequences which followed in a few hours. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, when all were sleeping soundly, the first intimation that our men had of the presence of the enemy was a volley at the edge of the camp in our rear from the advance guard of a brigade of rebel cavalry which had been pursuing us, and in closer proximity than our brigade commander imagined.

"It seems that the pickets in our rear being so worn out, slept on their post and the rebels dashed on them and over them. The squadron, half awake, rushed for their horses, half saddled them, and went pell-mell down the road, in and through the camps of the 14th Illinois, running over men and horses. The 14th in turn became panic-stricken, and part of them throwing their saddles over their horses, others bareback, and others running on foot, rushed through the camp of the 8th. To add to their fears in their half wakened state, the men after so much skirmishing and fighting were almost out of ammunition, some were entirely out. So sudden was the attack that no notice could be given to the regimental commanders as to what disposition should be made of their men. On dashed the rebels, shooting down almost every man with whom they came in contact, paying no attention to their cry for quarter.

"Major Buck, now fully aroused, saw at once the condition of things. Without stopping for his horse, he commenced forming his men into line to repel the charge, but it was next to impossible to keep them in line. It being dark they could not distinguish friends from enemies. Captain McDonald immediately joined Major Buck, and they, without any assistance from any other officers, used every effort to rally the men. It seemed that both officers and men were completely paralyzed with the sudden and unexpected attack. The two officers mentioned succeeded in forming a few men in line on the right. Captain

McDonald, seing that the left was somewhat in confusion, dashed over, dismounted, and ordered the men he met there to form in line. It being still dark, he did not discover that they were rebels until a rebel officer rode up towards him and asked 'what son of a b—— was giving commands to his men.' Ascertaining it was the captain giving orders he asked, 'What regiment do you belong to sir?' The captain coolly answered, 'The 8th Michigan, sir.' At this the rebel officer drew his revolver, and without demanding a surrender, discharged it at the captain, the ball going in close proximity to his head. The captain then told him he surrendered. The rebel officer now dismounted and came up to the captain and drew his revolver, but fortunately the cap snapped. He then told the captain to come with him. Taking him to one side of the road he said: 'Surrender, do you, you Yankee son of a b——! we don't give quarter; we intend to shoot every d——d one of you!' taking a cap from his cap pouch, and while in the act of putting it on his pistol, said; 'I'll show you how to surrender! what the hell made you run away after Stoneman had surrendered you?' The captain saw that he intended to shoot him and would give him no quarter. Pulling a pocket pistol from one of his side pockets while the rebel was fixing his cap, he brought it within an inch of his head and shot him dead on the spot. Two rebel soldiers hearing the report came dashing up, but before they had time to revenge the death of their officer, two Yankee bullets laid them out.

"Colonel Adams, with his two Kentucky regiments, had come out on another road to the right of our brigade, and camped to the rear about three or four miles. He had taken an early start and came up while the rebels were making the charge. Being informed of the condition of things by one of our men, and that the road he was on led directly into the one down which the enemy's charging party was coming, he immediately ordered his men to make a charge down the road through the rebels, and if possible reach our rear. It was during this charge that Captain McDonald was released. Adams soon cleared the road through, but found when he reached the rear of Capron's command that he had taken the road which led across the bridge, when he ought to have taken the left hand road and avoided it. He now dashed back and took the left hand road, knowing that if he followed Capron the whole command would have been taken or cut to pieces. He arrived at this place (Marietta) on the 4th instant with a loss of only seventeen men; some fifteen of the 8th came in with him. But not so with Capron. After Adams left him the rebels again charged him with increased force. Our men had not yet recovered from their panic. In crossing the bridge it broke. Men and horses were thrown upon each other, presenting a mass of human beings and horses. Still the men crowded on. The creek was deep, but they rushed into it regardless of the consequences. The enemy dashed up and fired volley after volley in among the men and horses. A number of the men were drowned and a large number killed by the rebels. The men now seeing that it was useless to keep together, scattered and took to the woods. About 50 of the 8th have come in, and 100 of the 14th, among them Captain McDonald, Lieutenant Burton, and Lieutenant Crowley. All kinds of rumors are in circulation in regard to the fate of officers and men. The most reliable is that among the officers of the 8th killed, is Captain Babbitt. Captain Ellis drowned crossing the bridge, and Lieutenant McElhenny. Captain W. B. Smith is reported wounded. Captain Sellick, Lieutenant Preston, and Lieutenant Abbey were taken prisoners.

"It is supposed that Major Buck was taken prisoner, but nothing definite can yet be obtained of the actual fate of the officers and men, and I do not give full credit to the seemingly reliable report of the killed, wounded, and prisoners. Many of them may turn up yet as the command scattered in every direction during the fight, and will be probably coming in for the next week or two.

"The rebels are patroling the whole country, and picking up our men wherever they can find them. A force has been sent out to gather up our boys, and no doubt many more will come in. There is no doubt that the 8th lost a large number of men in killed and wounded. As soon as I can get reliable information in regard to it I will send you a list of the missing and their probable fate. It will be at least two weeks before all the facts can be ascertained, and the fate of many will always be a mystery. Sixty of the 8th, out of over 300 who went on the raid, have returned."

The portion of the regiment that succeeded in making its escape to the Union lines was stationed at Marietta and Turner's Ferry, and was employed in picket duty until the 14th of September, when the regiment received orders to report at Nicholsville, Ky., where it proceeded by rail, arriving on the 21st. Again leaving Nicholasville, on the 19th of October, it marched to Nashville, where it reported on the 26th, and on the 31st was encamped near that place. Within the year the regiment has traveled nearly 2,800 miles in direct marches, exclusive of those made by detachments when scouting and foraging.

During the year, and up to October 31st, the 8th had lost 13 died in action or of wounds, 72 of disease, and 225 missing in action.

This regiment was serving in Tennessee on November 1st, 1864, and brigaded with the 14th and 16th Illinois Cavalry, and at that date, with its brigade, was on the march from Nashville to Pulaski for the purpose of watching the movements of Hood, who was then on his northern expedition from Atlanta. Having reached Pulaski, the regiment, on the 6th, moved on a scout to Lawrenceburg, and returned, and again on the 12th to Waynesboro. Returning from that point, it marched to Mount Pleasant on the 14th and 15th, remaining there in camp on the 16th; on the 17th and 18th was on the march to Waynesboro, Company C having a skirmish with the enemy. Having reached Waynesboro, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th nearly the whole regiment was engaged day and night in scouting by detachments, one being sent to Lawrenceburg to form a junction with General Hatch, who was then falling back from the Tennessee river near Florence; one to Clifton, and another towards Savannah, all returning and joining the command on the 20th. On the 21st, information having been received that Forrest was advancing towards Lawrenceburg, the command fell back to within eleven miles of Mt. Pleasant and went into camp. In the meantime communication had been opened with General Hatch, and on the 23d a detachment of one officer and twenty-five men of the regiment was sent back towards Waynesboro, which met the enemy about seven miles out, and near Henryville, where it kept a whole regiment in check until Company B was sent forward as a reinforcement, but before it reached there it was attacked and driven back, and the detachment cut off. It was then ascertained that the enemy had succeeded in getting a position between General Hatch and the command. A battalion of this regiment was ordered to hold the road in front while the brigade fell back three miles to the junction of the Mt. Pleasant and Lawrenceburg roads, and there threw up a barricade and made a stand for the purpose of checking the enemy should he succeed in driving the battalion. During that time the battalion was holding him in check, although vigorously attacked and closely pressed; and after a stubborn and gallant resistance the enemy succeeded in throwing a heavy force on its left flank and driving it back to within a short distance of the barricade, where it made a determined stand, but was attacked by a superior force, and before it could fall back on the command the enemy had gained its rear. The attacking force was discovered by the brigade, but owing to the darkness it was supposed to be the battalion falling back, and therefore no effort was made to check it. At that time the balance of the 8th Michigan was ordered to a position behind the barricade, but before it could be properly posted the enemy made a desperate charge on the whole line, and so unexpected was the attack that it threw the two other regiments of the brigade into confusion, producing a perfect stampede, when the 8th Michigan, with great coolness maintaining its position, poured a volley into his ranks, checking his advance, then gave him a second volley, when he retired. In the meantime the battalion of the 8th Michigan that had been left in front to hold him in check, and which had now been cut off from the main command, cut its way through the enemy, under a heavy fire, and rejoined the brigade, having lost several killed and wounded. About daylight on the morning of the 24th the pickets were again attacked, the brigade falling back about two miles, closely followed by the enemy, when he threw a heavy column on both its flanks, compelling it to retreat in double quick to Columbia, the enemy pursuing closely. On reaching that point a

division of infantry from the 23d army corps, which had just arrived there, succeeded in driving him back, and prevented the whole of General Forrest's command from dashing into the town and capturing it. On the 25th a detachment of fifty men of the regiment was sent to Hardison's Mills, on Duck river, for the purpose of crossing, to ascertain if the enemy was moving in that direction, and next day the brigade was ordered to that point, and picketed the different fords along the river for six or eight miles. On the morning of the 28th the advance of Hood's army was discovered moving towards the fords, and about noon he had driven in the advance pickets, and at 2 P. M. he opened fire at almost every ford, but he was kept in check until the communication with General Johnson was cut off, by the enemy crossing at one of the fords east of Columbia, and also on the left of the command, when the detachments at the fords were ordered back; then the brigade became completely surrounded, when one regiment (7th Ohio) succeeded in cutting its way through the enemy, in its rear, still leaving the remaining portion of the command (in which was the 8th Michigan) completely and closely surrounded. The regiment, together with the 14th and 16th Illinois, being armed with Springfield muskets, dismounted, and with bayonets fixed charged through the enemy in gallant style, driving over 100 rebels into the river. A detachment of 40 men of the regiment had been cut off at one of the lower fords, but succeeded in extricating itself with but little loss. Next morning the command fell back six miles on General Hatch's division, which had been drawn up in line of battle to check any further advance of the enemy. On the following morning the whole cavalry force fell back to near Franklin, the infantry having already evacuated Columbia, and taken position at Franklin. On the 30th the enemy made several attempts to drive the cavalry in but failed. Towards evening he massed a strong force and made a desperate attack, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Next morning, December 1st, before daylight, the whole command had commenced falling back toward Nashville, and when within six miles of that place the cavalry made a stand, but the enemy did not come up. During the night the whole cavalry force moved inside the lines at Nashville, when the regiment crossed the river to Edgefield, where it was engaged in making expeditions to various points for the purpose of pressing horses, and was employed in scouting the surrounding country, and during the battle of Nashville, from December 14th to 22d, was held as a reserve, having previously been dismounted.

From a correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 3d, 1864.*

"The last two weeks' history of this regiment will long be remembered by every man belonging to it. No command in this army has seen more service or endured more hardships than the brigade to which we were attached.

"The brigade is composed of the 8th Michigan, 14th and 16th Illinois Cavalry, and is commanded by Colonel Horace Capron, of the 24th Illinois After being mounted at Nicholasville, Ky., we marched to Nashville and from there to Pulaski, a distance of three hundred miles, inside of eleven days. From Pulaski we were ordered to Waynesboro, fifty-six miles away from any base of supplies—unsupported by any force. The object was to watch Hood's movements and ascertain in what direction he was approaching us. In order to protect ourselves from surprise we had to scout the whole country. The weather from the time we reached Pulaski up to the present time (about four weeks), with the exception of three or four days, has been anything but pleasant. It has rained nearly every day. At Waynesboro, Captain Strong with fifty men was sent to Lawrenceburg to form a junction with General Hatch, who was falling back from the Tennessee river, near Florence.

"Learning that Forrest was advancing on our left towards Lawrenceburg, we fell back to within 11 miles of Mt. Pleasant and went into camp for the night. In the meantime

communication with General Hatch had been opened, and instructions sent Colonel Capron that he (General Hatch) would protect his left flank, but to scout his right and front. The next morning Lieutenant Bennett, of the 8th, with a party of 25 men was sent back towards Waynesboro, and Lieutenant Capron, of the 14th Illinois, with a party of 50 was sent off on our right. The last named officer met a small party of rebels within a few miles of our camp. He drove them back, and continued his scout farther to the right. Lieutenant Bennett, with his party, met the enemy some seven miles out. He fought them like a tiger, keeping in check a whole regiment, He sent word into camp that he was fighting the enemy, and asked for reinforcements. Company B, of the 8th, under Lieutenant Montgomery, was sent to his assistance. Before Lieutenant Montgomery reached Lieutenant Bennett a force of the rebels came in between the two parties, cutting Lieutenant Bennett off and driving Company B back.

"At this time intelligence came in that the enemy were between us and General Hatch, on our left. Captain Smith, with a battalion of the 8th, was ordered to hold the road in our front, while the balance of the brigade fell back three miles to a junction of the Mt. Pleasant and Lawrenceburg roads. Major Buck, who was in command of the 8th, was ordered to throw up barricades in the road to check the enemy, should they drive Captain Smith back. During this time the rebels were fighting desperately with Captain Smith, who held them in check. The enemy succeeded, by throwing a heavy force on the Captain's left flank, in driving him back a short distance from the barricades. He made another determined stand, but before he received orders to fall back to the command the enemy had gained his rear. Colonel Capron discovered them, but owing to the darkness supposed that it was Captain Smith falling back. Major Buck was ordered with the 8th to fall behind the barricades to protect Captain Smith's retreat. Before the Major had fairly placed his command in position the rebels made a fierce and desperate charge upon the lines. So unexpected was the charge, that it threw the 14th and 16th Illinois into confusion, producing a perfect stampede. Major Buck ordered the 8th to seize their rifles and pour a volley into the rebel ranks. The enemy were checked. A second volley compelled them to fall back. During this time Major Buck was trying to rally the panic-stricken men of the other regiments. He entreated and threatened, but yet they continued to run. He received a wound in his thigh while trying to rally the men, which the surgeons pronounce serious, Although a stampede took place in the other regiments, the boys of the 8th with unparalleled coolness retained their position. Companies C and L particularly distinguished themselves. Company L is composed mostly of new recruits, but they fight like veterans. Sergeant John S. Cline, of Company L, exhibited courage truly worthy of mention. Robert Hendershot, of Company L, when the fight commenced, seized a stack of five guns, and with the coolness of an old tried soldier discharged them towards the enemy with telling effect. He was afterwards killed. Captain Ellis behaved himself with great gallantry and deserves great credit. Captain Smith had been cut off by this flank movement of the enemy. After he discovered that the enemy was in his rear he determined to cut his way out and join the command. He informed the boys of the state of things and asked them if they would follow him. Their answer was unanimous. You can imagine what courage men must have, armed with nothing but the Springfield rifle, to cut their way through a body of cavalry armed with sabres and revolvers. When all was ready Captain Smith ordered 'forward!' and dashed off, the boys following him with a yell that made everything ring. The rebels poured a volley into them as they passed which would have checked almost the bravest men; but on they went. A second volley came, but it did not not check them and they joined the brigade. Several of the boys were killed and wounded. The names are given below in the list of killed, wounded, and missing, as far as known.

"After order had been partly restored, the command fell back towards Mt. Pleasant. We passed through the town and halted to rest the men and horses within six miles of Columbia.

"About daylight the following morning the enemy attacked our pickets. We fell back about two miles. Colonel Capron in the meantime had received orders to hold the position at all hazards. The enemy followed close upon our rear, throwing a heavy column on both our flanks. It was found impossible to check them without endangering the whole command, and the Colonel gave orders to fall back to Columbia. The rebels pursued us closely, and we had to make a double quick retreat to avoid capture. Information had been sent to Columbia that a large force was pushing us, and that we could not hold them. A division of infantry from the 23d Army Corps had arrived in Columbia just in time to prevent the whole of Forrest's command from dashing into the town and capturing it. It proved subsequently that our little brigade had been fighting the advance of Hood's army although falling back, and towards the last rather rapidly, owing to the heavy pressure made on our rear. The infantry soon drove them back. One rebel colonel and captain were killed inside of our lines.

"On the 25th ult. Captain Smith was ordered out with a party of 50 men from the 8th, to Hardison's Mills, on Duck river, there to cross the ford and ascertain whether the enemy were moving in that direction with a view to turn our left flank. The Captain received a very high compliment from General Johnson, commanding the division, for the performance of the duty. The next day, the 26th, the whole brigade was ordered to Hardison's Mills to watch the forts on the river. On the morning of the 28th the enemy were discovered moving towards the fords, with the intention of attempting a crossing. About noon they had driven our scouts back, and at 2 P. M. they opened a heavy fire almost at every ford for six miles along the river. We kept them back until 4 o'clock, when our communication with General Johnson was cut. The rebels had succeeded in effecting a crossing at one of the fords east of Columbia, and also on the left of us. Couriers were immediately sent to the parties at the fords to order them back. We were now completely surrounded, and there was no other alternative but to cut our way out. The 7th Ohio was ordered to make a charge through the enemy in our rear. While doing this they had succeeded in cutting the command in two.

"The command at the river was now entirely surrounded. The 8th Michigan, 14th and 16th Illinois, who were armed with the Springfield muskets, were ordered to make a charge, dismounted, which they did in a gallant manner, driving many of the rebels into the river, so fierce and unexpected was the charge. It was one of the most hazardous and desperate charges that ever was made by so small a force. No less than one hundred of the rebels were driven into the river, and their cries for help were pitiful indeed.

"Lieutenant Patten, of the 8th, was cut off with a party of 40 men at the lower fords, but succeeded in extricating them with the loss of only one man.

"We fell back six miles and found General Hatch's division drawn up in line of battle to check any further advance of the enemy.

"The following morning the whole cavalry force fell back to Franklin. The infantry had already evacuated Columbia and taken up position at Franklin. On the 30th we maneuvered all day with the enemy. They made several attempts to drive our cavalry but failed in each. Towards evening they massed their force and made a desperate attack on our lines, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Before daylight on the 1st inst., we were falling back towards Nashville. The cavalry made another stand within six miles of Nashville, but the enemy did not attack us, although they camped so near us that we could hear the sound of their voices. Before daybreak yesterday the whole cavalry force was inside of our lines at this place. What Hood will do now cannot be fully ascertained. Rumor is current to-day that he is falling back. Some little demonstration has been made on the city, but no heavy force is before it.

"The officers and men of the 8th have within the last two weeks proved themselves to be made of material worthy to be classed among the best. Our State need never blush at the name of the gallant 8th. They have gained a reputation that will never die. Too much cannot be said in praise of Surgeon Charles G. Robertson and assistant surgeon Samuel D. Tobey, for their services in caring for our brave wounded boys.

"The brigade now consists of the 8th Michigan, 7th Ohio, 5th Iowa, and 14th and 16th Illinois cavalry. All the cavalry in this department has been consolidated into one corps, under command of General Wilson."

On the 18th of January, 1865, it marched to Pulaski, where it was actively employed in scouting, for the purpose of suppressing guerrilla operations in that section of the country, until September 22d, when it was mustered out of service at Nashville, and returning to Michigan on the 28th, in command of Colonel Mix, was soon after paid off and disbanded at Jackson. On the 20th of July preceding the 11th cavalry had been consolidated with it, the regiment retaining the designation of the 8th Michigan cavalry.

It was engaged with the enemy while in service at Triplett Bridge, Ky., June 19, 1863; Lebanon, Ky., July 5, 1863; Lawrenceburg, Ky., July 9, 1863; Salvisa, Ky., July 10, 1863; Buffington's Island, O., July 19, 1863; Winchester, Ky., July 25, 1863; Salineville, O., July 26, 1863; Lancaster, Ky., July 30, 1863; Stamford, Ky., July 31, 1863; Kingston, Tenn., September 1, 1863; Cleveland, Tenn., September 18, 1863; Calhoun, Tenn., September 26, 1863; Athens, Tenn., September 27, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., September 29, 1863; Philadelphia, Tenn., October 23, 1863; Sweet Water, Tenn., October 26, 1863; Lenoir Station, Tenn., November 12, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn.,

November 16, 1863; Knoxville, Tenn., November 18, 1863; Rutledge, Tenn., December 10, 1863; Ream's Station, Tenn., December 14, 1863; New Market, Tenn., December 25, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn., January 10, 1864; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, 1864; Fair Garden, Tenn., January 24, 1864; Sevierville, Tenn., January 27, 1864; Kenesaw mountain, Ga., July 1, 1864; Sweet Water, Ga., July 3, 1864; Chattahochee, Ga., July 4, 1864; Moore's Ridge, Ga., July 12, 1864; Covington, Ga., July 28, 1864; Macon, Ga., July 30, 1864; Sunshine Church, Ga., July 31, 1864; Eatonton, Ga., August 1, 1864; Mulberry Creek, Ga., August 3, 1864; Henryville, Tenn., November 23, 1864; Mount Pleasant, Tenn., November 24, 1864; Duck River, Tenn, November 24, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 14 to 22, 1864.

While in service the 8th had borne on its rolls in all, 3,025 officers and men, 513 of whom had been received by transfer from the 11th cavalry, while its losses were 1 officer and 23 men killed in action, 7 men died of wounds, and 2 officers and 288 men died of disease.

"But when the crimson battle done, we lay amid the slain,
Our blue coats trimmed with crimson blood, our bodies stabbed with pain,
'Twas then the agony of war, in all its woe we knew;
We ordered up our heart's reserve and fought the battle through.
But soon the hours of suffering their heavy weight upbore,
And sweet release came close to us, and showed us Heaven's door."

NOTES.—While the 8th Michigan Cavalry was in pursuit of Morgan in Kentucky, during the summer of 1863, the following incident is related as having occurred:

"At 1 A. M. on the 7th of July the command took up the line of march in the direction of Harrodsburg, where, as reported, a portion of Morgan's force had encamped. Reaching there, it was ascertained that the rebels had moved on, having made but a short halt. The command halted one hour, then proceeded to Lawrenceburg, reaching there at 4 P. M., a distance of 43 miles from Danville. Several small parties of Morgan's men were overtaken, but the main force had moved over a different road and towards the Ohio river. On our march to Lawrenceburg an incident occurred which is worthy of record, showing the courage, valor, and determination of Michigan soldiers generally. Company L, under command of Lieutenant Boynton (afterwards major), was ordered in the advance after leaving Harrodsburg. On marching a few miles Corporal Albert C. Peterson, from Newport, St. Clair county, and belonging to that company, was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, a disease which had troubled him slightly for some time before he joined the regiment, and which compelled him to take the ambulance.

"A few miles further an order was received to halt and form line of battle. After this order was executed, a second came to prepare for a charge through the fields to the left, and surround a piece of woods where it was reported a party of rebels were concealed.

"Corporal Peterson hearing that there was a prospect for a fight, mounted his horse, although so weak from loss of blood that he could scarcely ride, and joined his company in order to participate in the expected engagement. Lieutenant Boynton, when he discovered him, remonstrated against his attempting to take part with the company, and ordered him back to the ambulance. When the order was given him tears came into his eyes, and he exclaimed: 'For God's sake, Lieutenant, let me go with you. I have lost two brothers in the army, killed by the accursed rebels, and, if I die in the attempt, I want satisfaction.' He was allowed to go. The report, however, proved to be untrue; no rebels were found in the woods, and the corporal returned disappointed and maddened with the idea that he had no opportunity at that time to avenge the death of his brothers. With clenched fists he took an oath that their deaths should be avenged by his hands if he lived long enough to meet the foe. Some time afterwards at Crab Orchard, Ky., just before the regiment crossed the mountains, his officers insisted on his remaining back and going into hospital. When he left the regiment he cried like a child. As he bid Lieutenant Boynton, his commanding officer, good-bye, he said: 'I feel that I cannot live much longer. Let me go with you, and die with you. I want to die in the ranks.' Two or three days before his death, which occurred at Camp Nelson, Ky., September 29th, 1863, his affianced bride came to see him, and remained with him during the last days of his illness. A couple of days after his burial his father came, and when he visited the grave of his son he found the intended bride weeping over the grave of him she loved so well."

An officer being captured, the rebs soon took a liking to what he had on his person, and as taking was not unusual with them, his boots being good, became at once the object of attack. "Give me them ere boots!" says one—hesitating. "Give me the boots!" thundered another. Resistance being useless, off they came. "Give me your watch!" demanded one. "Give me your hat!" said several at once. "Your coat!" shouted another. Off they came, one after another. Their demands continued, but the further taking off it is deemed best to omit.

NINTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"Forward to battle for God and the right!
Hurrah for the banner!
Hurrah for the banner!
Hurrah for our banner, the flag of the free!"

The 9th cavalry began its organization in the fall of 1862 at Coldwater, under the direction of Colonel James I. David, of Trenton, who had been quartermaster in the 1st Michigan cavalry. The regiment, with the exception of two companies incomplete, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 19th of May, 1863, the muster rolls containing the names of 1,073 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, James I. David, Trenton. Lieutenant Colonel, George S. Acker, Kalamazoo. Majors, Michael F. Gallagher, Detroit, William B. Way, Pontiac, and Solomon P. Brockway, Flint. Surgeon, Alfred K. Nash, Trenton, Assistant Surgeons, Morgan L. Leach, Duplain, and William H. Young, Ann Arbor. Adjutant, Hobart Miller, Detroit. Quartermaster, Matthew H. Ward, West Point, N. Y. Commissary, Addison David, Trenton. Chaplain, William Benson, Adrian.

The companies as mustered in were:

A. Captain, Dewitt C. Smith, Columbia. First Lieutenant, Clarence L. Miles, Commerce. Second Lieutenant, David P. Ingraham, Brooklyn.

B. Captain, Samuel Morey, Rome. First Lieutenant, James R. Cairns, Cambridge. Second Lieutenant, James J. Lister, Trenton.

C. Captain, Willard C. Stevens, Whitmore Lake. First Lieutenant, Albert Hines, Plymouth. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Saunders, Ecorse.

D. Captain, James G. McBride, Monroe. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, William Neff, Monguagon.

E. Captain, John J. Hinchey, Antwerp. First Lieutenant, Eugene E. Smith, Antwerp. Second Lieutenant, William H. S. Banks, Porter.

F. Captain, Francis W. Leggitt, New York, N. Y. First Lieutenant, Cyrus D. Roys, Hudson (see Battery L). Second Lieutenant, Levi J. Mitchell, Detroit.

G. Captain, Mark W. Jaquith, Monguagon. First Lieutenant, Smith W. Fisk, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Cady Neff, Trenton.

H. Captain, Howard M. Rice, Lapeer. First Lieutenant, Thomas Gallagher, Detroit (see Battery L). Second Lieutenant, Henry Coquillard, Detroit.

I. Captain, Jonas H. McGowan, Matteson. First Lieutenant, ——— ——— ———. Second Lieutenant, George H. Turner, Bethel.

K. Captain, Otis H. Gillam, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Lafayette Johnson, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Alpheus B. Hendricks, Clarkston.

L. Captain, George Miller, Pokagon. First Lieutenant, Edward M. Watson, Marquette. Second Lieutenant, Ira B. Riford, Niles.

M. Captain, Paul Cornevin, Detroit. First Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———. Second Lieutenant, ——— ———, ———.

Previous to leaving the State for the front the ladies of Coldwater gave to

the 9th a very neat and finely lettered silk standard, with the United States arms on one side, and on the other that of the State, with the inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Coldwater." The flag passed through many hard battle-fields, but was carefully guarded and well defended.

It took the field when the cavalry arm of service was beginning to be appreciated. The day had passed when its service was confined to escorts, couriers, and orderlies at Division Headquarters, and when its movements to the rear indicated a coming battle at the front; when in ridicule the question, "who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" had become a byword. The day soon dawned at Gettysburg, where it fought as corps, by brigades and divisions; where the close hand to hand cavalry charges with sabre and revolver became more terrible to the rebels than the far off crack of the infantry rifle. The charge of the gallant Weber at Falling Water struck terror to rebel hearts, where with the 6th Michigan Cavalry he dashed on and over rebel earthworks, capturing almost the entire infantry brigade of General Pettigrew. The day had come when the advance of cavalry to the front was a sure indication of a coming engagement.

The 9th, so far as its principal officers, was the immediate offspring of the 1st Cavalry, that gallant regiment, early in the field, so noted in history for daring and brave deeds. Its successful charges throughout the war, especially at Gettysburg against a whole rebel brigade, are now cited in cavalry instruction (tactics) as exemplary, worthy of being followed by the entire cavalry service of the day.

The regiment was ordered to the field in Kentucky, and under command of Colonel David left its rendezvous at Coldwater by detachments, respectively, on May 18th, 20th, and 25th, 1363, proceeding via Cincinnati to Covington, thence on June 4th to Hickman's Bridge, and June 12th was ordered via Mount Sterling in pursuit of Everett's guerrillas, who were overtaken at Triplett's Bridge, and completely routed with loss in prisoners. Returning next day via Mount Sterling, on the 25th it reached Hickman's Bridge. On the 27th it again resumed the march, entering on the campaign against Morgan, arriving at Stamford on the 28th, and on July 4th proceeded to Lebanon, skirmishing with Morgan's rear guard, and driving from that town his entire force, then on its way through Kentucky, on the contemplated raid into Indiana and Ohio. Colonel David had hurried with his command to this point at the rate of fifty miles a day, and after having aided in scattering Morgan's forces returned to Danville.

A detachment of the regiment in command of Captain Dewitt C. Smith, while on this pursuit, captured Lieutenant Colonel Alston, Morgan's Chief of Staff, and 51 prisoners.

The regiment having reached Danville, July 6th, Colonel W. T. Saunders, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, assumed command of the whole force then there, the 8th and 9th Michigan Cavalry being in the same brigade.

The 9th left that point on the 7th, arriving at Lawrenceburg same day. Here Companies D, H, and B, in command of Major Gallagher, went in pursuit of a detachment of Morgan's forces and engaging them at Cummings' Ford, scattered them, taking 32 prisoners, returning to Lawrenceburg on the 10th. Companies F and C, under Major Way, had left Lawrenceburg on the 9th. Crossing the Kentucky River, marched to Cummings' Ford, thence to Parish, returning next day. Companies H and E, in command of Major Brockway, also left Lawrenceburg on the 9th on a scout, returning on the 10th, when the regiment marched to Westport, arriving there on the 12th,

where the 9th was divided. Companies A, B, F, and L, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Acker, with a section of Battery L, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, in command of Lieutenant Roys, took transports for Cincinnati, arriving there on the 15th. They were immediately disembarked and ordered by General Burnside on a march, with a view to flanking Morgan's force, then moving on the Ohio side of the river.

Major Gallagher, with Company L, was ordered on a reconnoissance, and after marching about ten miles came upon the rear of the enemy's column, moving in the direction of Camp Dennison. The major, after careful observation, returned to Cincinnati, and reported in person to General Burnside Morgan's movements and his force.

Colonel Acker's command then joined the forces of General Hopson, at Montgomery, about 12 miles from Cincinnati, and the pursuit commenced after Morgan, marching day and night, coming upon the enemy's column at daylight on the 19th, at Buffington's Island. General Hopson's force attacked him in rear, while that under General Judah attacked him in front. The engagement was brisk, but short, and the rout of the enemy was complete, over 2,000 prisoners being taken by the Union forces, with some artillery and a large amount of small arms and equipments, with numerous horses and other property.

The 9th was hotly engaged. Companies L and F under Major Gallagher, were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, driving the rebel skirmish line, while Companies A and B, under Colonel Acker and Major Brockway, advanced and, with other forces, continued driving the enemy, turning their retreat into a complete rout. Major Gallagher, with Company F, in command of Lieutenant Karrer, charged on the rebel flank, capturing three pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners, following the retreating enemy for about four miles, and until relieved by fresh troops. The 9th in this engagement captured in all 500 prisoners and, besides the three pieces of artillery, a large amount of small arms and equipments.

Another detachment of the 9th, in command of Colonel David, made up of Companies C and K and portions of A and B, with a section of Battery L, First Michigan Light Artillery, were ordered in pursuit of Morgan, and had embarked on transports at Lawrenceburg on July 14th, landing at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 16th, thence pursuing the enemy in the direction of Chester, overtaking him and capturing some prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, the detachment reached Buffington's Island, and on the morning of Sunday, the 19th, engaged the enemy at that point, taking a large number of prisoners. After the fight, Colonel David's force was united with that of Lieutenant Colonel Acker, when the regiment commenced a movement back to Covington, and on the 31st of July arrived at that point.

A correspondent writing from Danville says:

"Here the 8th and 9th Michigan Cavalry and 11th Michigan Battery were brigaded under command of Colonel W. H. Saunders, and on the night of the 5th of July commenced our *stern* chase after Morgan. Kentucky was soon run behind us, Indiana was four hours under our feet, and then we steamed up the river to Cincinnati. Morgan's main column was now fifteen miles in our advance, and supposed to be moving towards Buffington Island. 'Can we catch them?' was the question on every tongue. Morgan was stealing every fresh horse over a belt of country ten miles wide, and we had to follow with horses we brought from Michigan, already fatigued by the forced marches of the last two weeks, but we carried no baggage but a horse brush and feed bag, and we trod down the miles when the men literally ate their rations and fell asleep in the saddle. The last day we made nearly sixty miles, and came up to the rebels at six o'clock on the morning of the 20th. Thompson's (11th Michigan) Battery, under command of Lieutenant

Roys, held the advance, followed by the 9th Michigan Cavalry under command of Lieutenant Colonel Acker, (Colonel David with a part of the 8th and 9th had previously been ordered to report for duty to General Judah), and the 8th Michigan Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wormer. A portion of Shackelford's brigade, comprising the 14th Illinois Cavalry and one section of Henshaw's Battery had already engaged the enemy, Henshaw losing both of his guns, which were afterwards retaken. Colonel David, though absent from his command, found opportunity, while assisting General Judah, to exhibit his high courage. With sixty men he captured nearly two hundred of the rebels, and left them as evidences of Michigan's heroism in the hands of the commanding general. The last two miles we made on the double quick, and thus outflanked the enemy before they were aware of our approach. There was no pausing for consultation, but with the eye of a soldier Colonel Saunders had seen the position and moved his force from a 'double quick' immediately into action. A line of skirmishers was thrown out on the right and left, and Thompson's battery was ordered to open on the enemy from their center. Our approach had been rapid and under cover of the woods; we had reached to within eight hundred yards of the enemy before we opened fire. The two commands under Colonels Acker and Wormer now moved to the front and left, firing as they advanced, and telling fearfully on the confused ranks of the rebels. General Morgan had already fled, but Colonel Duke still struggled to remain master of the field. His regiments were called in from our right and formed in line of battle on our left. Thompson's battery now opened on the center of their column with their rifled guns, with such rapidity and accuracy that they broke and fled. The 9th was now divided; two companies under Major Gallagher moved down on the right of their line of retreat, while Colonel Acker with the rest of his command pushed up on the right, capturing, after a charge on the gallop, Colonel Duke with one hundred and fifteen men, and turned the retreating rebels back on the 8th Michigan, who were waiting to give them a royal welcome. Colonel Wormer captured two hundred prisoners. Among them was Colonel Dick Morgan, a brother of the notorious John.

"Major Gallagher, in pursuit of the rebels, drove them down a deep ravine, where the descent was so abrupt that horses, gun carriages, and caissons were mingled in one mass of ruin. Of course their capture under the circumstances was an easy matter, and Major Gallagher, without waiting to extricate the horses, pushed on after the retreating rebels."

"Major Brockway pushed his command so far to the front that a man with less coolness and courage would have been ambushed, but for him it was only a storm of bullets and victory."

Another detachment, in command of Major Way, consisting of Companies D, E, H, and I, with a section of Battery L, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, under Lieutenant Gallagher, had left Westport, Ky., July 15th, on board transports, arriving at Cincinnati on the 16th, going into camp at Covington and remaining there until the 24th. Here companies C and K, from Portsmouth, joined Major Way's command. This force on the above date also entered on the pursuit after Morgan, by way of the Little Miami railroad, arriving at Mingo Junction the 25th, and marched to La Grange and then via Steubenville. Morgan, being tracked, was soon overtaken, when skirmishing commenced and continued until dark, with some loss in wounded, driving the enemy during the entire night, exchanging occasional shots.

On the morning of the 26th, Morgan, being flanked and hard pressed, was forced into an engagement, which resulted, after a severe fight of an hour and a half, in the complete rout of his forces, with a loss of 23 killed, 44 wounded, and 305 prisoners, while the detachment of the 9th lost in wounded Lieutenant Fisk and 7 men. The pursuit was continued, Morgan, with the remnant of his troops, flying in confusion until, meeting with the forces under General Shackelford, he surrendered.

From the Cleveland Herald:

"In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted and turned their horses' heads in another direction. But before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in, Major Way, with 250 men of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, dashed among them and com-

menced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ridiculous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington's Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms, and begged for quarter, while others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were brought to time by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

"Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and, galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horseflesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily evacuated by Morgan were found his rations, consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard boiled eggs, and a bottle of whisky.

"A few of our cavalry were wounded, two or three seriously. Lieutenant Fisk was shot through the breast. His wound is dangerous, and he has telegraphed for his wife to come from Michigan."

Following is a dispatch from Major Way, differing as to casualties, but it is presumed that at the time it was made the matter had not been fully investigated:

SALINEVILLE, OHIO, July 26, 1863.

Governor Blair or Adjutant General Robertson:

Yesterday a portion of the 9th Michigan cavalry, consisting of Companies C, Captain Stevens; D, Captain McBride; E, Captain Hinchey; H, Captain Rice; I, Captain McGowan; K, Lieutenant Fisk commanding, and one section of 11th Michigan battery (Battery L), Lieutenant Gallagher commanding, consisting in all of two hundred and fifty men under my command, came upon Morgan's forces four miles from Steubenville and skirmished with them all night, driving them during the night twenty-five miles, and this morning at 8 o'clock we succeeded in forcing him to a general engagement, which resulted in a complete route of his forces, with a loss of from twenty to twenty-five killed and forty-five wounded and two hundred and thirty-nine prisoners, one hundred and fifty horses, and one hundred and fifty stand of arms.

Our loss is slight. The officers and men behaved nobly, and I can not say too much in their praise.

W. B. WAY,
Major Com'd'g 9th Mich. Cav. and 11th Mich. Battery.

The regiment, having again been united at Covington, proceeded to Hickman's Bridge, and participated in the expedition of General Burnside into East Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville September 3d, having skirmished at Loudon on the 2d. From Knoxville it proceeded to Cumberland Gap. On the 7th a detachment of the regiment drove in the rebel pickets, entered the Gap, and burned a large mill, on which the enemy depended to a great extent for subsistence. Loss of the regiment one killed and one wounded. On the 8th, the rebels, 2,500 strong, with 14 cannon, surrendered to the Union forces.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press wrote:

"The 9th entered Knoxville and was with other troops immediately pushed through to Cumberland Gap, which the enemy occupied with 2,600 men and 13 pieces of artillery, which were surrendered to the Union forces.

"On the night before the surrender, the 9th Michigan and 2d Tennessee cavalry, in command of Colonel David, of the 9th, were ordered to drive in the advance and if possible burn a flouring mill then in their possession. For two miles they advanced as rapidly as the nature of the country would permit. Michigan was elated, Tennessee began to falter. They had been brought up among those mountains and were familiar with every inch of the ground, and they assured Colonel David that to reach the mill over such rock-ribbed barriers and in face of the enemy's fire was impossible, and to them the march was ended.

"But the colonel thought differently, and reasoned from probabilities. He did not know the nature of the ground more than a distant view could give to a careful observer, but he *did know* the fighting qualities of his men, and said in a manner peculiar to himself, 'Well, well; give me the advance and we will take care of the mill.' Michigan moved on alone, drove the enemy from the rocky fastnesses, burned the mill, and went back with

the loss of only one man killed and three wounded. Colonel David received for himself and regiment the commendations of General Shackelford, commanding."

Subsequently the regiment was engaged at Carter's Station September 22d, loss one killed, four wounded. Zollicoffer September 24th, driving the enemy into his fortifications. Blue Springs October 5th and 10th, loss 2 wounded, and at Raytown, October 11th lost 2 killed and 2 wounded.

After it arrived at Covington, Ky., in May, 1863, this regiment marched nearly 3,000 miles, exclusive of marches by detachments while scouting, foraging, etc.

At the beginning of November, 1863, the regiment was at Henderson Station, East Tennessee, and seems to have performed a considerable amount of scouting during the month in that portion of the State. Its December return notes its march towards Knoxville on the 6th, and a skirmish with the enemy on Clinch Mountain on the 7th, during a march of thirty miles. On the 10th, while on reconnoissance, it met the enemy two miles from Moorestown, and successfully engaged him, and on the 12th was occupied, with its brigade, in a sharp action near Russellville. The position of the regiment at Bean's Station was attacked on the 14th, and the command fell back towards Rutledge. The next two days the regiment, in command of Major Brockway (Colonel Acker being wounded at Bean's Station), while acting as rear guard, was engaged in constant skirmishing near Rutledge. Later in the month it was in skirmishes at Dandredge and Mossy Creek.

On the 16th of January, 1864, the regiment, then in command of Major Gallagher, moved from Dandredge in the direction of Bull's Gap, and encountered the enemy's infantry in large force at Kinsboro Cross-roads. After a severe fight of about half an hour the regiment fell back on Dandredge, having lost 32 in killed, wounded, and missing. The next day it was skirmishing from noon till dark near the same place, and fell back to New Market, having been engaged at Fair Garden, Sevierville, and Strawberry Plains. Thence it moved, via Strawberry Plains, to Knoxville. Further memoranda refer to continued marches and counter marches during the month, which closed with the regiment on Little river. The May return notes the encampment of the regiment near Nicholasville, Ky., waiting for equipment.

In June following, this regiment was again found fighting with the notorious Morgan, near Cynthiana, Ky. It appears that on June 9th the regiment, then in command of Colonel Acker, was in camp at Nicholasville, and ordered to scout as far as Bayley's Cross-roads, a distance of fourteen miles, with orders that if the enemy was found to engage him. Not finding him, Colonel Acker returned. On the 10th he marched to Lexington, where a battalion of the regiment, in command of Major McBride, met with a portion of Morgan's command, had a brisk skirmish, and retired. On the 11th the regiment marched to Paris and bivouacked for two hours; after dark started for Cynthiana, leading the horses the most of the way, so as to make as little noise as possible. Just at daylight on the 12th the enemy was found behind rail barricades; the 11th Michigan Cavalry and 12th Ohio Cavalry were in line of battle on foot for the purpose of driving him from the barricades, while the 9th Michigan charged him on his left flank in most splendid style, taking 300 prisoners, about 500 horses, and a large quantity of small arms, also a number of beef-cattle. The charge was a brilliant affair, completely routing the enemy driving great numbers of his troops into the Licking river in much confusion and thoroughly demoralized.

On the 30th of June, 1864, it was again at Nicholasville. At the beginning of August, the 9th, in command of Major Way, was at Marietta, Ga., and on the 8th marched to General Schofield's headquarters before Atlanta. On the 9th it moved to the extreme right flank of the Union army and reported to the officer commanding the cavalry division of the 23d corps. After repeated reconnoissances it joined General Kilpatrick in a raid on the Montgomery railroad, the regiment having the advance. The men being destitute of rations, during part of this raid, were obliged to subsist on green corn. Frequent reconnoissances, picket duty, and guarding trains occupied the rest of the month, during which the regiment marched 193 miles.

There are no notes of the movements of the regiment in the returns for February, March, April, July, and September.

October 1st, the 9th was at Decatur. Lieutenant M. F. Lockwood was killed October 2d, 1864, while on a scout near Stone Mountain, Ga. On the 11th it is noted as starting on a foraging expedition, from which it returned on the the 13th, having marched 82 miles. It started on a similar expedition on the 26th, and returned to camp on the 30th, having marched 117 miles, and lost 1 man killed and 1 officer and 11 men captured, while on picket. During this month the regiment drew forage for only two days, relying on the country for the subsistence of its horses.

A correspondent wrote at the time:

"Though we have not been in any engagement as a regiment for several weeks, our losses have been very heavy of late. The country around us is literally filled with guerrillas and bushwhackers, who never lose an opportunity of surprising, capturing, and killing (murdering would be the more proper term), small parties of our men who venture outside our pickets. These devils in human form do not possess the honor nor the bravery of a true southern soldier, but, like the cowards that they are, seek for safety and protection in the dense forests surrounding us. When anything like an equality of men are sent to oppose them, should they have so great a superiority of numbers that the question of success would not admit of a doubt, even then they secrete themselves and invariably attempt to draw our men into a carefully prepared ambush. When they accomplish their purpose certain death awaits the poor unfortunates, for prisoners are considered unnecessary incumbrances, and their men are seldom burdened with them. Lieutenant James C. Darrah, of Company D, a brave and gallant young officer, while in command of a scouting party was attacked by a force of Texan Rangers vastly outnumbering him. In the engagement the Lieutenant received a severe wound in the leg. Though he suffers much pain, he is fast recovering! We trust he will soon be restored to us. During the short time he was in the hands of the enemy they showed him all attention, and tried every possible means to relieve his suffering.

"One of the saddest misfortunes that has ever befallen our regiment occurred on the 2d of this month (October). Lieutenant Lockwood, of Company K, and fifteen of his men scouting in the direction of Stone Mountain were led into an ambush and shot down. Of the fifteen men but six made their escape. The bodies of Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Black, Sergeant Butler, and Corporal Kemple, who were instantly killed, were recovered. Lieutenant Lockwood had but recently joined the regiment, but in every engagement displayed a bravery that could but win the admiration of the entire command. The sergeants and corporal were men of tried courage, and their loss will be much regretted. I know I express the feelings of every officer and man in our regiment, when I say that a heartfelt sympathy is extended to the families and friends of these unfortunate men."

This regiment, November 1, 1864, was serving with General Sherman's army, then engaged on the Atlanta campaign, and was in camp at Atlanta, Ga., employed on escort and picket duty, and various scouting expeditions. On the 12th, Company H, while on a scout towards Decatur, had a slight skirmish with the enemy at that point, and on the 13th the regiment marched to the same place and became engaged in a brush with the rebel cavalry. On the 14th, while proceeding to join General Kilpatrick's command, it came up with

a small force of the enemy, which was soon dispersed and driven off by Company D. Having joined the command under General Kilpatrick, the march southward with General Sherman's army was commenced. The regiment, in command of Colonel Acker, moved with its division towards Macon and skirmished with the enemy's cavalry during the entire day on the 16th, near Lovejoy's Station, encamping that night; next morning continued the march, and the day following made a forced march to Clinton, a distance of thirty miles, engaging and driving the enemy the enemy the whole distance, taking thirty prisoners. Commencing the movement on Macon on the 20th, three companies of the regiment were sent to Griswoldville, where, after a skirmish with a rebel force, four of whom were killed, the command burned the town, arsenal, and railroad depot with a train of cars, and took seventy-five prisoners. On the 21st the whole division was engaged at Macon, and during the night the regiment was picketing the Macon road. Resuming the march, reached Gordon on the 23d, and on the 24th became engaged at Milledgeville, and thence proceeded to Gillam's plantation on the 25th, and on the 26th, after hard fighting all day, and marching 28 miles, reached Louisville.

On the 27th the regiment moved in the direction of Waynesboro, and on the 28th was engaged while covering the rear of the division, losing two men killed and one wounded. Near Louisville, on the 29th, the regiment drove two brigades of the enemy from a mill, after a slight engagement. Proceeding towards Waynesboro on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, skirmishing during the night of the 2d; encamped on the night of the 3d; attacked Wheeler's cavalry on the 4th, driving them through Waynesboro in great confusion. On the morning of the battle Kilpatrick broke camp at 4 A. M., and when within about two miles of Waynesboro struck the rebel General Wheeler's command. The 9th Michigan was the third regiment in column, the 92d Illinois was acting as skirmishers, and the 10th Ohio cavalry in line mounted. On reaching within about a mile of the town the enemy made a stand, when the 10th Ohio charged, but were driven back in confusion. The 9th Michigan was then ordered to charge, and had to form while on the run from column of fours to that of battalions, driving the enemy from the field, taking 100 prisoners, and a large amount of small arms, and losing only one man killed, three wounded, and five horses shot. The charge was spoken of with favorable comment by General Kilpatrick and the brigade commander, General S. Atkins, in their official reports, and also received special notice in the report of the commanding general to the War Department. During the 5th and 6th the march was continued, the enemy attacking the regiment vigorously. On the 7th a charge was made by the 2d battalion in command of Major McBride, at Cypress Swamp, and after a severe fight, in which it lost two killed, two wounded, and five missing, he was compelled to retire. In this charge fell the gallant Captain Frederick S. Ladd.

Advancing on the 8th and 9th in the direction of Savannah, skirmishing on the 9th, and continuing the movement forward on the 10th and 11th, having a brush on the 11th at Arnold's plantation, the regiment marched on the 12th to St. Catherine's Sound, communication was opened with the fleet on the 13th, and on the 14th it joined its division at King's Bridge, and on the 17th was ordered to Altamaha bridge, where it had a sharp engagement. From December 18th until January 1st, 1865, the regiment was in camp near Savannah, when it marched to Midway Church. Remaining there three days, it returned to its former camp, and on the 27th, with its division,

started on the Carolina campaign, reaching Sister's Ferry on the 30th, and crossing the Savannah river into South Carolina February 3d. The march was continued on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, continuing onward on the 9th and 10th, becoming engaged at Salkehatchie on the 6th, and at White Pond on the 9th. Moving towards Aiken on the 11th, the command was engaged with Wheeler's and Hampton's cavalry, and on their being reinforced by infantry, the command retired after a sharp fight, the regiment covering the rear. On the 12th was engaged in skirmishing during the entire day and night, reaching the South Fork of the Edisto the next day, and during the night of the 14th marched to the North Fork of that river and had a brush with the enemy within ten miles of Lexington on the 15th. Reaching that point on the 16th, it was ordered across the Saluda river to reinforce a picket post. Marching to Broad river on the 17th, it charged and took possession of the bridge, but was unable to save it as it had been fired by the enemy before his retreat. Crossing the river on the 18th, passing Monticello to Blackstock Station on the 22d, and burning the railroad depot and stores, it crossed the Catawba river into North Carolina on the night of the 23d on pontoons. The regiment continued its march, reaching Phillips's Cross Roads on the 4th of March, where it engaged the enemy for three hours, a detachment of the regiment destroying the stables and a grist mill at Wadesboro after a brisk skirmish. Crossing the Great Pedee river on the 6th, on the 7th it marched to Rockingham, burning a large factory at that point. Continuing the march on the 8th and 9th, the roads becoming extremely bad, it was found necessary to build considerable causeway and a bridge, the regiment working in the water all day, having slight skirmishes with Hampton's cavalry, and on the 10th it became heavily engaged with the enemy at Solemn Grove. Reaching within three miles of Fayetteville on the 11th, passing through that place and crossing Cape Fear river on the 14th, participated in the attacks on the enemy in an entrenched position at Averysboro, on the 15th, the engagement continuing for three hours, in which one hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken, and the enemy driven in the direction of Neuse river. Moving towards the Neuse on the 16th, skirmishing with the enemy throughout the day, and proceeding on the march during the 17th, 18th, and 19th, on the 20th and 21st it took part in the heavy engagement at Bentonville. Continuing the march on the 22d, arrived at Clinton on the 23d, and at the Raleigh and Smithfield railroad on the 11th of April, skirmishing at that point. Reaching within six miles of Raleigh on the 12th, a sharp engagement took place, and on the 13th, after some light skirmishing at Morrisville, Raleigh was surrendered to General Kilpatrick. Resuming the march on the 14th, the regiment reached Chapel Hill on the 17th. Hillsboro May 3d, Greensboro the 5th, Lexington the 11th, arriving at Concord on the 14th, where in command of Lieutenant Colonel Brockway, it remained in camp until July 9th, where it was mustered out of service on the 21st, ordered back to Lexington, and on the 23d started for Michigan by rail, passing through Greensboro, Danville, Burksville Junction, and City Point, and thence via Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit, to Jackson, arriving there on the 30th of July.

The service of this regiment was continuous in the field, and its record bears favorable comparison with Michigan cavalry regiments generally. In one respect it was exceptional, the 9th being the only Michigan cavalry regiment having the honor of marching with General Sherman's army to the ocean,

and composed the escort of General Kilpatrick when he opened communication between that army and the Atlantic coast, and at the time when that important and interesting dispatch from General Howard, of Sherman's army, dated December 9th, 1864, to the American fleet in St. Catherine's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, reaching it on the 13th of that month, saying: "We have had perfect success, and army in fine spirits."

The regiment was in engagements with the enemy at Triplett Bridge, Ky., June 19, 1863; Lebanon, Ky., July 5, 1863; Salvisa, Ky., July 7, 1863; Cummings Ferry, Ky., July 9, 1863; Buffiington's Island, Ohio, July 19, 1863; Salineville, Ohio, July 26, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., September 2, 1863; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 9, 1863; Carter's Station, Tenn., September 21, 1863; Zollicoffer, Tenn., September 25, 1863; Leesburg, Tenn., September 29, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 5 and 10, 1863; Rheatown, Tenn., October 11, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., December 5, 1863; Morristown, Tenn., December 10, 1863; Russellville, Tenn., December 12, 1863; Bean's Station, Tenn., December 14, 1863; Rutledge, Tenn., December 15, 1863; Dandridge, Tenn., December 25, 1863; Mossy Creek, Tenn., December 26, 1863; Kinsboro's X Roads, January 16, 1864; Dandridge, Tenn., January 17, 1864; Fair Garden, Tenn., January 24, 1864; Sevierville, Tenn., January 27, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., January, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., March 19, 1864; Charles X Roads, Tenn., March 20, 1864; Cynthiana, Tenn., June 12, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 1 to September 3, 1864; Stone Mountain, Ga., September 13, 1864. Lovejoy's Station, Ga., November 16, 1864; Clinton, Ga., November 19, 1864; Griswoldville, Ga., November 20, 1864; Macon, Ga., November 21, 1864; Milledgeville, Ga., November 24, 1864; Louisville, Ga., November 26, 1864; Waynesboro, Ga., November 28, 1864; Louisville, Ga., November 29, 1864; Waynesboro, Ga., December 4, 1864; Cypress Swamp, Ga., December 7, 1864; near Savannah, Ga., December 9, 1864; Arnold's plantation, Ga., December 11, 1864; Altamaha Bridge, Ga., December 17, 1864; Salkehatchee, S. C., February 6, 1865; White Pond, S. C., February 9, 1865; Aiken, S. C., February 11, 1865; Lexington, S. C., February 15, 1865; Broad River Bridge, S. C., February 17, 1865; Phillips's X Roads, N. C., March 4, 1865; Wadesboro, N. C., March 4, 1865; Solemn Grave, N. C., March 10, 1865; Averysboro, N. C., March 14 and 15, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 20 and 21, 1865; Raleigh and Smithfield railroad, N. C., April 11, 1865; Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; Morrisville, N. C., April 13, 1865.

The regiment had borne on its rolls 2,057 officers and men, and had lost 2 officers and 23 men killed in action, 3 men died of wounds, and 2 officers and 151 men of disease, being a total of 181.

"Oh! could from death but recover
Those hearts as they bounded before,
In the face of high heav'n to fight over
The combat for freedom once more!"

NOTES.—General S. Atkins, Colonel of the 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry, who commanded the brigade in which the 9th served while on the Sherman campaign, said in a speech made at a re-union of his regiment in 1867, that in a book recently published in New York, edited by a southern lady, credit is given to his brigade for firing the last loyal shot at the rebels prior to the surrender of Johnston's army. This occurred in a skirmish in which the 9th Michigan was engaged at Morrisville, near Raleigh, on April 13, 1865, the day on which the latter place was surrendered to General Kilpatrick.

On the Sherman march, during a skirmish of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, and while several dead and wounded were being brought in, one of the wounded, suffering great pain, was complaining loudly. An Irishman engaged in helping him was accosted by one of the officers and directed to handle the wounded man carefully. "I do," said Pat, "but 'tis no use; he will hollow wid all his might, and make more noise about his wound than that dead fellow lying there."

Extract from the journal of Colonel Alston, Chief of John Morgan's staff:

"While I was paroling the prisoners, a courier arrived informing me that the enemy were approaching with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that skirmishing was then going on with our pickets. I was, therefore, obliged to order the prisoners to Springfield on a double quick. Soon after we left Lebanon, the hardest rain I ever expcrienced commenced to fall, and continued until 9 o'clock. Arrived at Springfield at dark, when I halted the prisoners in order to parole those who were not paroled at Lebanon, and formally dismissed them. This detained me at Springfield two hours after the command had passed. Wet and chilly, worn out, horse tired and hungry, stopped to feed her. Falling asleep, was aroused by one of the men Started on to the command. When I reached the point on the Bardstown road where I had expected the 2d brigade to encamp, was halted by a party of cavaly. Supposing them to be our own pickets, I rode up promptly to correct them for standing in full view of any one approaching, when lo! to my mortification I found myself a prisoner. How I hated it no one can understand. The first thought, after my wife and children, was my fine mare 'Fannie Johnson,' named after a pretty little cousin of Richmond, Va. I said, 'poor Fannie, who will treat you as kindly as I have.' I turned her over to the captain and begged him to take care of her, which he promised to do."

TENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"Then for the battle,
The mad charging battle,
The cannon's fierce rattle,
The victor's wild cheers."

The rendezvous of the 10th cavalry was at Grand Rapids. The regiment was raised under the direction of Colonel Thaddeus Foote, of the 6th Michigan cavalry. Its recruitment commenced July 4th, 1863, and it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of November following, having on the rolls 912 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Thaddeus Foote, Colonel, Grand Rapids. Luther S. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Colonel, Detroit. Israel C. Smith, Grand Rapids, Cicero Newel, Ypsilanti, and Wesley Armstrong, Lapeer, Majors. David C. Spaulding, Surgeon, Lyons. Charles W. Leonard, Newaygo, and William D. Scott, Greenville, Assistant Surgeons. Charles E. Soule, Adjutant, Lyons. Oliver N. Taylor, Quartermaster, Grand Rapids. Don. A. Dodge, Commissary, Grand Rapids. Henry Cherry, Chaplain, Owosso.

The companies as mustered were as follows:

A. Captain, John H. Standish, Brooks. First Lieutenant, Henry W. Seers, Muskegon. Second Lieutenant, Wallace W. Dickinson, Newaygo.

B. Captain, Roderick L. Bryan, Franklin. First Lieutenant, Adam R. Insley, Muir. Second Lieutenant, Samuel T. Bryan, Jr., Franklin.

C. Captain, Benjamin K. Weatherwax, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, Stephen V. Thomas, Elba. Second Lieutenant, Lord W. Hinman, Elba.

D. Captain, Archibald Stevenson, Bay City. First Lieutenant, Frederick N. Field, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, William H. Dunn, Ganges.

E. Captain, Harvey E. Light, Eureka. First Lieutenant, Edwin J. Brooks, Leelanaw. Second Lieutenant, Robert G. Barr, Grand Rapids.

F. Captain, Chauncey F. Shepherd, Owosso. First Lieutenant, William E. Cummings, Corunna. Second Lieutenant, Myron A. Converse, Corunna.

G. Captain, James B. Roberts, Ionia. First Lieutenant, Ambrose L. Soule, Lyons. Second Lieutenant, George W. French, Lyons.

H. Captain, Peter N. Cook, Antrim. First Lieutenant, Edgar P. Byerly, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, John Q. A. Cook, Antrim.

I. Captain, Amos T. Ayers, Bingham. First Lieutenant, Enos B. Bailey, Bingham. Second Lieutenant, George M. Farnham, St. Johns.

K. Captain, Andrew J. Itsell, Marion. First Lieutenant, William T. Merritt, Eaton Rapids. Second Lieutenant, William Yerrington, Muir.

L. Captain, Elliott F. Covell, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant, James H. Cummins, Holly. Second Lieutenant, Edwin A. Botsford, Fenton.

M. Captain, James L. Smith, Plainfield. First Lieutenant, B. Franklin Sherman, Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah W. Boynton, Grand Rapids.

The regiment left its rendezvous December 1, 1863, in command of Colonel Foote, under orders to proceed to the field in Kentucky via Cincinnati to Lex-

ington, where it remained until the 25th January, 1864, when it moved to Burnside Point, having engaged the enemy at House Mountain.

The 10th remained at Burnside Point from the 2d to the 25th of February, when it marched for Knoxville, East Tennessee, reaching there March 6th, and thence marched on the 16th to Morristown via Strawberry Plains. On March 26th it made a reconnoissance with a brigade of infantry to Bean's Station, and had a slight skirmish with the enemy.

On the 24th of April the regiment moved from that point under orders from General J. D. Cox, commanding 3d Division, 23d Army Corps, to destroy a railroad bridge over the Watauga river at Carter's Station. Having skirmished with the enemy at Rheatown on the 24th, at Jonesboro and Johnsonville on the 25th, reaching Carter's Station on that day, where, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Trowbridge, together with the 3d Indiana Cavalry, supported if necessary by Manson's brigade of Cox's division, which marched up as far as Jonesboro, twelve miles from Carter's Station, the enemy was discovered in strong force and in a well fortified position, and the assault was at once commenced.

The bridge was defended by the rebel General A. E. Jackson, called "Mud-wall Jackson," with a strong force occupying a strong redoubt, with extensive and well constructed rifle-pits. The Union force had one mountain howitzer, commanded by Lieutenant E. J. Brooks, but owing to a very limited amount of ammunition he was unable to accomplish much, yet made some remarkably telling shots. It was soon ascertained that there was no possible way of reaching the bridge without first dislodging the enemy from their strong position, and this had to be accomplished at much risk by passing over perfectly open ground for a distance of two hundred yards, swept by a very sharp and hot cross-fire from the opposite side of the river. Yet, being the first heavy undertaking of the regiment, Colonel Trowbridge felt unwilling to retire without accomplishing something, as it would produce an unfavorable effect upon his command. He therefore decided to make an attempt, dismounting about one-third of his men. With this small force he ordered an advance upon the enemy's position at double quick, when they gave way in great disorder, leaving their works and taking shelter in a large mill near at hand, Major Israel C. Smith being the first man to enter the redoubt, and Captain Benjamin K. Weatherwax the second. As soon as the redoubt was gained an attempt was made to drive the enemy out of the mill, but the charging force was met with such a terrible and destructive volley that it was abandoned. In this daring and gallant attempt Captain Weatherwax lost his life, being shot through the heart. Colonel Trowbridge, in a special report of the affair, says of him: "Thus was lost to us one of the most gallant and worthy officers whom I have ever met. Full of noble and generous sympathy, the loftiest patriotism, with that courage which knows no fear, his loss was most deeply felt by the entire regiment." The fight was a brilliant success, though obtained at a loss of seventeen killed and wounded, and must be recognized as an uncommon victory, considering it was gained by dismounted cavalry, new and undisciplined, over a much superior force of well trained infantry holding strong defensive works, and having, in addition, to meet a most galling cross-fire of the enemy, thus rendering the success uncommon at that stage of the rebellion, and should be classed among the most gallant minor victories of the war.

For the gallant charge on the enemy's works, the 10th was highly complimented by General Schofield.

The loss in the whole command was 1 officer and 2 men killed, 16 wounded and 4 missing. Of this the 10th lost 1 officer and 2 men killed, 8 wounded, and 3 missing.

The regiment was also engaged at Powder Spring Gap on April 28th, 1864; at Dandridge, May 19th. On the 28th a reconnoissance was made from Strawberry Plains by one hundred and sixty men of the regiment. Next day reached Bull's Gap, and the day following at Greenville, where, at 2:30 P. M., the enemy was encountered one hundred strong. A brisk fight ensued, the rebels losing 24 killed, 14 wounded, 38 horses and mules captured, and 26 prisoners and 17 negroes; returned on the 31st to Strawberry Plains.

In June it met the enemy in skirmishes at Morristown on the 2d, Bean's Station 16th, Rogersville 17th, Kingsport 18th, Cany Branch 20th, New Market 21st, Mooresburg 23d, Williams's ford 25th, and on the 28th at Dutch Bottom.

Says Colonel Trowbridge in a report:

"I was ordered to go up near the Virginia line to capture a large number of horses that were said to be in pasture. It was not expected that I would meet the enemy before I reached Kingsport, but unfortunately for the success of my enterprise, I met them at Bean's Station. I at once ordered Captain Roberts, with two companies, to charge them. One of the companies was commanded by Lieutenant, afterwards Captain Brooks. Brooks was smarting under some ill treatment from a superior officer, and immediately dashed forward with his company. After routing the rebels handsomely and charging them for a couple of miles, Captain Roberts wisely ordered a halt; but Brooks had gone ahead with a few men, and actually kept up that charge, with three men with him, for a distance of ten miles and a half. Captain Brooks was afterwards rewarded for his gallantry by the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel."

During the month of July and the early part of August, detachments of the regiment were constantly engaged in scouting and pursuing small bands of the enemy in East Tennessee, meeting him at Sevierville July 5th, at Newport July 8th, at Morristown August 5th, and on the 4th at Greenville.

On the 17th of August the 10th was ordered to report for temporary duty to Brigadier General Gillem, commanding the East Tennessee expedition, and on the 18th left Strawberry Plains under command of Lieutenant Colonel Trowbridge, three hundred and twenty-five strong, three companies, D, F, and I, being left at Knoxville. Proceeding on the march, skirmishes with the enemy occurred at Mossy Creek on the 18th, at Bull's Gap on the 21st. On the 23d Giltner's brigade was met at Blue Springs, where a sharp fight took place, when the enemy, being dislodged from a strong position and pursued for seven miles, was driven in great confusion through Greenville, the 10th losing 6 men wounded, 2 of whom died of their wounds.

Having moved through Rogersville, Bean's Station, and Bull's Gap, the regiment returned on the 31st to Strawberry Plains.

While the 10th was absent, the convalescents and special duty men of the regiment, in command of Captain J. H. Standish, numbering about 125 men, were left in garrison at Strawberry Plains with some 150 from other commands. They were attacked on August 24th by a rebel cavalry corps under Wheeler, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000 men, with nine pieces of artillery. The Union troops made a successful defense against this force, and thus saved the post from capture and the great railroad bridge from destruction.

During this attack seven of Standish's men, by hard fighting held McMillan's Ford, on the Holston river, for three and a half hours against a brigade of rebel cavalry, killing forty or fifty of them, but were finally surrounded and captured.

Colonel Trowbridge furnishes the following incident connected with the repulse of Wheeler at Strawberry Plains, on August 24th:

"Eight men were sent to guard McMillan's Ford, on the Holston; one of them went off on his own hook, so that seven were left. One of them was a large, powerful fellow, the farrier of company B, by the name of Alexander H. Griggs, supposed to belong to Greenfield, Wayne county. These seven men actually kept back a rebel brigade from crossing that ford for three and a half hours by desperate fighting, killing forty or fifty. The rebels, by swimming the river above and below the ford, succeeded in capturing the whole party. During the fight this big farrier was badly wounded in the shoulder.

"General Wheeler was much astonished at the valor of these men, and at once paroled a man to stay and take care of this wounded man. Approaching the wounded farrier, the following dialogue is said to have taken place:

"GENERAL WHEELER. Well, my man, how many men had you at the ford?

"GRIGGS. Seven, sir.

"WHEELER. My poor fellow, don't you know that you are badly wounded? You might as well tell me the truth; you may not live long.

"GRIGGS (indignantly). I am telling the truth, sir. We had only seven men.

"WHEELER (laughing). Well, what did you expect to do?

"GRIGGS. To keep you from crossing, sir.

"WHEELER (greatly amused and laughing). Well, why didn't you do it?

"GRIGGS. Why, you see, we did until you hit me, *and that weakened our forces so much that you were too much for us.*

"Wheeler was greatly amused, and inquired of another prisoner (who happened to be a horse farrier too), 'Are all the 10th Michigan like you fellows?' 'Oh, no!' said the man, 'we are the poorest of the lot. We are mostly horse farriers and blacksmiths, and not much accustomed to fighting.' 'Well,' said Wheeler, 'if I had 300 such men as you I could march straight through h—l."

On the same day Major Smith, of the 10th, was sent out from Knoxville with 72 men, all the mounted force that could be mustered, to scout in the direction of Strawberry Plains and ascertain the position of the enemy. With the true spirit of a cavalryman, he ordered his advance guard to charge the first party of rebels they should see. They discovered the enemy two and a half miles from Flat Creek Bridge, and, according to orders, charged them in gallant style. Smith followed up with his command. The enemy proved to be the 8th Texas Cavalry, 400 strong. Smith routed them completely, capturing their commanding officer, a lieutenant colonel, and 30 or 40 prisoners, and was hotly pursuing them at a full gallop when he came to Flat Creek Bridge—a long, high, and narrow bridge. Over this Smith charged, to find himself confronted by Hume's division of rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, drawn up in line of battle, scarcely 300 yards from the bridge. Of course he had to get away, which he succeeded in doing without any very great loss, though the enemy charged him for seven miles. The boldness of the thing annoyed the rebels not a little, and they ever after entertained a wholesome fear of the 10th Michigan Cavalry.

This regiment, in command of Colonel Trowbridge, was stationed at Strawberry Plains, September 1, 1864, engaged in fortifying that point, and in the usual routine of camp duty and occasional scouting. On the 4th it participated in surprising and routing Morgan's forces.

Morgan, with a force of about 7,000 men, made up of nine pieces of artillery, two regiments of infantry, and his entire cavalry force, are encamped along the Greenville road, in East Tennessee. The 10th Michigan Cavalry, then in command of Major Newell, encamped near Bulls' Gap, is ordered by General Gillam to attack the enemy's camp. Marching all night, he dismounts his men at daylight and charges into Morgan's first camp, driving the enemy in hot haste, leaving their breakfast half cooked, and their dead and

wounded. Reaching the second camp, the enemy is found in better condition. General Gillam comes up with the 9th Tennessee Cavalry (Colonel Brownlow), orders that regiment to the charge with sabres, but a sharp fire from the enemy drove the regiment back. The 13th Tennessee Cavalry (Colonel Miller) comes up, the enemy driving the 9th advances rapidly, with a large cavalry force, at least 1,000 strong, filling the road from fence to fence. The 10th Michigan opens fire at about half pistol range with carbines, and soon the road is blocked with dead and wounded men and horses. The enemy, confused, hastily falls back, pursued to the woods, but is shelled out and pushes on to Greenville; is again charged on, becomes demoralized, breaks up, and flees. Morgan and staff are discovered under shelter of a house; a company of the 13th Tennessee is sent to capture him; he rushes for his horse, but is shot in the attempt by a sergeant of the company. One hundred prisoners, including Morgan's staff and six pieces of artillery, taken.

During this month the 10th was constantly engaged in pursuing the forces of Morgan and Wheeler, and skirmished at Sweet Water and Thorn Hill on the 10th, and on the 18th at Sevierville. On the 30th the regiment assisted in driving the enemy from their position at Carter's Station.

In October and November it was employed on picket duty and scouting, having encountered the enemy at Johnson's Station on the 1st, Watauga Bridge on the 1st and 2d, Chucky Bend on the 10th, Newport on the 18th, Irish Bottoms on the 25th, and on the 30th at Madisonville.

On the 16th of November General Breckenridge, with a large rebel force, made his appearance in front of the garrison at Strawberry Plains, and on the 17th commenced a vigorous attack with artillery from the opposite side of the Holston river, at the same time threatening it in the rear with a heavy cavalry force.

Colonel Trowbridge, then in command of the troops in that vicinity, in a statement made since the war regarding the Breckenridge campaign in East Tennessee, says:

"In the fall of 1864, when Sherman, breaking loose from all his communications, had started on that great march to the sea, which was to crown him with immortal glory, and Hood, thinking to take advantage of this movement of Sherman, attempted by a counter movement to carry the theatre of war to the Ohio river, General Breckenridge, to make a diversion in Hood's favor, moved into East Tennessee with a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. As we were accustomed to large armies then this force did not seem large, but it was a larger army than that with which some of the decisive battles of the revolution were gained. It was larger than the army with which General Taylor fought the battle of Buena Vista. His infantry and artillery were under the command of a former citizen of this State with whom I was quite well acquainted, General John B. Palmer, formerly of Detroit. His cavalry was commanded by that brave and skillful soldier, General Basil Duke. This movement was perhaps more imposing and threatening in appearance than in fact. There is no doubt that it created some apprehensions at General Thomas's headquarters. Stoneman at Louisville was directed to send at once to East Tennessee all the mounted men he could raise, while Steedman at Chattanooga was ordered to send all the men he could spare to Knoxville. General Ammon was in command of the district of East Tennessee, with headquarters at Knoxville, with General Tillson in command of the fortifications at Knoxville and all outposts, of which that at Strawberry Plains was one. None of the reinforcements ordered reached East Tennessee in time to be of service. Outside of the garrison at Knoxville the troops available to meet the advancing army of Breckinridge, was an independent brigade of Tennessee cavalry, of three regiments, numbering about 2,000 men, and a small command at Strawberry Plains made up from different commands, a small portion of the 10th Michigan cavalry, a battalion of Kentucky cavalry, a section of artillery in the forts which our unwilling hands had constructed, but which we found to be very handy to have in case of emergency, and some scouts, hundred-days men, etc., numbering all told about 350 men. Gillem, with his brigade, was posted at Bull's Gap, about 40 miles above Strawberry

Plains, a position of no consequence, as it protected nothing and could be turned with the greatest ease. Gillem, however, for some reason not apparent to ordinary mortals, determined to hold that position, and only withdrew when he found his flank turned and his line of retreat in danger of being cut off. While retiring from that position he was vigorously attacked by Duke and his command routed. There soon followed a stampede which was almost unsurpassed by anything in the history of the war. Colonel Kirk, with 100 North Carolina troops, and Major Smith of the 10th Michigan cavalry, with 100 men of that regiment, and 100 of the 1st Ohio heavy artillery, had been sent up by railway to Morristown to reinforce Gillem. They formed their men on either side of the road and sent back the train which had brought them. They had scarcely taken their positions when on came the demoralized troops of Gillem, in the full tide of disgraceful retreat. Then came the exultant enemy, intoxicated with their success, taking prisoners at almost every step. They came crowding on, flushed with the full excitement of successful pursuit. It was a clear, moonlight night. On a rise of ground a little out of Morristown, behind a fence, silently waited the veterans of the 10th. On came the exulting enemy. When a few rods from the fence there rang out from that dark line, 'Halt! who comes there?' 'Johnny rebs!' was the quick response. Then came the sharp, quick tones of Smith's voice, 'Ready, aim, fire!' and from the line of that fence there leaped forth a blinding sheet of flame, carrying with it death and destruction to many a brave man. The enemy, dazed and stunned, stopped and reeled for a moment, then turned and fled in wildest confusion. Oh! then for a single squadron to follow up that volley with the charge, and the pursuit would have been turned to a rout. But no, it was not to be. There was no squadron to make the charge. Demoralization had so far taken possession of Gillem's troops that they could not be rallied. Gillem himself with two or three officers and about twenty men, had abandoned his command, and taking a by-road through the woods had started for Knoxville. Smith and Kirk, finding themselves entirely unsupported, quietly withdrew their commands to the woods and made their way back, Smith to Strawberry Plains and Kirk to Knoxville. Gillem lost his wagon train, a fine battery of six Parrot guns, and nearly one-fourth of his command was taken prisoners, while the balance of the command was so demoralized as to be of no account in the further movements of that campaign. Let no one charge the responsibility of this shameful disaster upon the rank and file of the regimental or company officers of the Tennessee troops. Let no one say, either, that it was due to a want of coöperation on the part of other officers. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs—on the chief officer in command. Had he handled his troops steadily and properly, a stampede would have been impossible.

"There was at Strawberry Plains an entrenched camp, the defenses of which had been constructed by the 10th Michigan Cavalry. The position was an admirable one, and the defenses well made. A force sufficient to man the entire line could have maintained itself against many times its own number. In fact, although the force there was quite inadequate to man the whole line, and although many of them were indifferently armed and disciplined, yet I think there was no feeling of uneasiness at the approach of Breckenridge with his largely outnumbering force. The disaster to Gillem's command occurred on the night of November 13th, 1864. On the next day some of the scattered fragments of his command arrived at Strawberry Plains and went into bivouac in rear of our entrenched camp, a place nearly as safe, we thought, as behind the fortifications at Knoxville. Had they gone to work to reorganize and dispel from their minds the demoralizing events of the previous night, they might have made themselves of great service behind our entrenchments. But that was not to be. About midnight some one reported that the enemy was crossing the river at McKinney's Ford to get upon our rear. Thereupon these poor, demoralized fellows, saddled and bridled in hot haste and started for Knoxville, leaving the ground strewn with sabres, pistols, and carbines, from which others found it convenient to replenish their supplies. On the morning of the 15th Major I. C. Smith arrived with his command, giving more particulars of the stampede. The telegraph being in operation, I telegraphed General Tillson that if he deemed it important to hold that post I thought it would be well to send reinforcements, and on the 16th 350 men of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery arrived. A scouting party sent out during the day reported the enemy advancing in heavy force, and it was reported that he was also crossing the river to get in our rear. That night the men all slept in the trenches, leaving their comfortable quarters deserted, as it was thought an attack would be made early in the morning. There was really nothing to be feared from the attack from the other side of the river. Some of the planks had been taken up on the bridge, and it was so covered by our guns as to make a crossing impossible, except at an immense loss of life. It was only from the rear that danger was to be feared. Accordingly a scout was sent out during the night of the 16th, to ascertain how far the enemy had approached. On the morning of the 17th, as day was breaking, the enemy opened with artillery from College Hill. An hour before I had been

told to expect this, by Major Newell, who had heard the rumbling of their artillery during the night. I had therefore sent word to Captain Wood, at the fort, to look out for them and return compliments without delay. He replied to their morning salutation without any hesitation, warning them to be careful how they exposed themselves. Then followed an interesting and somewhat exciting artillery duel for some time. In the midst of it my scouting party returned and reported the enemy on our side of the river in strong force, and not far away. I at once threw out a heavy skirmish line, a half mile or so from the camp, and soon the business of the day began. The fighting was sharp and constant during the day, until late in the afternoon, when the enemy retired up the river on our side, and the infantry and artillery on the other side drew back beyond the reach of our guns. The enemy continued in our immediate front on the other side of the river until the 21st, when they commenced falling back and Major Newell crossed the river and drove the last ones from College Hill. There had been skirmishing every day, but nothing serious after the 17th. Breckenridge was stopped at Strawberry Plains by a force less than one sixth of his own number. He came no nearer Knoxville than that, which is about 16 miles. General Ammon had his headquarters at Knoxville, but whether he was there at that time I do not know. I certainly had no communication from him regarding the fight, and I certainly have no reason to suppose that he knew anything more about it than General Thomas, who was at Nashville. You may judge of our surprise, then, at seeing in the telegraphic reports that General Ammon had repulsed Breckenridge at Strawberry Plains after a stubborn fight! My surprise, however, is still greater to find in Van Horn's history of the Army of the Cumberland the statement that Breckenridge closely followed Gillem to the vicinity of Knoxville, and that he withdrew from the vicinity of Knoxville on the 18th, and that General Ammen, reinforced by 1,500 men from Chattanooga, reoccupied Strawberry Plains the same day. I suppose, however, that Van Horn took his statement from General Thomas's report, in which he says: 'Following up his success, Breckenridge continued moving southwest, through Strawberry Plains, to the immediate vicinity of Knoxville, but on the 18th withdrew as rapidly as he had advanced. General Ammon's troops, reinforced by 1,500 men from Chattanooga, reoccupied Strawberry Plains on that day.'"

During the remaining portion of the month, and up to December 6th, 1864, the regiment was employed in constructing fortifications at Strawberry Plains, when, on the receipt of orders, it marched to Knoxville. Soon after a detachment under command of Captain James B. Roberts joined an expedition to Saltville, Va., and helped to destroy the salt works at that point, being engaged with the enemy at Kingsport, December 12th; at Bristol, December 14th; and at Saltville, December 20th. Returning to Knoxville it had a skirmish at Chucky Bend, January 10, 1865. Remaining at Knoxville until March 21st, the brigade to which it was attached marched to Upper East Tennessee, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Palmer.

Joining the expedition of General Stoneman into North Carolina, the regiment, in command of Colonel Trowbridge, who had resigned his appointment as Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee in order to take command of his regiment, entered upon that campaign, covering which he gives the following sketch, made since the war:

"I doubt whether there was any enterprise during the war of so great magnitude, and which accomplished so great results and received so little attention, as the Stoneman raid of 1865. The reasons for this were manifest enough. There were so many other things of greater moment transpiring at that time that the thoughts of the people were fixed elsewhere. Wilson, with his magnificent army of cavalry, was sweeping down through Alabama, accomplishing what seemed to be miracles of valor, carrying by storm points which seemed sufficient to maintain the staunchest defense, and sending dismay and despair through all that portion of the Confederacy. Canby and Farragut were knocking at the gates of Mobile; Sherman, with the stride of a giant, was marching through the Carolinas with his great army, fresh from the march to the sea; while Grant, with tireless and never-ceasing tenacity, was tightening his hold on Richmond, preparing for those final blows which were to shiver the Confederacy to pieces. What wonder that the eyes of all the people were directed to these great movements, and that few thought of the movements of a small division of cavalry, starting from East Tennessee, and destined to accomplish a service which in certain contingencies would have been of the greatest importance in the great tragedy of war then drawing to a close?

In the spring of 1865 General Grant, anticipating that if Lee should be forced out of Richmond he might undertake to move through southwestern Virginia, and, driving our forces out of East Tennessee, strive to establish himself in some of the many strong positions which that mountainous country afforded, directed General Thomas to send a force to destroy the railways, so far as possible, towards Lynchburg, thus putting a great obstacle in the way of the movement supposed to be contemplated by General Lee. The expedition, consisting of three brigades of cavalry, under the command of General Stoneman, was concentrated at Mossy Creek, March 22d. On the 25th of March, ten miles west of Jonesboro, everything that could retard a rapid march was left behind, one ambulance, one wagon, and four guns, with their caissions, being the only vehicles accompanying the expedition. The object of this expedition was kept a profound secret, and much speculation was indulged in as to the direction we were to take. By the movement of one brigade to Carter's Station the idea was conveyed to the enemy that we were going directly into Virginia. But by a rapid movement the command crossed the Watauga river farther up and struck directly across the mountains towards North Carolina. On the 27th we reached Boone, a little town far up in the mountains. At this place Major Keogh, of General Stoneman's staff, afterwards slain by the Indians in the Custer massacre, with a detachment of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, routed a company of home guards, capturing sixty. Here the brigades separated, General Stoneman, with Palmer's brigade, moving on to Wilkesboro by Deep Gap, while the other two brigades, with the artillery, moved to the same point by the Flat Gap road. At this point the command halted for a day, partly for rest, partly because a sudden rise in the Yadkin river had placed it beyond fording; but more, I fancy, to give full effect to the sudden appearance of so large a body of cavalry in that portion of North Carolina, threatening Greensboro and Salisbury. The strategy was well planned and effective. The enemy was entirely deceived as to our point of attack. By a rapid march to the north General Stoneman found the railways running from Lynchburg to East Tennesee entirely at his mercy. At Hillsville, Colonel Miller, with 500 picked men, was sent to Wytheville, where he destroyed a depot of supplies, and on his march two important railway bridges. At Jacksonville Major Wagner, of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, was despatched to Salem, where he began the work of destruction and carried it on to within a few miles of Lynchburg. The balance of the command moved on to Christiansburg, where it arrived about midnight April 4th. The 10th Michigan cavalry was at once sent to the east to destroy the bridges over the Roanoke river, and the 11th Michigan cavalry to the west to destroy the great bridge over New river. The next morning those bridges were effectually destroyed. The 10th destroyed six large, beautiful bridges over the Roanoke river, a destruction which would have been avoided could the events of the next ten days have been foreseen. It was while engaged in the destruction of these bridges that I obtained a Lynchburg paper of the preceding day, giving an account of the fall of Richmond. The train which brought the paper had heard of our approach and had gone no further than the station where we were at work. I at once sent the paper by the fleetest horse to be found in the regiment to General Stoneman at Christiansburg, and was thus fortunate in giving him the first information that he had of the fall of Richmond.

"The main object of the expedition was accomplished. For a distance of 125 miles that railway so important to General Lee in case of his escape from Grant was in ruins. Nearly every bridge and trestle for that distance had been totally destroyed or entirely disabled. Well might General Thomas say, 'A railroad was never more thoroughly dismantled than was the East Tennessee and Virginia from Wytheville to near Lynchburg.'

"After a short rest we were ordered to move by Rocky Mount to Martinsville, and there await the arrival of the balance of the brigade. Our time was short and we made the distance of 75 miles in 27 hours to find the place occupied by Colonel Wheeler's cavalry, where we were to await the brigade. Under the circumstances we could not well remain there with that party in the town, and therefore to their great astonishment we insisted on their going. They did not seem inclined to go and we had a dispute about it, in which we sustained severe loss in the death of Lieutenant Kenyon and four men, and the wounding of Lieutenant Field and three men, the loss of the enemy being reported at 28 killed and mortally wounded. Colonel Wheeler then did as we desired and retired, and we remained until the next morning.

"This movement to Martinsville and the short fight there had a meaning and a significance which we did not then fully appreciate. By it the enemy was made to believe that Greensboro was our objective point, and consequently troops were withdrawn from Salisbury and rapidly sent to the threatened point. The enemy saw their mistake when a few days later Stoneman appeared before Salisbury instead of Greensboro.

"The brigade being reunited at Martinsville, we moved to Danbury and Germantown, from which places Palmer's brigade was sent to Salem to destroy some large factories

engaged in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army, and then to operate on the railway running from Greensboro to Salisbury, while Stoneman with the other two brigades crossed Shallow Ford and started directly for Salisbury. Upon arriving at Salem General Palmer sent the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry to strike the railway between Greensboro and Danville, and the 10th Michigan cavalry to destroy some bridges over Abbott's Creek, between Greensboro and Salisbury, sending one battalion to High Point to make a diversion in that direction, while he remained with the balance of the brigade at Salem. The 15th Pennsylvania met with marked success on its expedition. It broke the railway between Greensboro and Danville as directed, and on its route surprised a South Carolina regiment of cavalry, making prisoners of its commanding officer and a large number of the men. The battalion of the 10th Michigan sent to High Point, succeeded in capturing two railway trains, loaded with quartermaster, commissary, and medical supplies, some large depots of supplies, and several thousand bales of confederate cotton. The value of the property destroyed by this detachment was estimated at more than three millions of dollars. The other two battalions of the 10th, numbering not more than 300 men, proceeded to destroy the bridges over Abbott's creek, after accomplishing which they were to move directly on to Salisbury to coöperate with General Stoneman. After accomplishing the destruction of two bridges, this little command suddenly came upon Ferguson's brigade of rebel cavalry, numbering about 1,200 men. I never found a time entirely convenient and comfortable for meeting on the road a force outnumbering my own four or five to one, but if there is any time more uncomfortable than another it is at the end of an all-night march, when men and horses are jaded and worn with fatigue, and weak for want of food and rest. The meeting was a mutual surprise. When first discerned the enemy was in camp, wholly ignorant of our approach. With fresh horses and a force anywhere nearly matching the enemy, it would not have been difficult to make a sudden attack with the chances of success largely in our favor. But with horses worn by an almost continuous march of nearly twenty-four hours, it seemed extremely hazardous to attack a force so largely outnumbering ours, and that force fresh and rested with a comfortable night in camp. Then, again, should we succeed in driving the enemy it would be directly towards Salisbury where he might augment the forces with which Stoneman was expected to be soon engaged. On the other hand, if they could be drawn after us it would add to the chances of Stoneman's success, which was far more important than anything we could do. These considerations settled the matter, and it was decided to withdraw. No sooner was the movement commenced than we were attacked with great fury. Then followed one of the most spirited and exciting, and in my judgment one of the best fought of the minor engagements of the war. The 10th falling back by alternate squadrons, constantly presented an unbroken front to the enemy, wheeling out of column into line and steadily delivering their volleys from their Spencer carbines until they could see another squadron formed to receive the shock of the enemy, then wheeling into column and falling back to a new position. Officers and men without exception showed a courage, a coolness, and discipline unsurpassed, in my judgment, in the annals of the war. The movements were all conducted with as much precision as if the place had been but a parade ground and the exercise but the sham fighting of the drill. The enemy attempted to pass a column by each flank, while the attacks on our rear were made with a daring and courage worthy of a better cause. The fighting was constant and fierce, without a moment's interruption for nearly three hours, and extending over a space of about six miles, when the enemy became discouraged at his failure to surround the handful of men and ceased his pursuit. His loss in this engagement was afterwards ascertained to have been about 75 in killed and wounded, while ours was trifling.

"Major Dunn, (10th Mich.), in this action bore a most conspicuous and gallant part, for which he received the commission of major by brevet from the Secretary of War.

" General Stoneman moved on to Salisbury. I need not go fully into details of that engagement for they can be found recorded in the histories. One incident is worth mentioning, as it illustrates the valor of Michgian troops.

"When General Stoneman went to capture Salisbury, N. C., he met the enemy at a little stream a few miles from town. The stream had very high and precipitous banks and could not be forded. The only way to cross it was by a narrow bridge, which was effectually commanded by the enemy's artillery. After trying for some time to get them out of their position with his artillery without success, Stoneman called to him Major Smith of the 10th, and said: 'Major, I want you to take twenty men, armed with the Spencer carbines, and cross this creek and flank those fellows out there.' Smith took his twenty men, and crossing the creek on a log out of sight of the enemy, steadily approached and fired a volley into their flank, when the whole force broke in the greatest confusion. Stacey, with his Tennessee cavalry, was on them in an instant, and the fight was over. Results: 19 pieces of artillery, 1,100 prisoners, and supplies enough for an army of 100,000 men. This exploit of Major Smith and his gallant little band was as daring as it proved successful.

"A few days later we learned of the surrender of Lee's army. For some days we were occupied in paroling prisoners. Then came the armistice, and we were ordered home. We had made one day's march into the mountains when we learned that the armistice had been disapproved at Washington, and we were ordered to South Carolina to lay waste the country so that no supplies could reach Johnston's army. Then came the surrender of Johnston. Then it was reported that Mr. Davis, the late head of the defunct Confederacy, was trying to get away with a large amount of specie, and we received the remarkable order to spare neither men nor horses, but to pursue him to the ends of the earth if necessary to insure his capture, and to obey no orders except those coming direct from the Secretary of War. The ex-President was then crossing our front, or had crossed it two days before, going toward the southwest, with an escort of four brigades of cavalry, under the command of Duke, Ferguson, and Dibrell, with scattered detachments of Vaughn's, Harris's, and Butler's commands, all of which had evaded the terms of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. By a wide detour and rapid march we were thrown across the front of his line of march at Athens, Ga. His escort did not relish any more fighting, and began rapidly to fall apart. It was reported that they were paid off with the specie which they were trying to get away with. I have with me a silver dollar obtained from one of his escort, and which I have carried for 16 years. I need not go into details of our work on the hunt for Mr. Davis. For a distance of 150 miles north and south our scouts were on every road running to the west. Every bridge, ford, or ferry was carefully watched and guarded, all of which resulted in the great good fortune of General Pritchard and his brave comrades of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. We acted in one sense as drivers of the game, while they were fortunate in getting on the runway. I cannot find it in my heart to envy the good fortune of such brave and gallant men, but I rejoice that, while we could not be so fortunate, it was still reserved for Michigan men to capture the distinguished leader of a bad cause, seeking to save himself by cowardly flight. Are you not amused at his boastful declaration that at the time of his capture his purpose was to rush on the mounted man, dismount him, seize his horse, and make his escape? *Don't you wish he had tried it?* It probably would have saved us a deal of trouble! He would have had no occasion to ask anyone to go his bail. I suppose his skirts prevented him!

"The capture was not known to us until some days after it was made. Our command was so scattered that it took a long time to communicate with headquarters, so that it was not until the 22d of May that we received orders to return to Knoxville, and on the 25th of May the regiment reached a base of supplies at Guntersville, on the Tennessee river.

"From March 25th to May 25th we had been living in the enemy's country, cut off from all bases of supplies, with no opportunity to hear from the loved ones at home, and only one or two chances to send word home of our own welfare, and having marched, I suppose, not less that 1,800 miles."

Upon returning to East Tennessee after the Stoneman Raid and the pursuit of Jeff. Davis, the regiment was encamped at Lenoir Station and Sweetwater under the command of Major Standish, Colonel Trowbridge having won the honorable promotion of Brigadier and Major General by brevet, being in command of the brigade and for a short time of the division.

In the latter part of August, 1865, the Tenth was ordered to West Tennessee where it served until November 11th, when it was mustered out of service at Memphis, and in command of Colonel Smith returned to Michigan, arriving on the 15th at Jackson, where it was disbanded.

Engagements and skirmishes of the regiment were: At House Mountain, Tenn., January, 1864; Bean's Gap, Tenn., March 26, 1864; Rheatown, Tenn., April 24, 1864; Jonesboro, Tenn., April 25, 1864; Johnsonville, Tenn., April 25, 1864; Watauga, Tenn., April 25, 1864; Powder Spring Gap, Tenn., April 28, 1864; Dandridge, Tenn., May 19, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., May 30, 1864; White Horn, Tenn., May 31, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., June 2, 1864; Bean's Station, Tenn., June 16, 1864; Rogersville, Tenn., June 17, 1864; Kingsport, Tenn., June 18, 1864; Cany Branch, Tenn., June 20, 1864; New Market, Tenn., June 21, 1864; Moseburg, Tenn., June 23, 1864; Williams Ford, Tenn., June 25, 1864; Dutch Bottom, Tenn., June 28, 1864; Sevierville,

Tenn., July 5, 1864; Newport, Tenn., July 8, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., August 3, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., August 4, 1864; Mossy Creek, Tenn., August 18, 1864; Bull's Gap, Tenn., August 21, 1864; Blue Spring, Tenn., August 23, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., August 23, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., August 24, 1864; Flat Creek Bridge, Tenn., August 24, 1864; Rogersville, Tenn., August 27, 1864; Bull's Gap, Tenn., August 29, 1864; Greenville, Tenn., September 4, 1864; Sweetwater, Tenn., September 10, 1864; Thorn Hill, Tenn., September 10, 1864; Sevierville, Tenn., September 8, 1864; Jonesboro, Tenn., September 30, 1864; Johnson Station, Tenn., October 1, 1864; Watauga Bridge, Tenn., October 1 and 2, 1864; Chucky Bend, Tenn., October 10, 1854; Newport, Tenn., October 18, 1864; Irish Bottoms, Tenn., October 25, 1864; Madisonville, Tenn., October 30, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., November 20, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Tenn., November 23 and 24, 1864; Kingsport, Tenn., December 12, 1864; Bristol, Tenn., December 14, 1864; Saltville, Va., November 20, 1864; Chucky Bend, Tenn., January 10, 1865; Brabson's Mills, Tenn., March 25, 1865; Boonville, N. C., March 27, 1865; Henry Court House, Va., April 8, 1865; Abbott Creek, N. C., April 10, 1865; High Point, N. C., April 10, 1865; Statesville, N. C., April 14, 1865; Newton, N. C., April 17, 1865.

The membership of the 10th had been, while in service, 2,050 officers and men, and its losses 271. Killed in action, 2 officers and 18 men; died of wounds, 11 men; and 240 of disease.

"As on the field at break of day,
A vanquished chief expiring lay,
Upon the sands with broken sword
He traced his farewell to the free;
And there the last unfinished word
He dying wrote, was 'Liberty!'"

NOTES.—A correspondent furnished the following: "I telegraphed to you the fact of Colonel Trowbridge's appointment to the office of Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee. The Colonel's speech, given below, upon the occasion, is one, I think, that deserves a record:

"'OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 10TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY:—It is with many regrets that I announce to you my separation from the regiment. For many months I have been a sharer of your joys and sorrows, and to some extent of your dangers and hardships. I have gloried in your success, and rejoiced in the good name you have so nobly won. Higher authority has seen fit to designate me for a position apart from the regiment. While I yield cheerful obedience to all lawful orders, it costs me many a regret to part with men with whom I have been connected by so many tender and interesting associations. I desire to tender to you all my most heartfelt thanks for your cheerful obedience, your prompt and earnest co-operation in all measures to premote the welfare of the regiment and service. It is a cause of gratitude that I can commit your interests to the care of so brave and accomplished an officer and high minded gentleman as Major J. H. Standish. I bespeak for him the same full and hearty co-operation which you have so generally granted to me. The term of my absence is uncertain, but whatever may be its duration, I shall ever follow your career with interest, and it shall be the source of my greatest joy and pride that I once had the honor of commanding so brave and gallant a regiment.'

"I will only add that while we sincerely regret the necessity of our Colonel's absence, we heartily rejoice with him in his promotion to so high and honorable a position."

The following incident growing out of this watch on the Catawba was gathered by the author in conversation with a citizen of Detroit, who had no expectation of seeing it put in condition for permanent preservation. Its inherent interest, as well as its connection with one of Michigan's soldiers, will be a sufficient justification for its insertion here.

On a pleasant afternoon in the month of ———, 187—, three gentlemen were seated in the director's room of the First National Bank in Detroit. One was the ever courteous and genial cashier, Emory Wendell. Another was General Wm. B. McCreery, then State Treasurer. The third, a tall, dark-haired, black-eyed, swarthy man, whose erect carriage and manly bearing would have suggested the thought of his having been at some time a soldier, even had he not responded to the title of major. The business upon which they

had been engaged seemed to be disposed of, when the dark-haired stranger spoke: "Well, now, gentlemen, I once met with a man from your State that I would be mighty glad to see." "Met him during the war, I presume; some old grudge to settle?" responded Wendell. "Oh, no," said the stranger; "the farthest in the world from that. My meeting him was during the war, 'tis true, but I have nothing but the kindest feelings for him. In fact, he treated me very handsomely, and I would go a hundred miles to see him. I would just like to let him know that we southern chaps do not always forget a kindness. I can't remember his name, but I would give a heap to see him. He was an officer of cavalry, but I can't recall his name." Then the other two of the trio began calling over names of such officers as occurred to them, but without success, when one of them noticed the "Red Book of Michigan," and taking it down they commenced going over the cavalry regiments in order. When they reached the 10th Cavalry and mentioned the name of Colonel Trowbridge—"that's the name," spoke up the stranger; "now where does he live?" "Oh, well," said Wendell, "you won't have to go one hundred miles nor one hundred rods to see him. Just you sit down and I'll have him here in five minutes. He has an office up this street, not more than three blocks away." So they sat down, and a messenger was sent for the former Colonel of the 10th Cavalry. He came at once, and as he entered the room he was met by the smiling cashier, who said to him: "Now, General, look at that gentleman over there, and own up like a man how much you owe him." General T. looked at the stranger for a moment, and then said frankly: "Perhaps I ought to know him; my memory is very treacherous, but I must confess that I cannot remember ever seeing him before." "Well," said the stranger, "I do not wonder at your not knowing me. You have no special reason for remembering me, but I have a very good one for remembering you. Let me tell you a little story which may refresh your recollection, possibly. In the spring of 1865, at the time of Lee's surrender, I was major of a Georgia regiment of artillery. I took a foolish notion that if I could steal away without being paroled, and get across the Mississippi, I would like to help keep up the fight there. I thought I was not licked. I have changed my mind since then, but no matter. I had that notion then, and so getting together the men of my old battery, we set out to get across the big river. We got on well enough for a few days. We stole along the base of the mountains until we reached the Catawba river at a ford a few miles from Newton, in Western North Carolina. The citizens told us there had been some Yankee troops there a few days before, but whether they were still there they could not tell. The river at that point was very wide, and the ford led across an island in the middle of the river. We approached very cautiously, keeping a sharp lookout for blue coats, but none were visible, and we all got safely across to the island without seeing a sign of our enemies. From the island we scanned the southern bank of the river with the best eyes we could command, but could see nothing to disturb us. At last I sent out two men with instructions to signal us if they found everything all right. Well, they went. We saw them go up out of the water, up the bank and disappear without giving us a sign. We waited and waited, but no signal came, and we concluded they had gone in search of a good square meal, for we were nearly starved. We thought it a mean trick, anyway. After waiting a long time in suspense, and expressing hearty indignation at the greedy trick of those fellows, I thought I would go across, and I pledged my comrades that I would not leave them as the others had done. Upon reaching the bank of the river I noticed that the road had been cut down through the bank, making quite a deep cut, and directly across the road at the top of the hill some one, at some stage in the war, had dug a rifle pit. I was quietly speculating with myself as to whether I would have any trouble in getting my horse across the rifle-pit, when a low voice, nearly over my head, sounded in my ears. 'Halt!' I looked up and saw lying on the top of the bank along the cut, a sergeant with a half dozen men, all covering me with their carbines. 'All right, Johnny. Come in out of the wet. You may just throw down what arms you have, and then ride right up over the hill and you will be cared for. If you do as I say you will be all right, but if you turn around or make any sign to those fellows over on the island, you will be in a bad fix. Don't make any noise, Johnny. We will treat you well, only do as I say.' Of course there was nothing else for me to do, and I rode over the hill as my two men had done before me, without making a sign to my anxious comrades on the island. I at once found myself in the camp of a company of cavalry from Michigan, under the command of a very clever young captain, who treated me with great kindness. I would like to see that captain. He was just a splendid young fellow. Do you know who it was, General?" "Would you remember his name if you were to hear it?" said General T. "Captain Dunn, of Company E, was in command at that ford a part of the time." "Yes, that is the name," said the Major, "and a splendid fellow he was. Well, to continue my story, for I have not reached the best part of it yet, I staid there until afternoon, and had the mortification of seeing my whole battery, about eighty in number, taken in in the same way. I tell you, gentlemen, it was one of the cleverest bits of strat-

egy that I ever saw; all taken in like a lot of turkeys walking into a pen. In the afternoon Captain Dunn and his company were relieved, and went to headquarters at Newton, of course taking us along. I rode with the captain, aud we had a right pleasant chat. Upon reaching Newton, I was emboldened by the good treatment I had received to ask a favor of you, General. I asked you if my officers and myself could be permitted to stop through the night with some of our friends. To my surprise you assented very cordially. You left no guard with us, and only asked our word to report next morning for formal parole. Such treatment touched our hearts I can assure you, and we had a good night's rest. But greater kindness was in store for us. In the morning when we went to be paroled, I made bold to ask another favor. Some of my officers were dismounted, and I asked you if you could not furnish them with some broken down animals to aid them in getting to their homes. To our surprise you fitted them all out with horses able to carry them, and, restoring to us our side arms, you bade us good-bye with a hearty wish for our future happiness. The effect of such kindness on men as dispirited and broken in hopes and expectations as we were, can not be described. Such, gentlemen, is my story, and you will hardly wonder that I was willing to go a hundred miles to see this gentleman. And, General, I am glad to meet you again, and thank you for a kindness which you have probably forgotten all about; and if you ever come to our section of the country, I want you to remember that the latch string is always out. I am now making iron in northern Alabama, and if you ever come that way you must hunt me up."

ELEVENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

"We march as loyal patriots!
We are bound with iron bands!
Our trust is in a righteous God!
Our swords are in our hands!"

The 11th Cavalry was rendezvoused at Kalamazoo, being recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel Simeon B. Brown of St. Clair, Major 6th Michigan Cavalry.

The recruitment of the regiment commenced in August, 1863, it being mustered into the United States service on December 10th following, having on the muster rolls 921 officers and men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Simeon B. Brown, St. Clair. Lieutenant Colonel, James B. Mason, Battle Creek. Majors, Charles E. Smith, Oshtemo, and Henry L. Wise, Caledonia. Surgeon, Lucius C. Woodman, Paw Paw. Assistant Surgeons, O. J. Bissell, Grand Rapids, and Charles A. Osborne, Northville. Adjutant, Manly S. Rowley, Niles. Quartermaster, Marcus H. Miles, St. Clair. Commissary, Charles Kendall, Kalamazoo. Chaplain, Charles Clutz, Grand Rapids.

The companies mustered were as follows:

A. Captain, David W. Phillips, Albion. First Lieutenant, John L. Frisbie, Hillsdale. Second Lieutenant, Francis J. Lewis, Albion.

B. Captain, George J. West, Lexington. First Lieutenant, Charles Simpson, Owosso. Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. M. Osborn, Adrian.

C. Captain, Edwin C. Miles, St. Clair. First Lieutenant, Charles A. Bailey, Hastings. Second Lieutenant, Matthew B. Burger, Odessa.

D. Captain, Adna H. Bowen, Monroe. First Lieutenant, John Edwards, Hudson. Second Lieutenant, W. Baker Thompson, Hudson.

E. Captain, Restcome R. Kirby, Monroe. First Lieutenant, Amos J. Avery, Lasalle. Second Lieutenant, Adrian C. Solean, Frenchtown.

F. Captain, Darwin D. Buck, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Thomas H. Jennings, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, John G. Harris, Battle Creek.

G. Captain, James E. Merritt, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, James Gilluly, Ann Arbor. Second Lieutenant, Newell H. Rowlingson, Battle Creek.

H. Captain, Henry Bowen, Adrian. First Lieutenant, Willard Stearns, Franklln. Second Lieutenant, Clark W. Decker, Adrian.

I. Captain, William H. George, Bolivia. First Lieutenant, Edwin Robbins, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, James P. Cadman, Kalamazoo.

K. Captain, George M. Wells, Niles. First Lieutenant, James Ward, Lansing. Second Lieutenant, George F. Anderson, Litchfield.

L. Captain, William H. Jordan, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Edmund B. Chamberlain, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, George W. Cutler, Ransom.

M. Captain, John L. Frisbie, Hillsdale. First Lieutenant, Abram E. Stowell, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Martin S. Perkins, Coldwater.

The 11th, under orders for the field in Kentucky, left its rendezvous in

command of Colonel Brown, on the 10th December, 1863, proceeding via Cincinnati and Covington, reached Lexington on the 22d of the same month.

At this point the regiment was equipped for the field during the month of January, 1864. In February and March it was employed scouting in the eastern portion of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. In April two squadrons were sent as escort for a large drove of cattle to Nashville, and another squadron on a like service to Knoxville, having a hard journey over the mountains, suffering considerably from the severity of the weather. The balance of the regiment meantime made a reconnoissance in the direction of Pound Gap. When near West Liberty a skirmish took place with a portion of Clay's command of rebel cavalry.

On April 28th the regiment moved to Louisa, Ky., on the Big Sandy river arriving there May 3d, and with the 39th Kentucky infantry, the two regiments constituting the 1st brigade, 1st division, army of the Ohio, military district of Kentucky, being employed in protecting the eastern part of the State from the incursions of parties of thieving rebels from Virginia, and had been engaged with the enemy at Pound Gap, May 17th, and on the 20th at Hazel Green.

On May 25th, the regiment with its division moved up the river as far as Piketon, where it was ascertained that the enemy under Morgan had entered the State through Pound Gap, when the whole command started in pursuit, and after three days and nights of forced marching the enemy was overtaken on the 8th of June at Mt. Sterling, and on the 9th a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the complete route and flight of the rebels. The pursuit was continued, the 11th having the advance and pressing closely, followed them to Cynthiana, where on the 12th, the enemy having made a junction, with another body of troops, again gave battle. During this engagement, which was short but severe, the regiment took an active part and participated in a final charge, which completely destroyed the enemy's line, scattering his forces in every direction. The pursuit was again continued, overtaking Morgan at Georgetown, attacking a portion of his fleeing command, and capturing a number of prisoners.

After the engagement at Cynthiana the regiment rendezvoused at Lexington. On the 23d of August it moved to Camp Burnside, on the Cumberland river, and was employed with other troops in scouting and protecting the southern border of Kentucky from the threatened invasion of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, being engaged on the 30th at Point Burnside.

From an official report:

"On the 17th of September following it was ordered to Mount Sterling, Ky., and thence engaged with its division, in command of General Burbridge, in a raid to Saltville, Va. Encountering the enemy at McCormick's Farm, Ky., on the 23d, and then at Laurel Mountain, Va., on the 29th, and at Bowen's Farm on the 30th and October 1st. Having experienced a long and hazardous march through a rocky, barren country, and being in the advance, skirmished daily with the enemy, who contested every foot of the ground with much vigor and persistence, the command of General Burbridge, on the morning of the 2d, came upon the enemy's works at Saltville defended by the troops of Breckinridge, Echols, and Williams, numbering about 22,000, including 7,000 militia. The whole of Burbridge's command, numbering less than 4,000 effective men, were ordered to move on the enemy's works, a different point of attack being assigned to each brigade. The nature of the ground and the fact that the enemy greatly outnumbered the union troops, and being behind strong embankments defended with twenty pieces of artillery, rendered the undertaking a very hazardous and desperate one. The brigade commanded and led by Colonel Brown, and to which the 11th Cavalry, then in command of Lieutenant Colonel Mason, was attached, carried the main work in most brilliant style, and were the only troops that effected a lodgment within the defenses. The fact that the 11th Cavalry alone

lost eighty-six in killed, wounded, and missing, more men than were lost by any other brigade of the command, proved conclusively that the success of the troops under Brown was not the result of lack of courage or of determined and desperate fighting on the part of their opponents, but was a result of their own gallant and persistent fighting. The rebel position proving too strong to be held, the command, after most stubborn fighting, was withdrawn, but not until all its ammunition had been expended. On the retreat the 11th constituted the rear guard, and next day skirmished with the enemy's advance, and the day following the battle was renewed near Sandy Mountain, where the regiment became cut off from the division and surrounded by a body of cavalry numbering about 4,000, under 'Cerro Gordo' Willams. After a very sanguinary conflict of over an hour, the enemy closing in upon the regiment, Colonel Mason, determined on fight before surrender, gallantly led the regiment to the charge and succeeded, after a bloody hand-to-hand encounter in cutting through the rebel lines, punishing the enemy so severely that he abandoned any pursuit. This brilliant affair was not accomplished without loss, which included the gallant Mason, a noble soldier; he was mortally wounded in the charge and died next day."

For its gallant conduct in this affair the regiment received the thanks of General Burbridge in general orders. It was found impracticable to carry off the body of Colonel Mason, and he was buried by his command in a lonely spot near the place where he fell.

"Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory."

A correspondent furnished the following:

"I hereby transmit a statement of our raid under General Burbridge into Western Virginia. The command, consisting of some three thousand mounted infantry and a like number of cavalry, left Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Monday, September 19. Six pieces of artillery, light mountain howitzers, accompanied us; rations and implements for tearing up railroad track were packed on mules. The expedition, though intending to be secret, still was so well known that the rebels made every preparation to meet us. When the command reached Salyersville, Kentucky, a woman mounted an excellent horse and sped on with the knowledge *certain* of our strength and whereabouts. The rebels thought we would enter Virginia through Pound Gap, and I think we should have done so had not they, in anticipation, blasted the rocks on each side ef the road, completely obstructing it, and which would have taken a great deal of time to remove. We moved farther to the north, crossed into Buchanan and Tazewell counties, thence to the salt works near Abingdon at a place named Saltville. We met small forces of the enemy for nearly the whole route after leaving Piketon, skirmishing and driving them at every point. On the 30th of September the 11th Michigan took the advance, and about one hundred were dismounted and sent forward to sustain the advance guard, which had become hotly engaged. The rebs had a strong position, with the river between them and our forces, but a charge over a mountain to the left flanked them, and drove them in confusion. Sergeant Charles Johnson, Company M, was killed, and two men wounded. At 10 o'clock P. M., we again met their pickets, and had one man, Sergeant W. H. Brownwell, Company L, mortally wounded. About 12 o'clock we met the regiment again. Here we could fire only as we saw the flash of the guns. After a few volleys the rebels retreated, and we encamped on the battle-ground, which was the farm of General Rees P. Bowen, of the rebel service. Our 7,000 animals fared of the great plenty we here found, and our boys made themselves at home in the General's well furnished house. Seymour Skinner, Company H, was killed, and Captains Wells and Buck slightly wounded in the skirmish at this place. Saturday the 37th Kentucky took the advance, and lost one killed and several wounded, but notwithstanding all the obstructions and opposition, we passed Laurel Gap, the key to the whole position, about midnight. Had the rebels ever calculated that we were able to sustain ourselves after passing this gap, I very much doubt whether we would have been allowed to pass it with so little resistance, as it is only five miles from the salt works. Sunday the road was skirmished from camp to the works of the enemy. Efforts were made by them to hinder our advance, by throwing shell from the forts, but in spite of them we advanced to within a mile of the village, dismounted, and prepared to carry the works *a la infantry*. The attack was made at three points. The 3d brigade, Colonel Charles Hanson, 37th Kentucky, commanding, took the right; the 1st brigade, General

Hobson of the 4th brigade, the center; and Colonel R. W. Ratcliffe, 12th Ohio, the left. The duty of the 4th brigade, consisting of the 12th Ohio, 11th Michigan, and 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, was to charge a mountain and capture or silence the batteries placed upon it. The peculiar position of the salt works, one of the strongest in the whole Confederacy, renders it impossible for an enemy to hold any one of the mountains without artillery, as each hillside is commanded by batteries from the others. The salt works are in the valley and the hills seem to encircle it. The strength of the position needs only to be known to show what a desperate undertaking was before us. We were ordered forward and forward we went, with the 11th Michigan on the right, 12th Ohio, in the center, and the colored troops on the left; in the face of a galling and murderous fire from rifle pits and breastworks, though solid shot and shell were falling all around, charged the 4th brigade. With a cheer they rushed down the hillside, and hand to hand fought the enemy in their intrenched ravine. Then up the hillside, which seemed ablaze with the flash of musketry, charging over rifle pits, through briars, brush, corn, and logs, we pushed the terror-stricken foe till we reached their batteries. The rebels had taken great precaution to remove their guns a few minutes before, and after a desperate fight of three hours we carried the hill, planting our colors on their works.

"We were sure of victory, and had the other brigades done their part as well as we, we should have captured these formidable and valuable works. But at sun-down, being out of ammunition, the forces were withdrawn, and knowing the enemy to have been heavily re-inforced during the day by Breckinridge, we commenced falling back immediately. We found the road at Laurel Gap so nearly destroyed that it took till morning to pass the ford. Lieutenant Burgher, Company C, was mortally wounded and left. Our loss here was severe, as was also that of the 12th Ohio and the Negro regiment. The loss of the brigade during the whole raid cannot be less than 350, killed, wounded, and missing.

"Tuesday morning, October 4th, while passing over Big Sandy Mountain, our regiment being rear guard, was attacked by Colonel Witchar's infantry (lying in ambush), and a regiment of cavalry. The rebels, elated by their success, and inspired by the hopes of large spoil, and believing our forces to be demoralized, came on with a cheer; but with the coolness of veterans, companies E, K, G, and B, Major Wise commanding, dismounted and held them in check till the enemy closing in with so great force, the regiment (every other man) was dismounted and sent to the support of the rear guard. Our gallant Lieutenant Colonel, James B. Mason, assumed the command, and the fight became general. The rebels were in bushes and concealed behind rocks, while our boys were in the road and utterly ignorant of their whereabouts or numbers except from their firing. Ammunition was fast giving out and men began to falter. One word of cheer from the noble Mason and again they were firm as a rock. Those Spencer carbines were our salvation. Colonel Mason sent forward for more help, and scarce had the messenger gone when he fell mortally wounded. Had this occurred in the early part of the action, our defeat would have been the result, but with his fall ceased the fighting. A brave man has fallen, the loss to us is irreparable. The regiment mourns him as a brother or as a father, for he was the idol of his men. Search the ranks of the Union army and you cannot find a nobler officer, truer soldier, warmer patriot. Let Michigan mourn him, for he was worthy the noblest tribute she can give him. The conduct of officers and men was praiseworthy, and such as sustains the high name which Michigan soldiers have always won. The whole force engaged could not have exceeded 2,000, though the rebels claim 400 killed, 300 wounded, 2,000 prisoners, among which are 160 officers."

The regiment arrived at Lexington on the 19th of October, 1864, after a wearisome march in which it had suffered many privations and hardships. On the 29th it proceeded to Mt. Sterling and encamped.

From the commencement of its service up to this time the 11th had lost: Died in action or of wounds 41, of disease 60, wounded in action 49, missing in action 22, and 73 in prisoners.

In November the regiment was employed mainly in clearing that section of the country of guerrillas, and was engaged in skirmishes with them at Hazel Green November 9th, McCormick's Farm November 10th, Morristown November 13th, State Creek November 14th, and at Mt. Sterling November 16th; and on the 17th it was ordered to Crab Orchard, arriving there on the 20th, when it joined its division and moved to Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee. From there it marched to Clinch river, and had a sharp fight on the 28th, and then proceeded to Bean Station December 1st. The next day it made a scout

to Morristown, Russellville, Whitesboro, and Cobb's Ford, skirmishing at the first two named points on the 2d, at Cobb's Ford on the 3d, and on the 4th it returned to Bean's Station, and was engaged in scouting and foraging until the 11th, when it moved, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Chas. E. Smith, with the command of General Stoneman, on the raid into North Carolina. The regiment, with another of its brigade, charged into Bristol on the 13th, taking a large number of prisoners, and capturing a large amount of the enemy's stores. Passing through Paperville, Va., on the same day, it arrived at Abingdon on the 15th, having skirmished with the enemy at both places, and the next day fought Vaughn's brigade during the entire day, routing him and capturing all his artillery, and taking 250 prisoners, reaching Marion during that night. The command having been engaged at Mt. Airy, entered Wytheville, at which place a large amount of stores were taken and destroyed, the regiment proceeding to Max Meadow Station, being ten miles further in that direction than had been reached by any other Union troops. There it destroyed a large arsenal, returning the same night to a point three miles south of Wytheville, and reaching Marion on the 17th, when a detachment of the 11th, then forming a part of the brigade of Colonel Brown, coming upon the enemy under Breckinridge, charged his cavalry and opened the engagement, which continued with much vigorous fighting for 36 hours, during which repeated and daring charges were made by both sides, and the enemy, after the most determined fighting, fell back in disorder across the mountains into North Carolina. A detachment of the 11th Michigan, numbering 120 officers and men, under the command of Captain E. C. Miles, held a bridge during the whole engagement which was of much importance, being the key to the position held by the Union troops. Captain George B. Mason, while gallantly attempting to reinforce Captain Miles with a squadron of the regiment, was mortally wounded. The bridge was stubbornly held under a severe fire from a heavy force on the opposite side of the river, and, in addition to the loss of Captain Mason, Lieutenant Davis and five enlisted men nobly fell in its defense. For this important service the detachment of Captain Miles received the highest praise from General Stoneman, and the regiment was thanked in the general orders of the department commander for its meritorious and valuable services in the battle of Marion.

The command, with the regiment in advance, then made a rapid march to Saltville, Va., arriving there on the 20th, and, after a severe engagement of twelve hours, the place was taken, with a large amount of supplies and considerable artillery. After destroying all the salt works and the captured property, the command moved in the direction of Pound Gap, passing through Jonesboro and Morristown, Va., skirmishing almost the entire distance, arrived at that point on the 26th, having been engaged at Clinch river, Morristown, and McCormick's Farm.

Three-fourths of the men having become dismounted, they were sent on foot down the line of the Big Sandy river, the others crossing the mountains. The 11th then proceeded towards Lexington, Ky., arriving there January 2d, 1865.

A correspondent wrote:

"Thinking that a detailed account of the late great raid of Generals Stoneman and Burbridge into East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers, especially as a regiment of the 'Soldier Citizens' of Michigan participated in the fatigues, hardships and honors of the same to a conspicuous extent, I am persuaded to communicate the same to your columgs in as brief space a possible, as the

leading features in the matter have doubtless been furnished you by the regular telegraphic dispatches some days in advance of this.

"On the 30th of October last the 11th Michigan Cavalry left Lexington, Ky., for Mount Sterling, where they arrived on the 31st and established their camp, supposing that the regiment had settled down for winter quarters. But on the next day, November 1st, the regiment was divided up into detachments as follows, for the protection of the eastern part of Kentucky against the numerous bands of guerrilas and robbers who infest the mountains of this part of the State, robbing and murdering the peaceable citizens without mercy, at the same time claiming the name and protection of Confederate soldiers. Their atrocities had assumed such proportions that General Burbridge, commanding the district of Kentucky, issued an order making it a military offense, with severe punishment, for an officer or private soldier to take prisoners among them, or in any way to respect them as regular soldiers in the Confederate service—thus substantially delaring war against them under the *black flag*, which military order is still in full force and effect. Companies F and M, under command of Captain D. D. Buck of Company F, were sent to Flemingsburg. Companies A and C, under command of Captain E. C. Miles, of Company C, were ordered to Hazel Green, and Company I, under command of Captain George, was sent to Owensville, and the remainder of the regiment, under command of Major Charles E. Smith, was ordered to remain at Mount Sterling for the protection of that place, and to scout the surrounding country whenever their services might be needed. All of the detachments did efficient service, taking many of the guerrillas and executing them under General Burbridge's order, and guarding a front of over seventy miles from depredations and invasions by the enemy.

"On the 18th of November, Major ——— received orders to march with his command for Crab Orchard immediately. He issued orders calling in the different detachments, and moved with the squadrons that were left with him at Mount Sterling early on the morning of the 19th. Nothing out of the usual routine of marching transpired between this place and Crab Orchard, where he arrived on the morning of the 21st and was joined by the detachments from Hazel Green, Owensville, and Flemingsburg. Here we remained all day, drawing forage for our horses, and receiving commissary and quartermaster's supplies from Camp Nelson.

"We here joined the forces of General Burbridge, about 4,000 strong, composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, which he had gathered together from all parts of his department in a few days. The troops were under the immediate command of Colonel S. B. Brown, of the 11th Michgan Cavalry, General Burbridge and staff pushing forward in advance of the division, or in the rear, as his duties might call him.

"We arrived at Cumberland Gap on the 24th, when General Burbridge organized his forces into three brigades as follows:

"1st Brigade—Consisting of all the cavalry of the division, Colonel S. B. Brown, 11th Michigan Cavalry, commanding.

"2d Brigade—Colonel Buckly, 54th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding.

"3d Brigade—I. F. Wade, 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding,

"Being thus organized, and having rested and refreshed ourselves from the fatigues of the march from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, we resumed the march at an early hour on the morning of the 25th for Bean Station, situated in what is known as the Richland valley, on the road leading from Knoxville, Tenn., to Southwestern Virginia. We arrived at the ford of Clinch river about 9 o'clock A. M. of November 20th, where we found the river so swollen and the current so rapid from the recent heavy storms as to be impossible to ford it. Consequently we were obliged to build a raft to ferry the men and horse equipments across, driving the horses into the river and swimming them. Here Captain George, Company I, 11th Michigan Cavalry, in command of a detachment of about 100 picked men from different squadrons of the regiment was sent across in advance of the balance of the troops to take possession of and hold a gap in the mountains which we would be obliged to pass through. He had a slight skirmish with a small force of the enemy, driving him from the mountain and killing a Captain Hipsie, a noted guerrilla chief in these parts, and mortally wounded one of his men. Captain George met with no loss. The process of crossing the river was tedious, but finally effected about 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st of December, the whole of the force having been crossed without loss. The command moved on immediately after crossing, and arrived at Bean Station on the 2d of December at 2 o'clock P. M., where we remained foraging the country and occasionally scouting and skirmishing with the enemy until the 12th, when, having been furnished with six days' rations, and joined by Generals Stoneman and Gillam with a force of about 1,200 men, we again resumed the march. But this time we changed our course, and instead of marching southward moved eastward towards Southwestern Virginia, where the field of our military operations lay. Our march was rapid, and evidenced the zeal and determination of our generals to outstrip the rebel forces in East Tennessee,

under command of Vaughn and other rebel officers, which was successfully accomplished and to which we owe much of our success which crowned the expedition. General Gillam's brigade had the advance. We arrived at Rogersville about dusk, where we went into camp and remained three hours for the purpose of allowing the men to cook their supper and feed their horses upon the forage which the rebels, by their industry, had gathered here in large quantities for transportation to the salt works and to Richmond, for which they will please accept our thanks. After our three hours were up we were again in the saddle and rapidly marching on our way. General Gillam still had the advance, and skirmished with the enemy all night. We arrived at Kingsport early in the morning of the 12th, and found the rebels, with some force, ready to dispute our passage over the north fork of the Holston river. But they were not maneuvred. A force of 'blue coats' succeeded in getting in their rear and routing them in a panic, and causing them to fly in every direction. Our loss was only one man killed, while the enemy lost 20 killed, several wounded, and quite a number of officers and from 75 to 85 men taken prisoners. Among the officers captured was Colonel Dick Morgan, brother of the late General John Morgan, horse thief to his highness Jeff. Davis, for the State of Kentucky.

"We crossed the river about 3 o'clock P. M., General Burbridge in the advance, the 1st brigade having the advance of the column. We moved immediately to Bristol, which place we reached at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 14th. We charged the town, capturing a large number of prisoners, five locomotives, two trains of cars (belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee railroad), and a large supply of quartermaster and commissary stores, and fixed artillery and rifle ammunition belonging to the Confederate government. The large and commodious railroad depot at this place was stored full of 'tax in kind,' collected by the rebel revenue agent, and awaiting shipment to Richmond, which, together with its contents, was burned to the ground, which will be heavily felt by the 'Johnnies.' We also burned the court house and all public buildings here, as they were used by the enemy as storehouses. We here found that we had flanked General Vaughn, who had been straining every nerve to get in our advance and join General Breckenridge at Saltville, and that he was trying to get around us by the valley road, running south of this place some four miles. Colonel Brown was ordered to take his command and cut him off. Getting in Vaughn's front at Paperville, Colonel Brown took a commanding position and awaited his coming; but Vaughn, learning of our whereabouts, took a road running still further south, and intersecting the Saltville road at Abingdon; but we were not to be outmaneuvered in this way, and learning Vaughn's intention we abandoned our position and started at 4 o'clock P. M. by the most direct road for Abingdon, at which place we arrived at about 11 o'clock P. M., and entered the city whose sacred soil had never been trod by the feet of armed Yankees before, with but little resistance. A portion of the command pushed on two miles beyond Abingdon, and took up a position effectually cutting Vaughn off from the salt works, and compelling him to take a new road in the direction of Wytheville. At Abingdon we also captured a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores belonging to the rebel army, and vast stores of 'tax in kind,' awaiting shipment to the rebel capital; also, one piece of artillery, a good quality of ammunition (both artillery and musketry), one train of cars, one locomotive, and about fifty prisoners. Here, as at Bristol, we burned the railroad depot and other buildings, also all the public buildings in the city, including the court house, which was one of the finest structures of the kind I ever saw. The fire communicated from these buildings to private buildings, destroying much of the city, which was unintentional, as we did not wish or intend to destroy private property.

"At daylight on the morning of the 15th General Gillam moved out with his brigade in pursuit of Vaughn, and at 11 o'clock A. M. the whole force was in motion in the same direction. At early daylight on the morning of the 16th General Gillam came up with the rebels at Seven-mile Ford (a ford over the middle fork of the Holston river), capturing 75 of his rear guard. At Marion the rebels made a stand, but were speedily put to flight, being unable to withstand the impetuous sabre charge of our troops, General Gillam having been joined by Colonel Brown's brigade of cavalry. Here commenced a running fight, which lasted from Marion to Wytheville, a distance of 24 miles. The rebels had seven pieces of heavy field artillery, to save which they put forth every exertion, but we were too much for them, and captured their last cannon within one mile of Wytheville; also their entire wagon train, consisting of 18 or 20 wagons, in which we found Vaughn's military books and papers, as also the books and papers of the different regiments and detachments of his command. We had pursued them so hotly, and given such proof of our superiority over them, that by the time we arrived at Wytheville the enemy was in a perfect rout, having ceased to show us fight at all, but seeming only anxious to get out of our way by flight. Upon entering Wytheville, General Vaughn tried to rally his men, and, with the home guard of that place, made a stand to defend the city, but they were so demoralized that they could not be stopped, but rushed on in the direction of Lynch-

burg, and when last heard from were 60 miles beyond and *still going*. Colonel Brown charged the city with his brigade, and the frightened home guard left on a more than double quick for the mountains, without saluting us with a shot. Here we made very heavy captures, consisting of 75,000 rounds of fixed artillery and 5,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 75 wagons, 6,000 blankets, 8 cannon, 33 caissons, large quantities of commissary and quartermaster stores, etc. It would be almost impossible to estimate the amount of property belonging to the Confederate government which we destroyed. We also destroyed all the railroad buildings, railway stock, a high bridge, 800 feet span, one large brick church, and some private buildings which were occupied by the rebel authorities as storehouses. Colonel Brown sent a detachment of the 11th Michigan Cavalry some ten miles beyond Wytheville, who destroyed an arsenal filled with ammunition, and burnt a long and very expensive bridge on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad over Red creek. I will here make mention of an important feature of the raid which I have omitted, to wit: We destroyed all the bridges, depots, and other buildings belonging to tho Virginia and Tennessee railroad, telegraph offices, etc., from the lines of East Tennessee to ten miles beyond Wytheville.

"After we had destroyed all the government property, which too the whole command full 14 hours, we retired from the city, marching in the direction of Saltville. We moved about five miles and went into camp about 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th for five hours, for the purpose of giving the men a little rest, who were much fatigued from the heavy marches made since leaving Bean Station. At 7 o'clock we were again in the saddle and resumed the march, the 1st brigade being in the advance. Everything went 'merry as a marriage bell' till we arrived at Mount Airy, where our advance met the rebel Witcher with his command, whom Colonel Brown, with his brigade, charged at the gallop for five miles, when he ran into Breckenridge's whole command, who had come out of his fortifications at Saltville and taken up a strong position on the west side of Slaty creek, three miles from Marion. Here Colonel Brown showed great coolness and bravery, and although opposed by full three times his number he held his position against the enemy for an hour and a half, when he was reinforced by the 3d brigade and our battery of four 10-pound rifled Rodman guns. The action now became general on both sides, and closed only when darkness shut the combatants out from each other. All was quiet during the night, except occasional shots from the advance picket lines, and arrangements being made for the morrow's work.

"Early on the morning of the 18th the battle was resumed with unabated fury, and raged throughout the day, each side strenuously maintaining its line. Our side had been weakened one-half during the night, General Gillam, with his brigade, having been sent to flank the rebels on their left and get into their rear, and Colonel Buckley, with the 2d brigade, to make a similar movement on the enemy's right, which movements were successfully accomplished. Night again closed the contest, the line of battle of both sides remaining about the same as in the morning, but one of Breckenridge's scouts came in and reported to him that a large yankee force, which took one and a half hours to pass a given point (meaning General Gillam's brigade), had flanked him and were going for the salt works. Upon receiving this information, Breckenridge withdrew from our front as soon as darkness set in, and pushed for Saltville to look after his new reported enemy, when he suddenly ran into Colonel Buckley's brigade, who captured his advance guard. Breckenridge, thinking he was surrounded by a legion of Yankees, broke and ran for North Carolina in great haste, burning the bridges and blockading the road behind him.

"On the morning of the 19th we found the coast clear, there being no rebels to be seen or heard. Colonel Brown detached a portion of his brigade to look after the retreating rebels, who came up with the enemy at the iron mines, but they made no stand. After destroying the iron works our forces returned and rejoined the brigade. We encamped for the night about midway between Marion and Saltville.

"On the morning of the 20th we resumed the march at an early hour, and arrived near Saltville about 10 o'clock A. M. and skirmished with the enemy all the afternoon, pushing our skirmish line close up under their forts and fortifications. At 4 o'clock P. M. Colonel Norman S. Andrews (of Michigan), chief of artillery on General Burbridge's staff, got the artillery in position and opened a vigorous fire upon the forts, each shot going to its mark with great precision, driving the rebels under cover.

"At dark the firing ceased on both sides, and at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 21st, General Burbridge ordered Colonel Brown to charge a large and powerful fort situated on a hill which commanded all the roads and paths leading into Saltville, which order was immediately obeyed and was successful in its execution, the rebels leaving the forts as soon as the 'Yanks' gave the whoop which always precedes a charge, so that when we arrived at the fort we were much surprised to see it evacuated. The rebels retreated from it in such haste that they did not even spike their guns (two 40-pounder brass guns), or destroy the caissons and ammunition belonging to the same. Shortly after a deserter came into our

lines and reported that the enemy were evacuating the place. At early day-break Colonel Brown, at the head of his brigade, marched upon Saltville and found the place evacuated, the 'Johnnies' having left for the mountains during the night. At 8 o'clock all the troops had entered the town and commenced the work of destroying the salt works which the enemy have defended for the past four years with great energy, as it is the only place in the Confederacy where salt is obtained; consequently they were almost of inestimable value to the rebels. All day and night of the 21st, and until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 22d, the whole force was engaged in breaking kettles, burning buildings, sheds, etc., destroying wells, in fact, in the complete destruction of everything pertaining to the works. We destroyed over 2,000 kettles capable of manufacturing 25,000 bushels of salt per day when run to their full extent. We also destroyed three forts, two arsenals filled with ammunition, 13 cannon and caissons, five locomotives, and about 80 cars, depot and three store-houses, and other buildings belonging to the railroad. The salt wells, which were drilled through rock 280 feet deep and four in number, we destroyed by filling with solid shot and railroad iron. It will be impossible to remove these obstructions, and the rebs will have to drill new wells, to say nothing of getting kettles, building furnaces, etc., before they can have any more salt in Dixie.

"At 3 o'clock P. M., the destruction of Saltville being thoroughly completed, nothing but charred and broken ruin remaining, and the object of our expedition being fully accomplished, the troops were crossed to the north side of the Holston river to take up the march again, but this time toward Kentucky instead of penetrating further into the enemy's country. As Colonel Brown's brigade was the first to enter Saltville, it was the last to leave the place, being ordered to protect the rear of the division from attack by the enemy, who were reported to be coming in force, having been heavily reinforced from Richmond. We marched about eight miles, when we went into camp and remained till 10 o'clock of the 23d, when we were again in the saddle, passing through Hider's Gap and arriving at Lebanon at 6 o'clock P. M. where we halted about an hour, fed our horses and cooked supper for ourselves, when we again started, marching all night, arriving at the ford of Clinch river at 7 o'clock A. M. of the 24th, and succeeded in crossing at 4 o'clock. Here our rear was attacked by the enemy, and pretty brisk skirmishing was kept up till dark, when we were again in the saddle and marched all night, making a short halt in the morning. We saw no more of the enemy except a few bushwhackers who did little damage, between Clinch river and Pound Gap, at which place we arrived on the 25th, after passing through which the command was halted, and the dismounted men, thirteen hundred and twelve in number, under command of Captain George and Lieutenant M. S. Perkins, of the 11th Michigan cavalry, were sent by the way of Shelby Creek and Big Sandy to Louisa, to take a boat and go by the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and from thence via the Kentucky Central railroad to Lexington. The balance of the command proceeded by the way of Hazel Green to Mount Sterling where they arrived at 2 o'clock P. M., January 1st, 1865. Remaining all night, started the next day at noon towards Lexington, at which place they arrived on the 3d, weary and worn out, having passed through one of the longest and most fatiguing raids of the war.

"In conclusion allow me to say a word or two in relation to Colonel Brown of the 11th Michigan cavalry. Since we have been in the field Colonel Brown has been called upon to command brigades on all the raids in which his regiment has taken part, which he has done with honor and credit. Upon the raid just ended he showed the 'true metal' and handled his brigade so skillfully that General Burbridge sent his name to the War Department with the recommend that he be appointed a brigadier general for brave conduct and skillfull management. The 11th cavalry would dislike to see their colonel taken from them under any other circumstances, but should he get the 'star,' we should bid him God speed, believing that he has richly earned the high position."

On the 19th of January, 1865, the regiment being stationed at Lexington, Ky., moved to Mount Sterling, and was engaged at Hazel Green, Flemingsburg, and in scouting the eastern portion of Kentucky. On February 23d it started to join General Stoneman's command at Knoxville, reaching there via Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., March 15th, when it was assigned to 2d brigade, and formed part of the force on Stoneman's expedition through East Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The command left Knoxville March 17th, and passed through Boon, N. C., on the 27th, crossed the Yadkin river on the 30th, passing through Mount Airy on the 31st, Hillsdale, April 1st, and arrived at Christiansburg April 3d, where it destroyed a portion of the East Tennessee railroad, and passing through Danbury April

9th, Germantown April 10th, and arriving at Salisbury April 12th, it engaged a superior force of the enemy, and captured 1,800 prisoners, 22 pieces of artillery, and destroyed a large amount of property, and also the railroads and telegraph lines leading from that point. In this engagement Captain John Edwards was killed. From Salisbury the command marched via Taylorsville on the 14th, passing Lenoir Station on the 15th, and was engaged at Morgantown on the 17th. On the 19th it proceeded to Swananoa Gap, and passing through Rutherfordton on the 20th, Hendersonville on the 23d, arriving at Ashville on the 26th, taking at that point 200 prisoners, and capturing a large amount of property, including artillery. Passing again through Hendersonville on the 27th, the command entered South Carolina via Saluda Gap and Cæsars Head, arriving at Anderson Court House May 1st. It destroyed the remnant of the rebel treasury, then moved to Carnesville, Ga., on the 3d, and to Athens on the 4th, and on the 11th captured the cavalry escort of Jefferson Davis, near Washington, moving to Hartwell on the 13th, the command guarding the crossing points of the Tugaloo and Savannah rivers. On the 22, crossing the Savannah river, reached Maxwell's Farm, S. C.; on the 23d, Greenville, and on the 25th, Asheville, N. C., and Greenville, Tenn., on the 27th; Strawberry Plains on the 29th, Knoxville on June 3d, and arrived at Lenoir Station June 4th, and encamped until the 24th, when the regiment moved by rail to Pulaski, and on the 20th July it was consolidated with the 8th Michigan Cavalry.

The regiment was engaged with the enemy at Pound Gap, Ky., May 17, 1864; Hazel Green, Ky., May 20, 1864; Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864; Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1864; Georgetown, Ky., June 13, 1864; Cynthiana, Ky., June 12, 1864; Point Burnside, Ky., August 30, 1864; McCormick's Farm, Ky., September 23, 1864; Laurel Mountain, Va., September 29, 1864; Bowen's Farm, Va., September 30, and October 1, 1864; Saltville, Va., October 2, 1864; Sandy Mountain, Va., October 3 and 4, 1864; Western Virginia, October 5, 1864; Hazel Green, Ky., November 9, 1864; McCormick's Farm, Ky., November 10, 1864; Morristown, Ky., November 13, 1864; State Creek, Ky., November 14, 1864; Mt. Sterling, Ky., November 16, 1864; Clinch River, Tenn., November 28, 1864; Russellville, Tenn., December 1, 1864; Morristown, Tenn., December 1, 1864; Cobb's Ford, Tenn., December 2, 1864; Bristol, Tenn., December 13, 1864; Paperville, Tenn., December 13, 1864; Abingdon, Va., December 15, 1864; Wytheville, Va., December 16, 1864; Mount Airy, Va., December 17, 1864; Marion, Va., December 18, 1864; Seven Miles Ford, Va., December 19, 1864; Saltville, Va., December 20 and 21, 1864; Jonesboro, Va., December 23, 1864; Clinch River, Va., December 24, 1864; Morristown, Va., December 25, 1864; McCormick's Farm, Ky., December 29, 1864; Mt. Sterling, Ky., January 19, 1865; Hazel Green, Ky., January 28, 1865; Flemingsburg, Ky., February 18, 1865; Boone, N. C., March 27, 1865; Yadkin River, N. C., March 28, 1865; Mount Airy, Va., March 31, 1865; Hillsville, Va., April 1, 1865; Salem, Va., April 3, 1865; Christiansburg, Va., April 3, 1865; Jonesboro, Tenn., April 5, 1865; Danbury, N. C., April 9, 1865; Statesville, N. C., April 10, 1865; ford near Statesville, N. C., April 11, 1865; Salisbury, N. C., April 12, 1865; Statesville, N. C., April 13, 1865; Morganton, N. C., April 16, 17, 18, 1865; Swananoa Gap, N. C., April 19, 1865; Hendersonville, N. C., April 21, 1865; Asheville, N. C., April 23, 1865; Ward's Farm, N. C., April 28, 1865; Cæsar's Head, S. C., April 30, 1865; Pickensville, S. C., May 1, 1865; Anderson Court House, S. C., May 2, 1865.

The enrollment of the regiment had been 1,579, and it had lost 142, of which 4 officers, 18 men were killed in action, 6 men died of wounds, and 114 of disease.

"Thy soul, to realms above us fled,
Though, like a star, it dwells o'er head,
Still lights this world below.
Thou art not dead—thou art not dead!"

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

In the early days of the war the numerous demands for the acceptance of companies can scarcely be conceived. Applications, urged and endorsed by all possible influence from citizens of both political parties, became oppressive to the governor, and his inability to comply with their requests was not only a source of great disappointment to the applicants, but often brought censure upon the executive. As a result, many companies sought and obtained service in regiments of other States.

Two companies of cavalry took this course, and entered the "Merrill Horse," a Missouri regiment (2d Missouri Cavalry). These companies were recruited at Battle Creek, H, by Captain J. B. Rogers, and I, Captain J. B. Mason, and were both mustered into the U. S. service at St. Louis, Mo., September 6th, 1861.

In December, 1862, another company (L), was organized at Battle Creek by Captain Almon E. Preston, and took service in the same regiment, being mustered into the U. S. service January 1st, 1863.

These companies took the field with officers as follows:

H. Captain, Jabez B. Rogers, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Nathan J. Aiken, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, George H. Rowell, Battle Creek.

I. Captain, James B. Mason, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Joseph Cessna, Eaton county. Second Lieutenant, A. McKane, Calhoun county.

L. Captain, Almon E. Preston, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, Edwin J. Dickenson, Battle Creek. Second Lieutenant, Charles D. Root, Battle Creek.

The "Merrill Horse" was a Missouri organization, and served during the whole term of its service with the Western armies. It is known to have been actively engaged, and to have seen much service in the field, but the returns of these companies are very meagre in the details of their operations, consequently it has been impossible to give a full and satisfactory sketch of their movements and services. The companies were at Nashville, Tenn., on January 1st, 1865, and on the 8th took steamers for Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 15th, and on the 11th of February left that point, via Florence, Huntsville, Stevenson, and Bridgeport, Ala., for Chattanooga, Tenn., where the regiment remained until March 11th, when they crossed the Tennessee river and marched with the regiment on a scout to the eastward of Chattanooga, but not finding the enemy, returned to camp next day. They again left camp with the regiment on the 21st and marched southward in the direction of Rome, Ga., and returned on the 27th, having skirmished with the enemy at Trenton Gap on the 22d, at Alpine on the 24th, and at Summerville on the 25th. On May 1st they were at Resaca. On the 9th left for Kingston, arriving there same day, and on the 20th started with the regiment for Atlanta as

an escort to a supply train, arriving at that point on the 23d, and were then ordered to return with the train loaded with cotton to Chattanooga.

On September 21st following, they were mustered out of service at Nashville, and soon thereafter paid off and disbanded.

During the term of service of the regiment it had been engaged with the enemy at Memphis, Mo., July 18, 1862; Moor's Mill, Mo., July 28, 1862; Kirksville, Mo., August 6, 1862; Brownsville, Ark., August 25, 1863; Bayou Mecoe, Ark., August 27, 1863; Ashley's Bayou, Ark., September 7, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863; Benton, Ark., September 11, 1863; Princeton, Ark., December 8, 1863; Little Missouri river, Ark., April 3 and 4, 1864; Prairie Dehan, Ark., April 12, 13, 14, 1864; Camden, Ark., April 15, 1864; Jenkins's Ferry, Ark., April 29, 30, 1864; Franklin, Mo., October 1, 1864; Otterville, Mo., October 10, 1864; Independence, Mo., October 22, 1864; Big Blue, Mo., October 23, 1864; Trenton Gap, Ga., March 22, 1865; Alpine, Ga., March 24, 1865; Summerville, Ga., March 25, 1665.

Company L not having been organized until December, 1862, did not participate in the engagements prior to August 25, 1863.

From a report of the Adjutant General, State of Missouri:

"In August, 1861, Lewis Merrill, Captain 2d Cavalry, U. S. Army, received authority from General Fremont to organize and concentrate a cavalry regiment at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, for immediate service in the field. At this particuiar juncture recruiting for the United States service was of a slow and tedious nature. Other officers had received similar authority, and after a short effort abandoned the project as impracticable. Captain Merrill, with his characteristic determination to succeed in all his endeavors, recruited and enlisted over eight hundred men in less than one month, commenced a system of military instruction and drill as soon as he organized the first squadron, and by dint of hard labor and unceasing efforts succeeded in raising the regiment to a standard of perfection that now stands in point of drill and discipline among the first in the cavalry volunteer service.

"In the month of September, 1861, before thoroughly organized and equipped, this regiment received orders from General Fremont to march to Springfield, Mo., to assist in the expulsion of the force then invading our state. On arriving at Springfield the enemy were reported to be in force near Wilson's Creek, and the regiment, Merrill Horse (so styled and named by General Fremont), was selected to make a reconnoissance in that direction and report result same day. Marching continuously, they went as far as Wilson's Creek, and ascertained that the enemy had marched into Arkansas. Returning, they were ordered to Sedalia, Mo., where they remained about two months, doing effective and valuable service in the way of scouting and dispersing armed bands of guerrillas. In an engagement of this nature the regiment lost a valuable officer in the death of Major Marshall. In a similar engagement, under command of Major C. B. Hunt, sustained another loss of three men killed and seven wounded, but achieved a victory over the enemy, three times their number.

"In January, 1862, the regiment was ordered into northeast Missouri and disposed of as follows: Headquarters of the regiment at Columbia, Colonel Lewis Merrill in command; four squadrons at Glasgow, Major Hunt in command; two squadrons at Sturgeon, Major Clopper in command; two at Huntsville, Captain Karker in command. This disposition of the regiment (made by the colonel) was so admirably planned and arranged as to prove of incalculable service in ridding that section of the country from a band of guerrillas and marauders that were fast devastating and laying waste that beautiful country. Subject to the orders of the colonel, each detachment would start on a scout with the understanding to meet at a given point, thereby driving the confused bushwhacker to seek shelter for his already forfeited life in some other portion of the State remote from the regiment. Major C. B. Hunt's detachment participated in the battle of Silver Creek, and acquitted themselves nobly, obtaining favorable mention in the official report. On July 12th, 1862, Major John Y. Clopper received telegraphic orders to concentrate detachments of squadrons A, C, E, F, H, and I at Huntsville, and march out of the district into Scotland and Schuyler counties, and by forced marches to attack and disband an armed force of guerrillas under command of Joe Porter. Rapid marches from 35 to 40 miles a day, without tents or wagons, through a continuous and drenching rain of six days' duration, brought the enemy to a stand near Memphis, Mo., on the 18th of July, 1862; secreted and ambushed in a dense undergrowth of timber, their fire was deadly and destructive.

With but 200 men, the detachment maintained their ground against 700 concealed assassins, and by the timely assistance of Major J. B. Rogers, 9th Missouri State Militia, succeeded in routing them. In this engagement the regiment sustained a heavy loss; 4 officers severely wounded, 10 privates killed, and 31 wounded. After burying the dead and providing for the wounded, this detachment again took up the line of pursuit on the trail of the enemy. By unceasing and weary marches drove him into Boone county. On the 26th of July Major Clopper's exhausted horses and worn-out men were reinforced by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. F. Schaeffer, with 100 of same regiment. On the 28th inst., when within a few miles of the enemy, they met Colonel Odon Guitar, 9th Missouri State Militia, with 150 men, who assumed command of the expedition, when they again attacked and repulsed the enemy, after a severe contest. At this time Colonel Joe Porter's force numbered 1,500 men. On the 29th inst they were again in the saddle and in full pursuit, driving him northward on almost the same trail he came down, and by close pursuit prevented a union of Poindexter's and Porter's forces. On the 3d of August, met Colonel John McNeil, also in pursuit of our common foe; 5th, constant skirmishing with Porter's rear guard; 6th, brought him to bay in the town of Kirksville, where his men were distributed in houses. A closely-contested engagement of two hours and forty minutes' duration, under the able management of Colonel John McNeil, decided a complete victory in our favor and a complete rout and disbandonment of the enemy, with a loss of not less than 500 killed and wounded. At this engagement Porter had under his command 2,650 men, while opposed to them we had but 500 and a section of the 3d Indiana battery, which did valuable service in shelling and destroying houses.

"Poindexter, with 900 men, being cut off from joining Porter, was pursued by Major C. B. Hunt, of this regiment, overtaken, whipped, and disbanded. Six weeks' further scouting after small squads of the disbanded forces effectually put a quietus on this extensive horde of guerrillas. The regiment was then concentrated at Sturgeon, Mo., and again underwent a system of military instruction, and under the direct supervision of the colonel was taught all the minutiæ pertaining to a cavalry regiment. A threatened concentration and outbreak of guerrillas caused this regiment to again divide, with a view of breaking up these bands in their incipiency. Three squadrons were sent to Paris, Monroe county, four to Palmyra, three to Mexico, and two to Warrenton. By dint of hard labor the object was achieved, and the regiment again concentrated at Warrenton.

"In June, 1863, they received marching orders to go to Pilot Knob to form a part of the cavalry expedition then organizing, under General Davidson, for the purpose of attacking Little Rock. Colonel Lewis Merrill was assigned to the command of the 1st cavalry brigade. The regiment participated in all the skirmishing on the march to Little Rock, and took a prominent part on the attack on that place."

The following companies also took service in other States, being unable to obtain admission into regiments of their own State: D, 37th, E, F, and H, 42d, B and H, 44th, and D, 66th Illinois Infantry.

These companies took the field with the following named officers, commissioned by the State of Illinois:

D, 37th. Captain, John W. Laimber, Chicago. First Lieutenant, Wells H. Blodgett, Chicago. Second Lieutenant, William Mazell, Manistee.

E, 42d. Captain, David W. Norton, Chicago. First Lieutenant, William R. Townsend, Niles. Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel H. De Foe, Dowagiac.

F, 42d. Captain, Charles C. Phillips, Chicago. First Lieutenant, William D. Williams, Chicago. Second Lieutenant, Andrew H. Granger, Chicago.

H, 42d. Captain, John A. Hottenstein, Kankakee. First Lieutenant, George D. Curtis, Albion. Second Lieutenant, J H. Brewer, Eaton Rapids.

B, 44th. Captain, Wallace W. Barrett, Coldwater. First Lieutenant, Lemon G. Hine, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Andrews, Coldwater.

H, 44th. Captain, James H. Barrett,* Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Charles T. Dake, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, James S. Ransom, Kalamazoo.

D, 66th (Western Sharpshooters). Captain, John Piper, Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, John H. Andrews, Hartford, (Mich). Second Lieutenant, George W. Lusk, Leroy.

Two companies entered service in regiments of the State of New York, the officers being commissioned by the Governor of that State.

Company K, 1st (Lincoln) Cavalry, mustered into service August 12th,

*Captain Barrett was promoted from a captaincy to the colonelcy of the regiment, August 15, 1862, and breveted Brigadier General Volunteers, March 13th, 1865.

1861, raised at Grand Rapids by Captain Anson N. Norton, of that place, with Henry W. Granger, Grand Rapids, first lieutenant; Franklin G. Martindale, Grand Rapids, second lieutenant.

The regiment was organized by Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids, and commanded by him in the field.

Company C, 70th Infantry (Sickles's brigade), mustered into service June 21st, 1861, raised at Paw Paw by Captain William H. Hugo, of that place, with James M. Longwell, first lieutenant, and William C. Carroll, second lieutenant.

There was a company organized at Adrian in June, 1861, designated as B, 47th Ohio Infantry, and mustered into service with the following officers, commissioned by the Governor of Ohio: William H. Ward, Adrian, captain; Henry H. Sinclair, Adrian, first lieutenant; and Abram Wing, Adrian, second lieutenant. The company had veteranized, and was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., August 11th, 1865.

The "Jackson Guard," a Detroit company, composed of Irishmen, raised by Captain John McDermott, Detroit, with Patrick J. McDermott, Detroit, first lieutenant, and John H. Daly, Detroit, second lieutenant, failing to get a position in the early Michigan regiments, offered their services to Colonel James Mulligan, then recruiting a regiment in Illinois. They were accepted, and the company joined his command in June, 1861.

Company A, 23d Illinois Infantry, Captain Patrick J. McDermott, Detroit; first lieutenant, John H. Daly, Detroit; second lieutenant, Martin J. Russell, Chicago; was originally the "Jackson Guard." It entered service on the 15th of June, 1861, joining its regiment (a three months' organization) at Chicago. It moved thence to Missouri, and was part of the garrison of Lexington when that post was attacked, on the 15th of September, 1861, by an overwhelming rebel force under General Stirling Price. The Union troops, under Colonel Mulligan, held out for nine days before their small force surrendered. They were then paroled, and in October following the regiment was mustered out of service.

Colonel Mulligan said of this company at Lexington:

"The whole line was broken and the enemy rushed in upon us. Captain Fitzgerald, whom I had known in my younger days and whom we had been accustomed to call by the name of 'Saxy,' was then ordered to oppose his company to the assailants. As I gave the order, 'Saxy, go in,' the gallant Fitzgerald at the head of Company I, with a wild yell rushed in upon the enemy. The commander sent for a company on which he could rely. The firing suddenly ceased, and when the smoke arose from the field I observed the Michigan company (Jackson Guard), Captain Patrick McDermott, charging the enemy and driving them back. Many of our good fellows were lying dead; our cartridges had failed, and it was evident the fight would soon cease. It was now 3 o'clock, and all on a sudden an orderly came, saying the enemy had sent a flag of truce. With the flag came the following note from General Price: 'Colonel, what has caused the cessation of fight?' Mulligan returned it with the following reply: 'General, I hardly know, unless you have surrendered.'"

"The fight had ceased! The cannon's roar
Was silent on Missouri's shore;
The leader and his band so brave
Had turned from walls they could not save."

In December following the regiment was reorganized, the Michigan company reënlisting and filling up with recruits from this State, and under Colonel Mulligan proceeded to Western Virginia in June, 1862, and remained in service until the close of the war, when it was mustered out at Richmond, Va., on the 25th of July, 1865.

In 1861, authority was given by the War Department to Colonel Berdan to to organize the 1st Regiment U. S. Sharp-shooters, the companies to be raised in the several states, one being assigned to Michigan. The company was recruited at large, equipped and armed by the State. In the selection of its membership it underwent a most severe test as to marksmanship, by a commission appointed by the Governor of the State, composed of Colonels E. O. Grosvenor, Wm. Hammond, and Jerome Croul, aids-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief and members of the State Military Board. The result of this test was the selection of a hundred of the best marksmen in the State. The company was armed with rifles chosen by each member respectively, being of the various makes and sizes of the common hunting rifle in use in the west at the time. It was mustered into the service of the U. S. at Detroit, on the 21st of August, 1861, in command of Captain Benjamin Deusler of Quincy, with First Lieutenant, Floyd A. Willett, of Kalamazoo, and Second Lieutenant, James H. Baker, of Lansing.

Two more companies were recruited for this regiment, Company I, in command of Captain A. Milan Willett, of Muir; First Lieutenant, James F. Covel, of Palo, and Second Lieutenant, Jonathan A. Sprague, of that place. Company K, Captain, Spencer J. Mather, of Detroit; First Lieutenant, Peter B. Sanborn, Port Huron, and Second Lieutenant, Caleb F. Davis, of Detroit.

These companies were mustered into the service of the U. S., the former on the 4th and the latter on the 20th of March, 1862.

A company of Sharp-shooters was also organized by Captain Andrew B. Stewart, of Lansing. John J. Whitman, First Lieutenant, and Darius C. Calkins, Second Lieutenant. This was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 4th, 1861, and assigned as Company B, 2d U. S. Sharp-shooters. All these companies went to the field and served until the war ended.

It would have afforded much pleasure to have been able to notice these companies more fully, but sufficient data cannot be obtained for that purpose.

In the month of April, 1862, Captain G. S. Wormer, of Detroit, was authorized to raise and equip a company of infantry to serve as a guard over Generals Burrows and Harding, and Judge Hill, all influential citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, then rebel prisoners on the Island of Mackinac, and who had been arrested for treason by Andrew Johnson, then military governor of that State. This company was designated the "Stanton Guard." It was mustered into the service May 10th, with Grover S. Wormer, Detroit, Captain; Elias F. Sutton, First Lieutenant, and Louis Hartmeyer, Detroit, Second Lieutenant, and immediately took transport for Mackinac, where it served until the 25th of September following, when it was disbanded, the necessity for the service having passed away by the release of the prisoners.

A Lancer regiment, composed of a fine body of men, principally from Canada, was raised in 1862 by Colonel Arthur Rankin, of Windsor, an English Canadian, and a capable officer. It was mustered into service with the maximum number, fully equipped, with the exception of horses. It would have left the State for the field in fine condition, but was disbanded by order of the War Department, contrary to the repeated protests of the Governor, and without giving any reason for such a procedure, losing to the service of the Union a remarkably fine regiment of officers and men.

At Coldwater there was a battalion of cavalry recruited under the direction of Major Hughes, designated as the "Chandler Horse Guard." It was mustered into service with four companies, fully equipped and mounted, but on

account of some irregularities in its organization, was disbanded before leaving the State.

In 1863 a company known as the "Provost Guard" was raised and organized by Captain Erastus D. Robinson, Detroit, with John Vanstan, Detroit, as First Lieutenant, and Hubbard Smith, Detroit, as Second Lieutenant. This company was mustered into service January 3d, 1863, under authority from the Secretary of War, for duty at Detroit Barracks and served until May 9th, 1865, when it was mustered out of service at Detroit.

The number of men from Michigan who served in organizations of other States and in the regular army and navy, so far as reported, will be found quite inconsiderable when compared with the aggregate of troops, and is as follows:

Company A, 23d Illinois, 281; 33d Illinois, Company B, 2; 37th Illinois, Company D, 63; 42d Illinois, 214; 44th Illinois, 192; 66th Illinois, Company D, 180; 29th Indiana, 1; 127th Indiana, 1; 20th Indiana Battery, 1; 1st Iowa Cavalry, 1; 7th Iowa Infantry, 1; 9th Iowa Infantry, 1; 9th Kansas Cavalry, 1; 1st Missouri Engineers, 13; 1st Missouri Light Artillery, 1; 1st New York Cavalry, 98; 70th New York Infantry, Company C, 129; 47th Ohio Infantry, 32; 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, 1; 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, 2; 12th Tennessee Cavalry, 3; 13th Wisconsin Infantry, 1; 19th Wisconsin Infantry, 1; Mississippi Mounted Rifles (colored), 4; Powell's Colored Infantry, 4; Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1; Band, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, 12; Band, 4th Division, 13th Army Corps, 17; Band, Cavalry Corps, 8; Veteran Volunteer Engineers, 10; Veteran Reserve Corps, 389; Hancock's 1st A. C., 153; U. S. Navy, 598; 2d U. S. Infantry, 104; 11th U. S. Infantry, 242; 12th U. S. Infantry, 1; 15th U. S. Infantry, 2; 16th U. S. Infantry, 20; 19th U. S. Infantry, 884; General Service, U. S., 186; 5th U. S. Colored Artillery, 14; 9th U. S. Colored Artillery, 3; 13th U. S. Colored Artillery, 21; 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, 16; 12th U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 31st U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 38th U. S. Colored Infantry, 10; 49th U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 53d U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 54th U. U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 55th U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; 61st U. S. Colored Infantry, 2.

NOTE.—In a work devoted to tracing the career of General Stonewall Jackson in the rebellion, and entitled, "Old Jack and his Foot Cavalry, or a Virginia Boy's Progress and Renown," is found the following incident which took place during the battle of Chancellorsville, in which General Jackson was killed:

"A quarter of an hour previous to the discharge of the fatal shots which deprived Jackson of his life, a Federal officer who was wounded and taken prisoner, appeared before him. This officer was Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, of Michigan, on the staff of General A. S. Williams, who commanded a division of the national army. The particulars of the interview between that officer and General Jackson are here given as we find them in a northern journal:

"When captured, Captain Wilkins was placed in charge of a guard who took him a short distance to the rear, where he met General Jackson and staff. Jackson was sitting on his horse at the head of the column, surrounded by his staff. He wore a new suit of gray uniform, and was a spare man with a weather-beaten face and a bright, grayish blue eye. He had a peculiarly sad and gloomy expression of countenance, as though he already saw a premonition of his fate. It was but 15 minutes later that he was mortally wounded. As they came into his presence the guard announced: 'A captured Yankee officer.' Captain Wilkins asked him if he was Major General Thomas J. Jackson. On being answered in the affirmative, he raised his hat. General Jackson said: 'A regular army officer, I suppose; your officers do not usually salute ours.' Captain Wilkins replied: 'No, I am not; I salute you out of respect to you as a gallant officer.' He then asked his name and rank. On being told, he further inquired what corps and commanders were opposed in front. Captain Wilkins replied that as an officer he could not return a

truthful answer to such questions. Jackson then turned to the guard and ordered them to search him. He then had in the breast pocket of his coat Hooker's confidential orders to corps commanders, giving a plan in part of the campaign, the countersigns of the field for a week in advance, and the field returns, giving the effective strength of the 12th corps (Slocum's), on the preceding day. These were all exceedingly important papers.

"Fortunately, before the guard could carry the orders into execution, a terrific raking fire was opened on Jackson's column by twenty pieces of artillery from an eminence on the plank road. The first eight or ten shots flew over the heads of the column. The men and gunners dismounted, leaving horses and guns. Our artillery soon got the range with more precision, and the shell and round shot ricochetted and ploughed through this dense mass of the enemy with terrific effect. Shells were continually bursting, and the screams and groans of the wounded and dying could be heard on every side. As an instance of the terrible effect of this fire, one of the guard was struck by a solid shot just below the hips, sweeping off both his legs. A battery came dashing up, but when they got into the vortex of the fire the gunners fled, deserting their guns, and could not be made to man them. An officer, splendidly mounted and equipped, attempted in a most gallant manner to rally them. A ball struck him on the neck completely severing his head from his body and leaving his spinal column standing. His body rolled to the ground and the horse galloped to the rear. One of the shells struck a caisson full of artillery ammunition, which exploded, ascending in a crater of various colored flame, and showered down on the heads of the men below a mass of fragments of shot and shell. The loss inflicted by this fire must have been terrible, placing considerable over one thousand men *hors de combat*, and effectually breaking up the contemplated attack of the column.

"While Captain Wilkin's was being taken to the rear he devoted his attention to disposing of the important papers which he had on his person. He dare not take them from his pocket to attempt to tear them up, but continuously placed his hand in his pocket and worked the papers into a ball, and as they were passing along got them into his bosom, and finally into the arm pit under his arm, where he carried them all that night. The next morning the guard halted to get their breakfast, and a soldier was trying to kindle a fire to cook some coffee which they had taken from our men. The wood was damp, and the fire refused to burn. The soldier swore at it until his patience gave out, when Captain Wilkin's asked him if he would not like some kindlings, and handed him the important papers. The soldier took them, and, not dreaming of their importance, used them to kindle the fire."

TABLE Giving the Dates and Places of Muster of Michigan Regiments, Batteries, and Companies, the Dates at which they left the State, together with the Dates and Places of Muster Out, and the Dates at which they Returned to the State.

REGIMENTS.	MUSTERED IN.		LEFT THE STATE.	MUSTERED OUT.		RETURNED TO STATE.	
	Date.	Place.		Date.	Place.	Date.	Place.
1st Eng. & Mech...	Oct. 29, 1861...	Marshall	Dec. 17, 1861..	Sept. 22, 1865	Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 25, 1865....	Jackson, Mich.
1st Cavalry	Sept. 13, 1861..	Detroit.....	Sept. 29, 1861.	March 10, 1866	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Paid and disb'n'd	at Salt L. City.
2d "	Oct. 2, 1861....	Grand Rapids..	Nov. 14, 1861 .	Aug. 17, 1865.	Macon, Ga.....	Aug. 26, 1865	Jackson, Mich.
3d "	Nov. 1, 1861 ...	" "	Nov. 28, 1861.	Feb. 12, 1866..	San Antonio, Texas..	March 10, 1866...	" "
4th "	Aug. 29, 1862...	Detroit	Sept. 26, 1862.	July 1, 1865...	Nashville, Tenn.....	July 10, 1865.....	Detroit, "
5th "	Aug. 30, 1862 ..	"	Dec. 4, 1862 ..	June 22, 1865.	Ft. Leavenworth, Ka..	July 1, 1865.....	" "
6th "	Oct. 13, 1862...	Grand Rapids..	Dec. 10, 1862 .	Nov. 24, 1865..	" " "	Nov. 30, 1865	Jackson, "
7th "	Jan. 16, 1863...	" "	Feb. 20, 1863..	Dec. 15, 1865..	" " "	Dec. 20, 1865.....	" "
8th "	May 2, 1863 ...	Mt. Clemens...	May, 1863.....	Sept. 22, 1865.	Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 28, 1865....	" "
9th "	May 19, 1863...	Coldwater	May 20, 1863..	July 21, 1865..	Lexington, N. C.....	July 30, 1865.....	Detroit, "
10th "	Nov. 18, 1863 ..	Grand Rapids..	Dec. 1, 1863...	Nov. 11, 1865 .	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. 15, 1865	Jackson, "
11th "	Dec. 10, 1863...	Kalamzoo.....	Dec. 17, 1863 .	*			
1st Light Art'y, A,	May 28, 1861...	Coldwater	June 1, 1861 ..	July 28, 1865..	Jackson, Mich.....	July 12, 1865.....	" "
" " B,	Nov. 26, 1861 ..	Grand Rapids..	Dec. 17, 1861..	June 14, 1865..	Detroit, Mich.....	June 6, 1865	Detroit, "
" " C,	Nov. 28, 1861 ..	" "	Dec. 17, 1861 .	June 22, 1865..	" "	June 13, 1865	" "
" " D,	Sept. 17, 1861..	White Pigeon ..	Dec. 9, 1861....	Aug. 3, 1865 ..	Jackson, Mich.....	July 22, 1865.....	Jackson, "
" " E,	Dec. 6, 1861....	Marshall.....	Dec. 17, 1861.	July 30, 1865..	" "	July 16, 1865.....	" "
" " F,	Jan. 9, 1862....	Coldwater	March 3, 1862.	July 1, 1865...	" "	June 24, 1865....	" "
" " G,	Jan. 17, 1862...	Kalamazoo.....	Feb. 12, 1862..	Aug. 6, 1865...	" "	Aug. 2. 1865	" "
" " H,	March 6, 1862..	Monroe.....	March 13, 1862	July 22, 1865..	" "	July 4, 1865.....	" "
" " I,	Aug. 29, 1862..	Detroit	Dec. 4, 1862...	July 14, 1865..	Detroit, "	July 6, 1865	Detroit, "
" " K,	Feb. 20, 1863...	Grand Rapids..	Feb. 1863.....	July 22, 1865..	" "	July 12, 1865.....	" "
" " L,	April 16, 1863 ..	Coldwater	May, 1863	Aug. 22, 1865..	Jackson, "	Aug. 19, 1865 ...	Jackson, "
" " M,	June 30, 1863 ..	Mt. Clemens...	July, 1863	Aug. 1, 1865...	" "	July 12, 1865.....	" "
13th Battery.....	Jan. 28, 1864...	Grand Rapids .	Feb. 3, 1864...	July 1, 1865...	" "	June 22, 1865.....	" "
14th "	Jan. 5, 1864....	Kalamazoo.....	Feb. 1, 1864...	July 1, 1865...	" "	June 21, 1865.....	" "
Merrill Horse H...	Sept. 6, 1861...	Fayette, Mo...	Sept. 3, 1861..	Sept. 21, 1865.	Nashville, Tenn.....	Paid and disb'n'd	at Nashville.
" " I....	Sept. 6, 1861...	" "	Sept. 3, 1861..	Sept. 21, 1865.	" "	" "	" "
" " L ...	Jan. 1, 1863....	.....	.....	Sept. 21, 1865.	" "	" "	" "
1st U. S. S. S., Co. C,	Aug. 26, 1861 ..	Detroit.....	.....	.....	.....	" "	in the field.
" " " " I,	March 4, 1862..	"	.....	.....	.....	" "	" "
" " " " K,	March 20, 1862.	"	March 27, 1862	.....	.....	" "	" "
2d " " " B,	Oct. 4, 1861....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "

TABLE GIVING DATES AND PLACES OF MUSTER OF MICHIGAN REGIMENTS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS.	MUSTERED IN.		LEFT THE STATE.	MUSTERED OUT.		RETURNED TO STATE.	
	Date.	Place.		Date.	Place.	Date.	Place.
1st Inf., 3 months.	May 1, 1861	Detroit	May 13, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 6, 1861	Detroit, Mich.
" 3 years	Sept. 16, 1861	Ann Arbor	Sept. 16, 1861	July 9, 1865	Jeffersonville, Ind.	July 12, 1865	Jackson, "
2d Infantry	May 25, 1861	Detroit	June 5, 1861	July 28, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	Aug. 1, 1865	Detroit, "
3d "	June 10, 1861	Grand Rapids	June 13, 1861	June 20, 1864	Detroit, Mich.	June 20, 1864	" "
3d Inf., reorganized	Oct. 15, 1864	" "	Oct. 20, 1864	May 25, 1866	Victoria, Texas	June 10, 1866	" "
4th Infantry	June 10, 1861	Adrian	June 25, 1861	June 30, 1864	Detroit, Mich.	June 26, 1864	" "
4th Inf., reorg'ized	Oct. 14, 1864	"	Oct. 22, 1864	May 26, 1866	Houstan, Texas	June 10, 1866	" "
5th Infantry	Aug. 28, 1861	Detroit	Sept. 11, 1861	July 5, 1865	Jeffersonville, Ind.	July 8, 1865	" "
6th Infantry (H. A.)	Aug. 20, 1861	Kalamazoo	Aug. 30, 1861	Aug. 20, 1865	New Orleans, La.	Aug. 30, 1865	Jackson, "
7th Infantry	Aug. 22, 1861	Monroe	Sept. 5, 1861	July 5, 1865	Jeffersonville, Ind.	July 7, 1865	" "
8th "	Sept. 23, 1861	Detroit	Sept. 27, 1861	July 30, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	Aug. 3, 1865	Detroit, "
9th "	Oct. 15, 1861	"	Oct. 25, 1861	Sept. 15, 1865	Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 19, 1865	Jackson, "
10th "	Feb. 6. 1862	Flint	April 22, 1862	July 19, 1865	Louisville, Ky.	July 22, 1865	" "
11th "	Sept. 24, 1861	White Pigeon	Dec. 9, 1861	Sept. 30, 1864	Sturgis, Mich.	Sept. 25, 1864	Sturgis, "
11th Inf., reorg'nd	March 16, 1865	Jackson	March 18, 1865	Sept. 16, 1865	Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 23, 1865	Jackson, "
12th Infantry	March 5, 1862	Niles	March 18, 1862	Feb. 15, 1866	Camden, Ark.	Feb. 27, 1866	" "
13th "	Jan. 17, 1862	Kalamazoo	Feb. 12, 1862	July 25, 1865	Louisville, Ky.	July 27, 1865	" "
14th "	Feb. 13, 1862	Ypsilanti	April 17, 1862	July 18, 1865	" "	July 21, 1865	Detroit, "
15th "	March 20, 1862	Monroe	March 27, 1862	Aug. 13, 1865	Little Rock, Ark.	Sept. 1, 1865	" "
16th "	Sept. 8, 1861	Detroit	Sept. 16, 1861	July 8, 1865	Jeffersonville, Ind.	July 12, 1865	" "
17th "	Aug. 21, 1862	"	Aug. 27, 1862	June 3, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	June 7, 1865	" "
18th "	Aug. 26, 1862	Hillsdale	Sept. 4, 1862	June 26, 1865	Nashville, Tenn.	July 2, 1865	Jackson, "
19th "	Sept. 25, 1862	Dowagiac	Sept. 14, 1862	June 10, 1865	Washington, D. C.	June 13, 1865	Detroit, "
20th "	Aug. 19, 1862	Jackson	Sept 1, 1862	May 30, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	June 4, 1865	Jackson, "
21st "	Sept. 4, 1862	Ionia	Sept. 12, 1862	June 8, 1865	Washington, D. C.	June 13, 1865	Detroit, "
22d "	Aug. 29, 1862	Pontiac	Sept. 4. 1862	June 26, 1865	Nashville, Tenn.	June 30, 1865	" "
23d "	Sept. 13, 1862	East Saginaw	Sept. 18, 1862	June 28, 1865	Salisbury, N. C.	July 7, 1865	" "
24th "	Aug. 15, 1862	Detroit	Aug. 29, 1862	June 30, 1865	Detroit, Mich.	June 20, 1865	" "
25th "	Sept. 22, 1862	Kalamazoo	Sept. 29, 1862	June 24, 1865	Salisbury, N. C.	July 2, 1865	Jackson, "
26th "	Dec. 12, 1862	Jackson	Dec. 13, 1862	June 4, 1865	Alexandria, Va.	June 7, 1865	" "
27th "	April 10, 1863	Ypsilanti	April 12, 1863	July 26, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	July 29, 1865	Detroit, "
28th "	Nov. 10, 1864	Kalamazoo	Oct. 26, 1864	June 5, 1866	Raleigh, N. C.	June 8, 1866	" "
29th "	Oct. 3, 1864	Saginaw	Oct. 6, 1864	Sept. 6, 1865	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 12, 1865	" "
30th "	Jan. 9, 1865	Detroit	Did not leave.	June 30, 1865	Detroit, Mich.	Paid and disb'nded	at Detroit.
1st S. S.	July 7, 1863	Dearborn	July, 1863	July 28, 1865	Delaney House, D. C.	July 31, 1865	Jackson, Mich.
102d U.S.C. Troops	Feb. 17, 1864	Detroit	March 28, 1864	Sept. 30, 1865	Charleston, S. C.	Oct. 17, 1865	Detroit, "

OFFICERS AND MEN

WHO FELL UNDER THE FLAG IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION, 1861–1865.

REGIMENTS.	OFFICERS.			MEN.			TOTALS.		
	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease.	Total officers.	Total men.	Total officers and men.
General officers, and on the staff, and in the regular service of the United States	1	3	3	------	----	------	7	------	7
In volunteer organizations of other States	2	3	2	------	----	------	7	----	7
First Regiment Engineers and Mechanics	----	1	----	6	7	342	1	355	356
First Regiment Light Artillery	4	1	3	33	10	367	8	410	418
First Regiment Cavalry	10	5	5	92	46	246	20	384	404
Second Regiment Cavalry	2	----	2	45	23	266	4	334	338
Third Regiment Cavalry	1	2	4	24	8	375	7	407	414
Fourth Regiment Cavalry	1	2	1	31	13	327	4	371	375
Fifth Regiment Cavalry	4	1	3	94	23	233	8	350	358
Sixth Regiment Cavalry	7	----	----	95	18	266	7	379	386
Seventh Regiment Cavalry	2	2	1	47	24	246	5	317	322
Eighth Regiment Cavalry	1	----	2	23	7	288	3	318	321
Ninth Regiment Cavalry	2	----	2	23	3	151	4	177	181
Tenth Regiment Cavalry	2	----	----	18	11	240	2	269	271
Eleventh Regiment Cavalry	4	----	----	18	6	114	4	138	142
First Regiment Infantry, 3 months	----	3	----	3	----	3	3	6	9
First Regiment Infantry, 3 years	12	3	1	103	32	92	16	227	243
Second Regiment Infantry	5	6	4	95	99	112	15	306	321
Third Regiment Infantry	4	----	2	96	47	75	6	218	224
Third Reg't Infantry, re-organized	----	----	1	------	1	156	1	157	158
Fourth Regiment Infantry	8	4	1	115	50	95	13	260	273
Fourth Reg't Infantry, re-organized	----	----	----	1	6	141	----	148	148
Fifth Regiment Infantry	10	6	3	141	75	163	19	379	398
Sixth Regiment Infantry	2	----	6	43	21	470	8	534	542
Seventh Regiment Infantry	6	5	3	123	47	154	14	324	338
Eighth Regiment Infantry	9	3	2	130	64	195	14	389	403
Ninth Regiment Infantry	2	----	4	11	7	268	6	286	292
Tenth Regiment Infantry	4	3	2	55	26	209	9	290	299
Eleventh Regiment Infantry	4	1	2	45	36	198	7	279	286
Eleventh Reg't Inft'y, re-organized	----	----	----	------	----	81	----	81	81

OFFICERS AND MEN WHO FELL UNDER THE FLAG, ETC.—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS.	OFFICERS.			MEN.			TOTALS.		
	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease.	Total officers.	Total men.	Total officers and men.
Twelfth Regiment Infantry	----	1	3	28	23	377	4	428	432
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry	3	1	2	40	30	314	6	384	390
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry	----	1	3	32	16	195	4	243	247
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry	2	1	4	48	18	264	7	330	337
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry and 2 Co's Sharp-shooters attached	10	2	----	155	48	128	12	331	343
Seventeenth Regiment Infantry	3	4	----	89	35	152	7	276	283
Eighteenth Regiment Infantry	----	----	----	11	2	297	----	310	310
Nineteenth Regiment Infantry	4	3	----	50	38	142	7	230	237
Twentieth Regiment Infantry	10	3	3	64	37	173	16	274	290
Twenty-first Regiment Infantry	1	2	3	40	31	291	6	362	368
Twenty-second Regiment Infantry	1	2	3	52	27	289	6	368	374
Twenty-third Regiment Infantry	3	1	3	38	17	225	7	280	287
Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry	12	1	2	118	38	142	15	298	313
Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry	1	----	2	21	13	129	3	163	166
Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry	1	2	3	61	37	155	6	253	259
Twenty-seventh Reg't Infantry and 2 independent Co's attached	6	2	4	122	84	199	12	405	417
Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry	1	1	----	4	----	122	2	126	128
Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry	1	1	----	1	4	64	2	69	71
Thirtieth Regiment Infantry	----	----	1	----	----	17	1	17	18
First Regiment Sharp-shooters	4	2	----	65	42	150	6	257	263
First Regiment Colored Infantry	2	----	1	4	5	128	3	137	140
Merrill Horse	----	----	----	2	6	67	----	75	75
First Reg't U. S. Sharp-shooters	3	----	----	27	6	37	3	70	73
Second Reg't U. S. Sharp-shooters	----	1	----	9	3	18	1	30	31
Co. D, 66th Illinois Infantry	----	----	----	11	2	16	----	29	29
Co. A, 23d Illinois Infantry	----	----	----	2	6	10	----	18	18
Co. B, 37th Illinois Infantry	----	----	----	2	1	2	----	5	5
Co. H, 42d Illinois Infantry	----	----	----	13	15	28	----	56	56
Co. B, 44th Illinois Infantry	----	----	----	9	5	29	----	43	43
Co. C, 70th New York Infantry	----	----	----	15	3	7	----	25	25
In other companies serving in regiments of other States and in the regular army, so far as reported	----	----	----	------	----	------	----	14	*14
Taken from Roll of Honor U. S. Quartermaster Department as belonging to Michigan regiments, but not found on regimental records	----	----	----	------	----	------	----	498	*498

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed	177		
Officers died of wounds	85		
Officers died of disease	96		
		358	
Men killed	2,643		
Men died of wounds	1,302		
Men died of disease	10,040		
	*14		
	*498		
		14,497	
			14,855

"Columbia e'er will know you
From out her glittering towers,
And kisses of love will throw you,
And send you wreaths of flowers,
And e'en in realms of glory
Shall shine your starry claims;
Angels have heard your story,
And God knows all your names."

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since the late edition of this work and the printing of the first part of this volume, Mr. Z. Moses, the treasurer and only surviving officer of the Association, furnishes us with the statement as to the final disposition of the balance of the funds in the treasury of this Association. $298.05 was expended for different soldiers aid, for support of blind and destitute soldiers in Michigan. $135.61 was credited to the fund by the treasurer for interest secured by him on temporary investments in government bonds made by him on his own motion. The final balance of $1,508.90 was in 1870 remitted to Governor Baldwin to be used for the orphans of Michigan soldiers. In a letter from Governor Baldwin in 1873, he states that with Governor Bagley he made disbursements for which he holds receipts as follows:

Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit	$650 00
St. Anthony's " " "	350 00
St. Vincent " " "	308 90
Michigan " " Adrian	200 00
Total	$1,508 90

Thus in strict accordance with the objects for which the noble charity of the people of Michigan was contributed, closed the disbursement of every dollar of the funds of the Association.

A LARGE number of Michigan officers and soldiers of the war having expressed a desire that a portrait of the compiler should be placed in this work, the Board of State Auditors, composed of Colonel William Jenney, Secretary of State, General Benjamin D. Pritchard, State Treasurer, and Hon. James M. Neasmith, Commissioner of the State Land Office, wishing to comply with their desires, authorized its publication therein.

Wm. Robertson.

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR.

PART III.

REGISTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

"From city's dome
And village home,
The thousands come,
Still marching to the 'Old Flag's' aid.
Each knows his part,
And every heart
Moves onward, calm and undismayed
By Treason's fiery dart."

INTRODUCTION.

Military ability to some extent comes by nature; in some it largely predominates, less in others; hence we find some easily instructed, taking to it as is often said naturally, while others being deficient in this respect, no amount of instruction or training will ever make them efficient officers; so it often happens that an unpromising appearance develops ability far superior to that of the most prepossessing.

While most men are more or less courageous, capable of making soldiers, and might fight a good battle individually, still in the mass there must be a leadership to give direction, hence the necessity for officers.

The efficiency and reliability of regiments in the volunteer service is, in a great degree, largely dependent upon the personal character and military ability of their officers, consequently the selection of officers, either possessed of the necessary qualifications or susceptible of being instructed, forms one of the most important responsibilities of the appointing power.

In Michigan as much care as possible was taken in the selection of officers by the Governor and those authorized to raise regiments, yet it was necessary to take into account their ability to recruit a required number of men, a custom more of necessity than of fitness, consequently military qualifications were more or less overlooked. Thus in the new regiments a defect in officers was more likely to prevail to a greater extent than in the regiments in the field. In the latter, with few exceptions, appointments and promotions were made from the ranks, upon the recommendation of regimental commanders, ignoring the unmilitary and pernicious system of elections practiced among the troops of most other States, which unquestionably gave an opportunity to overlook merit and had a tendency to cripple discipline.

In the Michigan regiments, when in the field, the promotions were mostly made within the regiments, and the appointments in a very large proportion were made from the ranks, the exception being a few from the regular service and from citizens to fill vacancies conditional to raising a certain number of men for the depleted regiments, in which they were commissioned; a system which, although practiced in a limited manner, was never recognized by the

appointing power with much favor, and in most instances such appointments were made on the request of colonels of regiments with a view to strengthening their commands

The officers so appointed entered their regiments under much justifiable opposition from those expecting and deserving promotion from the ranks, consequently in most cases their services were rendered more or less inefficient and of short duration.

It is claimed that the average of Michigan appointments proved, by actual service and success, to have been as judiciously made as those of any other State, and especially more so than in the States allowing elections as before referred to.

During the war 4,007 officers were commissioned, of which 2,067 left the State with regiments, 1,940 were promoted from the ranks, with the exception of ten appointed from the regular army, and a comparatively small number were commissioned to raise men in the State.

Although it was an accepted truth that a great number who were in the ranks of Michigan regiments in the field and who failed to be commissioned had the intelligence, education and ability requisite for competent and efficient commissioned officers, nevertheless but a comparative few only could be made officers, but this fact was generally understood and accepted by the people, and is now, that the greater honor belonged to the men in the ranks, although but seldom mentioned in official reports, and, notwithstanding they had the least pay, they certainly did not fight the least. While the officers may be regarded as the motive power, the men in the ranks were the power itself, and are equally deserving of a place on public records as well as in the history of the war.

It has been deemed best to give the residence of the officers at the time of their being commissioned, as it has been found impracticable at this time to ascertain the present whereabout of a large proportion of them. With much reluctance the names of several, although on record in the Adjutant General's Office, have been omitted in this register, but on reflection they will divine the reason, and it is hoped and believed that they will fully appreciate the motive.

Following is the register, with the exceptions referred to, of Michigan officers, giving, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, the date of their first entry into service, together with their various promotions, brevets, captures, releases, exchanges, resignations, discharges, and musters out of service. It has been prepared with much care and great labor, yet errors and omissions will undoubtedly occur. Where date of service in the ranks is not given, that of the first commission will indicate the commencement of service. It is possible, however, that in many cases it may have been rendered prior to that, yet it has been found impracticable to trace it up.

Although it is impossible to give their individual services, which would have

afforded much pleasure, an attempt has been made briefly to set forth the services of their respective regiments, which will, to some extent, reflect their own. Having made this effort the compiler takes much pleasure in acknowledging their many kindly expressions, strong friendship and continued courtesy through a long series of years, while he lays upon them the injunction to stand by their country in peace or in war, which he earnestly trusts they will retain in their hearts while life is spared them, so that in the future, as in the past, they will

"Stand by the flag, on land, and ocean billow,
By it your fathers stood, unmoved and true,
Living, defended—dying, from their pillow,
With their last blessing, passed it on to you."

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

"We left thee no confederate band,
No symbol of the lost command,
To be a dagger in their hand,
From which we wrenched the sword."

ABBEY, AARON L., Armada. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., June 16, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 5, 1864. Exchanged Mar. 1, 1865. Honorably discharged as Second Lt., May 15, 1865.

ABBOTT, IRA C., Burr Oak. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Capt. 1st (3 years) Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Maj., Ap'l 28, 1862. Lt. Col., Aug. 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862 (two wounds). Col., Mar. 18, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged Dec. 22, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

ABBOTT, AUSTIN L., Pokagon. Entered service Sept. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 12th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 23, 1863. Resigned July 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ABEEL, ALFRED, Dearborn. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Taken prisoner near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862. Exchanged May 6, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863. Resigned July 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ACKER, GEORGE S., Kalamazoo. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Maj., Sept. 2, 1862. Lt. Col. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Col., Nov. 30, 1863. Wounded in action at Bean's Station, East Tennessee, Dec. 14, 1863. Bv't Brig. Gen. Vols., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and soldierly conduct under all circumstances during the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, especially at Morristown, East Tenn., in Dec. 1863, and at Bean's Station, and for conspicuous gallantry at Cynthiana in June, 1864." Honorably discharged for disability, June 27, 1865.

ADAIR, GEORGE E., Utica. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861, Resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, AMOS M., Adrian. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., June 11, 1862. Capt., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Nov. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, EDWARD M., Grass Lake. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 2, 1863. First Lt., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Adjt., Oct. 24, 1864. Capt., to rank from Aug. 22, 1864. Maj., Mar. 11, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NOTES.—Where officers are noted as *not* mustered in a rank for which they were commissioned, there were not men sufficient in the command to which their commission attached them to warrant a muster under the regulations governing musters.

In every case the date of appointment or of promotion indicates the date from which an officer takes rank, and not that when the commission was issued.

ADAMS, FRANCIS D., Grattan. Second Lt. 1st Eng. and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Resigned Aug. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, HAMLET B., Coldwater. First Lt. and Adjt. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, HENRY C., Coldwater. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, JAMES, Niles. Entered service Oct. 24, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y E, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 28, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. Capt., Aug. 25, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, JAMES F., Monroe. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862. Resigned Mar. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, JOHN Q., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 27, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned June 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, JOHN Q., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 25, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y E, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 6, 1865.

ADAMS, MILES S., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned Feb. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ADAMS, SEYMOUR H., Scipio. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Danville, Ky., Mar. 24, 1863. Exchanged ———. First Lt., Aug. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ADAMSON, FREDERICK C., Detroit. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 15, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 8, 1864.

ADSIT, BYRON B., Sault Ste. Marie. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned May 23, 1862, and honorably discharged.

AIKEN, DWIGHT A., Pontiac. First Lt. and Commissary, 5th Cav., Sept. 8, 1862. Capt. and Com. of Sub., U. S. V., Nov. 26, 1862. Resigned Mar. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AIKIN, NATHAN J., ——. Entered service April 19, 1861, at Chicago, Ill., as Pvt. Barkers 3 mo's Dragoons. Mustered out Aug. ——, 1861. First Lt. Comp'y H, Merrill Horse, Aug. 26, 1861. Resigned, Mar. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

AINSWORTH, DAVID E., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 26, 1863. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

AKELEY, HEALEY C., Grand Haven. Entered service Oct. 23, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 2d Cav. First Lt. and Adjt., Nov. 30, 1864. Capt., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALBEE, HARRY C., Grand Haven. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Resigned Dec. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ALBERT, JOHN M., Buchanan. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 27, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ALBERTI, ALEXANDER, East Saginaw. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., July 12, 1862. Honorably discharged July 9, 1864.

ALBERTSON, WILLIAM, Pontiac. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. Capt., May 17, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALBRO, JARVIS E., Mount Morris. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 20, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Capt., Mar. 4, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALCOTT, ABIJAH A., Saranac. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 15, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 15, 1863. Capt., Sept. 24, 1863. Transferred to 1st U. S. Vet. Vol. Eng., Aug. 26, 1864. No further record.

ALCOTT, RUSSELL H., Manchester. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Capt., Nov. 18, 1861. Lt. Col. 20th Inf'y, Aug. 25, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, before receiving his commission as Lt. Col.

ALDRICH, MYRON, Burr Oak. Entered service Mar. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALEXANDER, CHAUNCEY, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 30, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav., ——. Ass't Surg., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

ALEXANDER, ELI P., Williamstown. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Jan. 7, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 30, 1863. Taken prisoner in action June 22, 1864. Exchanged, ——. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE W., Detroit. First Lt., 1st Cav , Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned July 17, 1862. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability July 30, 1864.

ALEXANDER, JOHN L., Detroit. Entered service Nov. 12, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH M., Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1864. First Lt, and Adjt., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as 2d Lt. June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALEXANDER, MASON L., ——. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALGER, RUSSELL A., Detroit. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept 2, 1861. Maj., Ap'l 2, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Booneville, Miss., July 1, 1862. Escaped July 1, 1862. Lt. Col. 6th Cav., Oct. 16, 1862. Col. 5th Cav., Feb. 28, 1863. Wounded in action at Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Oct. 10, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service, to rank from the battle of Trevillian Station, Va.," June 11, 1864. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., June 11, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

ALGOE, JOHN, Flint. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Aug. 26, 1864. Wounded in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 8, 1865.

ALLEN, A. MARVIN, Tecumseh. Asst. Surg. 7th Inf'y, June 21, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, ALEXANDER H., Holly. Entered service Oct. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Never mustered as an officer; date of discharge not known.

ALLEN, AMOS D., Kalamazoo. Entered service Oct. 5, 1861, as Com. Serg't 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec, 25, 1862. Resigned Oct. 23, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, CHARLES T., Sharon. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Resigned Oct. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, EDWARD P., Vassar. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Adjt., Mar. 27, 1865. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, GEORGE A., Byron. Entered service Oct. 20, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar 31, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, HENRY, Algonac. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., June 6th, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 11, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, JAMES, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 19, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 2, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 9, 1864. Capt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, JEROME, Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 1, 1862. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, ORVILLE C., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 17, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 13, 1862.

ALLEN, ROBERT F., Plymouth. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 12, 1863. Cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

ALLEN, WILLIAM H., Byron. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. June 10, 1864. First Lt. and Q. M., Aug. 28, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vols., Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the recent campaigns, terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLISON, JOHN G., Porter. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 4, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 20, 1865.

ALLOR, LOUIS A., New Baltimore. Entered service July 31, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1862. First Lt., June 6, 1863. Adjt., Oct. 11, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALLPORT, JOHN G., Flint. Entered service Dec. 31, 1861. Com. Serg't 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

ALVORD, GEORGE R., Trenton. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Cav. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Capt., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Jan. —, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ALVORD, HENRY H., Bay City. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, May 4, 1864. Wounded in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AMES, JACOB O., Hillsdale. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Jan. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

AMOS, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service Dec. 15, 1861. Serg't Batt. E, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AMSDEN, ABRAM G., Saline. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 6th Inf'y. Wounded in action June 14, 1863. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, DAVID, Mattison. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Wounded in action, June 15, 1864. Maj., Oct. 28, 1864. Col., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, GEORGE F., Litchfield. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned June 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, JAMES H., Caledonia. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 11, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Transferred to 28th Inf'y June 28, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Parma. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Jan. 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, JOHN P., Saranac. Entered service Dec. 17, 1863. Serg't 2d Ind. Comp'y S. S., ——. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, JOHN C., Monroe. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Grand Haven. Chap. 3d Inf'y, April 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 28, 1863. Appointed Hosp'l Chap. U. S. Vols., Feb. 2, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, THOMAS F., Grand Haven. Entered service Sept, 10, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. Capt., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as 1st Lieut. Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDERSON, WALTER B., Adrian. First Lt. 4th Cav. Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ANDRESS, EDWIN V., Chesaning. Capt. 1st S. S., July 22, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability July 26, 1864.

ANDREWS, AMOS, New York City. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, April 7, 1864. Absent at muster out of regiment.

ANDREWS, EDWARD E., Milford. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 21, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Exchanged May 15, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDREWS, JOHN S., Coldwater. Capt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art. Oct. 15, 1861. Resigned Dec. 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ANDREWS, JOSIAH, Paw Paw. Surg. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ANDREWS, LUTHER A., Dexter. Entered service Feb. 24, 1865, as Hosp'l Stew'd, 11th Inf'y. Assistant Surgeon, Mar. 16, 1865. Resigned July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDREWS, NORMAN S., Three Rivers. First Lt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art., Oct. 15, 1861. Colonel 12th U. S. Col'd Art., July 24, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDROUS, HENRY B., Coldwater. Entered service April 19, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 6th Indiana Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. —, 1861. Cap. 17th Mich. Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action, Sept. 14, 1862. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Escaped Nov. 26, 1864. Reached Union lines near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANDRUS, WILLIAM R., Almont. Capt. 3d Inf'y July 29, 1864. Lt. Col. Feb. 25, 1866. Mustered out as Capt. May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ANDRUS, ELIZUR, Niles. Chap. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANGELL, FREDERICK E., Howell. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ANGEVINE, WARREN T., Adrian. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 20, 1864. Capt. 3d Comp'y S. S., Ap'l 4, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANNIS, GEORGE W., Union City. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Batt. D, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 8, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ANTHONY, HENRY L., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 19, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1865.

ANTISDEL, GEORGE L., Niles. Entered service Jan. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., April 14, 1865. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 25, 1865.

ANTREAN, PATRICK, Monroe. Entered service Mar. 10, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 26, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

APLIN, HENRY H., Flint. Entered service July 30, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July —, 1865.

APLIN, GEORGE A., Flint. Entered service Oct. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARCHIBALD, GEORGE H., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service May 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 22, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Capt., Oct. 22, 1864. Mustered out as First Lt., June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARMOUR, JOHN, Detroit. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Jan. 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Died of wounds May 13, 1864.

ARMSTEAD, SQUAIR M., ——. Entered service Nov. 12, 1861. Serg't Batt. E, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 12, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, ALMIRON P., Armada. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES T., Lansing. Asst. Surg. 4th Cav., Feb. 14, 1863. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, CHESTER L., Lansing. Chap. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE A., Eaton Rapids. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vols., May 18, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, WESLEY, Lapeer. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Maj. 10th Cav., Sept. 9, 1863. Honorably discharged July 19, 1864.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM C., London, C. W. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 28, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 27, 1863. Capt., Sept. 27, 1864. Resigned Ap'l 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM L., Holly. Ass't Surg., 11th Cav., March 10, 1865. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARNDT, ALBERT F. R., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Sept. 10, 1861. Taken prisoner in action at Shiloh, Ap'l 6, 1862. Exchanged Nov. 19, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Griswold, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864. Maj., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARNOLD, GEORGE B., Dexter. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. First Lt. and Adjt. to rank from Mar. 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ARNOLD, H. CLAY, Ann Arbor. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1861. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

ARNOLD, DELEVAN, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Feb. 12, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 19, 1864.

ARTHUR, WALTER C., Detroit. First Lt. and Q. M. 4th Cav., July 29, 1862. Capt. and Com. of Sub. U. S. Vols., June 7, 1864. Bvt. Maj and Lt. Col. Vol's, ——. Mustered out Sept. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ASHLEY, ALFRED, New Baltimore. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 21, 1862. Resigned Nov. 27, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ASHLEY, FERDINAND A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 3, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 26, 1863. Resigned Feb. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ASHLEY, LUCIUS F., Albion. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., July 17, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ASHLEY, WILLARD H., Sheridan. Entered service Aug. 28, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Cav. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1864. Resigned on account of disability, June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ATKINSON, JAMES J., Port Huron. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y July 29, 1864. First Lt., May 12, 1865. Adjt., June 16, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ATCHINSON, JOHN F., Burton. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ATKINSON, JOHN, Port Huron. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Maj., June 7, 1864. Resigned Oct. 14, 1864, to accept appointment as Lt. Col. 3d Inf'y, to rank from July 29, 1864. Honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1866.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM F., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1864. Resigned Nov. 7, 1864. Capt. 3d Inf'y, to rank from July 29, 1864. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ATCHINSON, WILLIAM A., Farmington. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y Nov. 28, 2864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ATTWOOD, SAMUEL, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

ATWOOD, WILLIAM S., Detroit. Maj. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged Oct. 17, 1862. Resigned Jan. 2, 1863. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AUSTIN, SILAS, Flint. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. First Lt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as 2d Lt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AVERILL, DAVID M., Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 26, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1864. Capt., Nov. 25, 1864. Killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

AVERY, AMOS I., LaSalle. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Oct. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

AVERY, EARL W., Lowell. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

AVERY, JAMES E., Adrian. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y May 16, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

AVERY, JOHN, Otisco. Ass't Surg. 21st Inf'y, Aug. 26, 1862. Surg., Jan. 2, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865; and honorably discharged.

AXTELL, JULIEN H., Mt. Clemens. Entered service July 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action Mar. 31, 1865. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. Not Mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

AXTELL, BENJAMIN F., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Feb. 5, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Died in prison at Richmond, Va.

AYRES, AMOS T., Bingham. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Jan. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

AYRES, EBEN R., Port Austin. First Lt. 23d Inf'y Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Jan. 3, 1864. Resigned Aug. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BABBITT, JOHN E., Allegan. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 2, 1863. Capt., Aug. 31, 1863. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 2, 1864. Exchanged ——. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 27, 1864.

BABCOCK, ALBERT H., Dundee. First Lt. 18th Inf'y July 27, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BABCOCK, CHARLES P., Grand Rapids. Maj. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Oct. 26, 1862. Maj. and Paymaster U. S. Vols., Feb. 19, 1863. Appointment revoked Aug. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BABCOCK, NELSON A., Saginaw City. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Nov. 7, 1862. Resigned Nov. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BABCOCK, STEPHEN H., Niles. Entered service Nov. 23, 1864, as Serg't Maj. 30th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1865. First Lt. and Adjt., April 7, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BABCOCK, SIMEON M., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Feb. 26, 1863. Discharged for disability Mar. 29, 1864. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BACHELDER, SYLVANUS, Clinton. Entered service Nov. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 29, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BACHELDER, DON CARLOS, Ypsilanti. First Lt. 6th Cav. Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned May 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BACHELER, JOSEPH H., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 23'd Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BACHMAN, AUGUST, Detroit. Entered service May 28, 1961. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 30, 1864.

BACKUS, FRED. W., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Dec. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BACKUS, HERBERT A., Grand Rapids. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 23, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BACON, EDWARD, Niles. Maj. 6th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Lt. Col., June 21, 1862. Col., Feb. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged Oct. 16, 1864.

BACON, DAVID, Niles. Captain 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Lt. Col. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BACON, CYRUS, Detroit. Ass't Surg. 7th Inf., Aug, 16, 1861. Ass't Surg. U. S. A., Ap'l 16, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Mar. 12, 1865. Died near Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1, 1868, while *en route* to his home at Niles, Mich.

BACON, JOHN H., Lansing. Ass't Surg. 4th Cav., July 26, 1862. Surg. 16th Inf'y, Dec. 22, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BADGER, FREDERICK M., Pine River, Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Nov. 4, 1861. Died at Beaufort, S. C., April 19, 1862, of wounds received in action at Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862.

BAER, HENRY C., Castleton. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 4, 1864. First Lt., Mar., 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAILEY, BENJAMIN F., Holland. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Taken prisoner at Blountsville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1862, ——. Exchanged ——. Resigned March 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BAILEY, ENOS B., St. Johns. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Cav. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Capt., Jan. 22, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAILEY, CHARLES A., Hastings. First Lt., 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 1, 1864.

BAIRD, JOHN M., Holly. First Lt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Appointed Regimental Q. M., Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAINBRIDGE, ALBERT., Byron. First Lt., 8th Inf'y, Sept. 5, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, BENJAMIN B., Jackson. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 30, 1862. Resigned July 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, CHARLES N., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 19, 1862. Capt., Oct. 16, 1862. Maj., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out as Capt., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, GEORGE R. S., Blissfield. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned July 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, GEORGE P., Hastings. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, June 3, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Regimental Q. M., Ap'l 15, 1863. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, HENRY B., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 20th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., Nov. 17, 1863. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, JOHN P., Parma. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 22, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, JOHN J., Sturgis. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Maj., June 27, 1864. Wounded in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Lt. Col., Oct. 28, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BAKER, RIENZI H., Adrian. Entered service April 18, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 30, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, ROBERT S., Port Huron. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned May 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BALCH, ARAD C., Kalamazoo. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Jan. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, ALBERT J., Union City. Entered service Aug. 25, 1862. Serg't Batt. D, 1st Art., ——. Second Lt., June 21, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 3, 1865.

BALDWIN, EDWIN C., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned July 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, FRANK D., Constantine. Second Lt. Chandler Horse Guard, Sept. 19, 1861. Mustered out Nov, 22, 1861 First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Capt., Jan. 23, 1864. Lt. Col., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., June 10, 1865. First Lt. 19th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. Transferred to 37th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Transferred to 5th Inf'y, May 19, 1869. Capt., Mar. 20, 1879. Now in service.

BALDWIN, JOHN H., Ganges. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 13th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action Sept. 20, 1863. Second Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. First Lt., May 12, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, G. ROMEYN, Monroe. Entered service Jan. 20, 1863 Hosp'l Stew'd 18th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., May 11, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, SAMUEL A., Watertown. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1864. Capt., Nov 9. 1864. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, TIMOTHY L., ——. Entered service Dec. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALFOUR, HARRISON, Mattawan. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., July 13, 1862. Resigned for disability, Mar. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BALLARD, THOMAS, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 27, 1861. Com. Serg't 1st Cav., ——. First Lt. and Q. M., July 1, 1862. Capt., Dec. 4, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALLARD, STEPHEN H., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., June 10, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863. Exchanged ——. Mustered out as Second Lt. June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALMER, JAMES L., Clyde. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BANCROFT, JOHN M., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y. First Lt., Sept. 3, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BANGHAM, GEORGE K., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 26 1863. First Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BANGS, SAMUEL, S., Marshall. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 21, 1862. Mustered out Nov 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BANKS, WILLIAM H. S , Porter. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1864. Capt., Jan. 4. 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARBOUR, GEORGE W., Fentonville. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 6th Cav. Second Lt., June 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARD, CHARLES L., Grand Haven. Entered service Oct. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 1, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARDEN, TILSON C., Hudson. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. Capt., Feb. 24, 1863. Wounded in action Dec. —, 1863. Wounded in action May 6, 1864. Mustered out June 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BARE, AUGUSTINE, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 24, 1862, as Com. Serg't 9th Cav. First Lt. and Com., Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARKER, BYRON V., Leonidas. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARKER, FREDERICK L., Big Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. Wounded in action Sept. 1, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Capt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARKER, RUSSELL M., Flint. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Nov. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BARKER, THOMAS M., Grand Rapids. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARLOW, MELVIN, Hancock. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died of disease at Toledo, O., Jan. 18, 1865.

BARNABY, CHARLES W., Monroe. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Killed in action before Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

BARNARD, WILLIAM A., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 27, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1864. Taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., July 30. 1864. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 29, 1865. Honorably discharged May 5, 1865, as First Lt.

BARNES, GEORGE, Chelsea. Ass't Surg. 9th Inf'y, Mar. 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARNES, GEORGE C., Battle Creek. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Lt. Col., Nov. 21, 1863. Died June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

BARNS, HENRY, Detroit. Col. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y. Resigned, date unknown, and honorably discharged.

BARNS, JAMES J., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y F, 1st (three months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Mustered out July 6, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned May 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BARNES, JOHN H., Portlaud. Second Lt., 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorabiy discharged.

BARNEY, ALBERT G., Bedford. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 12, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died at his home July 29, 1864, of wounds received in action June 2, 1864.

BARNHART, LEVANT W., Ypsilanti. Entered service Nov. 25, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 9, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1863. Capt., May 19, 1864. Ass't Adjt. Gen. Vol's, May 26, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious and distinguished service." Mustered out Mar. 20, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BARNHART, LUCIEN B., Union, Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 23, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Capt. Jan. 11, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged,

BAROTH, HERMAN, Ionia. Captain 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BARNUM, BOLIVAR, Schoolcraft. Surg. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 26, 1861. Resigned Dec. 11, 1661. Surg. 25th Inf'y Aug. 27, 1862. On detached service at muster out of regiment.

BARR, ROBERT G., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 6, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorabiy discharged.

BARR, ALBERT, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Capt., Aug. 24, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARRETT, ALONZO, Portland. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861, Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARRETT, ALFRED R., Milford. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 5, 1863. Resigned Nov. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BARRETT, CHARLES H., Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861. Pvt. Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y, ——. Capt., July 1, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BARRETT, ORVEY S., Adrian. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged May 23, 1864.

BARRETT, WILLIAM H., Hillsdale. Entered service July 26, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 9, 1865. Resigned Aug. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARROLL, CHARLES L., Leighton. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Dec. 17, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARROWS, MILO W., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., May 17, 1862. Wounded in action, Oct. 8, 1862. Resigned May 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BARROWS, STEPHEN S., Detroit. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., July 7, 1862. Capt., July 27, 1862. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BARROWS, HIRAM, Romeo. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1861. Wounded in action and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Aug. 27, 1862. Capt., Oct. 13, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BARRY, EDWARD, Grand Rapids Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARRY, THOMAS, J., Detroit. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Maj., July 6, 1862. Wounded in action at Bull Run 2d, Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned June 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BARSE, GEORGE R., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Supernumerary 2d Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 18, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Escaped May 7, 1864. Retaken May 11, 1864. Escaped May 22, 1864. Retaken June 14, 1864. Escaped June 29, 1864. Retaken July 3, 1864. Escaped Nov. 23, 1864, and finally reached the picket line of the Mich. Eng's and Mech's on the Sherman march to the sea. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 22, 1865.

BARSHITE, LAMBERT, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1861. Died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 18, 1862.

BARSTOW, WILLIAM M., North Star. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Wounded in action May 12, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Dec. 16, 1864.

BARTHOLEMEW, W. M. T., Oronoco. Entered service Oct. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 29, 1864. First Lt., July 3, 1864. Capt., Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BARTLETT, ADDISON, Owosso. Entered service Nov. 4, 1861. Com. Serg't 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Resigned Ap'l 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARTLETT, ORRIN M., Gun Plains. Entered service July 21, 1863. Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Killed in action at Five Forks, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865.

BARTON, HENRY, Big Prairie. Entered service Sept. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 1, 1863. First Lt., June 7, 1864. Resigned as 2d Lt. Nov. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BARTON, JOSEPH M., Battle Creek. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned July 21, 1861. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARTON, SAMUEL, Armada. Entered service Nov. 25, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 30th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

BASSETT, CHANCEY J., Allegan. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Maj. of a Louisiana regiment, Oct 20, 1862. No further record.

BASSETT, CHARLES, Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 5, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 21, 1863. Capt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BATES, WILFRED, Ransom. Ass't Surg 4th Cav., Mar. 10, 1865. Not mustered.

BATES, AUSTIN D., Irving. Entered service Aug. 31, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 9, 1862. Wounded in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Oct. 23, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BATES, MARCUS W., Kelloggsville. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 21st Inf'y. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Honorably discharged May 19, 1865.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, Ypsilanti. Entered service Mar. 9, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y H, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1864. Taken prisoner at Cypress Swamp, near Briar Creek, Ga., Dec. 8, 1864. Exchanged Mar. 1, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BATH, HENRY D., Mason. Entered service June 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Inf'y, ——, Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 30, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 18, 1863. No further record.

BATWELL, EDWARD, Detroit. Surg. 14th Inf'y, Oct. 24, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, June 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAXTER, EDWIN, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Honorably discharged for disability, Feb. 16, 1864.

BAXTER, HENRY, Jonesville. Capt. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Lt. Col., May 22, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862 Brig. Gen. Vols., Mar. 12, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vols., Ap'l 1, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Wilderness, at Dabney's Mills and Five Forks, Va." Mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAXTER, CHARLES E. K., Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as musician Comp'y G, 18th Inf'y. Discharged Dec. 15, 1863. Re-entered service Feb. 29, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BAXTER, ROBERT G. W., Hudson. Entered service May 25, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

BAXTER, ANDREW A., Morenci. Entered service Sept. 24, 1864. Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 28, 1865. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 19, 1866.

BAYLIS, RICHARD, St. Johns. First Lt. and Adjt. 5th Cav., Aug. 25, 1862. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 17, 1864. Bvt. Capt., Maj., and Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

BEACH, BYRON B., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 19, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 5th Cav. Asst. Surg., Sept. 8, 1863. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, CORYDON, Mendon. Entered service Aug. 25, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y C, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 5, 1865. First Lt., Sept. 15, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, HENRY, Decatur. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Nov. 18, 1863. First Lt. and Adjt., Oct. 25, 1864. Capt., Dec. 4, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, REUBEN A., Hudson. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Aug. 3, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, REUBEN A., JR., Hudson. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. Honorably discharged Jan. 13, 1863.

BEACH, SAMUEL E., Pontiac. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. 1st Lt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." First Lt., Feb. 23, 1848. Disbanded Aug. 4, 1848. Lt. Col. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Col., July 18, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1864, on consolidation of 3d and 5th Inf'y, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, VALENTINE, Muskegon. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

BEACH, WALTER P., Lapeer. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BEACH, WATSON, Lexington. Entered service Dec. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 5, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Sept. 23, 1864. Mustered out as 1st Lt., Feb. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEADLE, WM. H. H., Ann Arbor. Lt. Col. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned June 13, 1864. Maj. Vet. Reserve Corps, June 14, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. "for gallantry in the defense of Washington City, July 10, 1864." Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Mar. 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BEAHAN, RICHARD, Ann Arbor. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Nov. 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BEALS, JEROME, Niles. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BEARD, GEORGE, Plymouth. Entered service Dec. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1863. First Lt., July 16, 1864. Capt., Sept. 7, 1864. Wounded in action at Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEARDSLEE, ALFRED W., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 22, 1862. Resigned July 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD C., Elkhart, Ind. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Inf'y. Wounded in action June 30, 1863. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. First. Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEARDSLEE, TOWNSEND C., Pontiac. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Aug. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BECKWITH, WILLIAM G., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Cav., ——. First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Absent sick at muster out of his Comp'y.

BEDFORD, JOHN, Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 29, 1863. No further record.

BEDTELYON, JACOB, Atlas. Entered service Aug. 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1863, while in command of a detachment on courier duty. Capt., Aug. 14, 1864. Resigned Jan. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEEBE, ERI, Decatur. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned Sept. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEEBE, GEORGE C., Gaines. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., April 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 30, 1865.

BEEBE, ALPHEUS M., Lansing. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned July 27, 1863. Maj. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEEBE, CHARLES E., Jackson. First Lt. and Q. M. 17th Inf'y, Dec. 18, 1862. Resigned July 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BEECH, RODNEY W., Lapeer. Entered service Oct. 6, 1863. Serg't Maj. 10th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 7, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 8, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEECH, JOHN H., Coldwater. Surg. 24th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEEDLE, JAMES M., Union City. First Lt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BEEKMAN, WILLIAM, Clinton. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1865. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

BEERS, ANDREW J., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEERS, JEPTHA W., Tecumseh. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. First Lt., May 1, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Died while being removed from field hospital to Richmond Va., about July 6, 1862.

BEGOLE, WILLIAM M., Flint. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 6, 1863. First Lt., June 20, 1864. Died Oct. 15, 1864, of wounds received at Lost Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864.

BEILMAN, FREDERICK, Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 9, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Resigned Ap'l 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BEISEL, WILLIAM H., Exeter. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 24, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BELCHER, HORATIO, Flint. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. Maj., June 3, 1864. Killed in action at Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

BELCHER, IRVING M., Flint. Entered service July 31, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 17, 1863. Capt., July 16, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, May 15, 1865.

BELCHER, HIRAM, Port Huron, Entered service Feb. 16, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 10th Inf'y, ———. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

BELKNAP, CHARLES E., Cannonsburg. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 3, 1863. First Lt., to rank from Jan. 8, 1863. Capt., Jan. 22, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BELL, JOHN, Monroe. Entered service Nov. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., Aug. 13, 1863. Maj., Jan. 21, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vols., May 24, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BELL, MERTON A., Olivet. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

BELL, DIGBY V., JR., Detroit. First Lt. and Q. M. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Nov. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BELLAIR, JOSEPH O., Detroit. First Lt. 1st S. S., June 3, 1863. Capt., July 12, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Paroled Oct. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BELLES, WILLIAM, Chesterfield. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BEMIS, ALFRED F., Pentwater. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 6, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 17, 1864.

BENEDICT SMITH, A., Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 15, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 30, 1864.

BENEDICT, MYRON A., Leonidas. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Jan. 5, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 23, 1864. Wounded in action at Rough Station, Ga., July 4, 1864, with loss of right arm. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENHAM, HENRY D., ——. First Lt. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Mar. 7, 1864. Died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., July 3, 1864.

BENHAM, TOWER S., Leonidas. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Second Lt., Nov. 27, 1863. Capt., Oct. 5, 1864. Maj., Nov. 18, 1864. Mustered out as Capt., July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENJAMIN, ALBERT D., Fowlerville. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENJAMIN, DAVID C., Columbus, Ohio. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 26, 1863. Resigned Aug. 2, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, BENJAMIN G., Burr Oak. Entered service Ap'l 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Maj., Jan. 7, 1863. Killed in action at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

BENNETT, CHARLES W., Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1863. Capt. 13th U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Oct. 26, 1863. Bvt. Maj., Dec. 2, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Jan. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, HARRISON, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 25, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 1st Inf'y.——. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

BENNETT, JAMES D., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1862. Honorably discharged Oct. 31, 1863.

BENNETT, JOHN, Centerville. Ass't Surg. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1862. Surg., July 18, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, JOHN, Decatur. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't, Comp'y C, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Bvt. First Lt. U. S. Vols., May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, JOHN W., Mt. Clemens. Second Lt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 31, 1863. Capt., Dec. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, JOHN R., Shiawassee. Entered service Aug. 17, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y H, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1865. First Lt., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, ORSON W., Charleston, S. C. First Lt. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Feb. 13, 1864. Capt., May 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENNETT, WILLIAM T., Charleston, S. C. Capt. 11th U. S. Col'd Troops, ——. Lt., Col. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Ap'l 14, 1864. Col. 33d U. S. Col'd Troops, ——. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 25, 1865. No further record.

BENSON, JOHN, Portland. Second Lt., 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 30, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Q. M., April 20, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENSON, JOHN M., Midland. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENSON, JOSHUA R., Riley. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 18, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 29, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BENSON, WILLIAM, Adrian. Chap. 9th Cav., May 27, 1863. Resigned Jan. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BENSON, WILLIAM H., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y. Capt., Dec. —, 1861. Resigned Feb. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BENTLEY, JAMES W., Hastings. First Lt. and Com., 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERDAN, HARRISON, Romulus. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1863. Wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 27, 1864. Capt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERGER, JOHN A., Frankenmuth. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERGER, OTTO A., Franklin. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Sergt. Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 28, 1864. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865 and honorably discharged.

BERGWIN, PETER V., Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded at Grovetown, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 18, 1863 No further record.

BERNARD, EDWIN E., Detroit. Entered service Dec. 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 14th Inf'y, —— Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERNARD, JAMES T., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 20, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERRIDGE, JOHN, Bangor. Entered service Dec. 29, 1862. Serg't Maj. 1st S. S., —— First Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERRINGER, CHRISTOPHER, Charlotte. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf., Sept. 16, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERRY, BENJAMIN H., Lansing. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 29, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 30, 1862. Capt., June 18, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as First Lt. Aug. 22, 1864.

BERRY, JOSEPH, Duplain. Entered service ——. Serg't 1st Independent Comp'y S. S., ——. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Taken prisoner July 30, 1864. Died in rebel prison.

BERRY, JOHN, Ontonagon. Entered service Aug. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BERRY, WILLIAM L., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861, as Hosp'l Stew'd 16th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. Ap'l 18, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BETTINGHOUSE, WILLIAM, Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BEVENS, SAMUEL, Dryden. Entered service Sept. 2, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 14, 1866.

BEVIER, JONATHAN D., Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, June 22, 1862. Surg., Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIBBINS, MADISON W., Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862. as Serg't Comp'y M, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 4, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 10, 1864. Capt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BICKFORD, CHANCLA M., Algansee. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Corp'l Comp'y G, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIDWELL, ALONZO F., Coldwater. Maj. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., Jan. 11, 1862. Resigned Aug. 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BIDWELL, CHARLES, Tecumseh. Entered service Oct. 22, 1863, as Pvt. "Provost Guard." Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIGELOW, JAMES W., Ionia. Entered service Sept. 22, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 12, 1865. Resigned Dec. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIGELOW, JOHN ALLEN, Birmingham. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Musician Comp'y G, 1st Cav. Wounded at Hagerstown, Md., July 10, 1863. Second Lt., 5th Cav., Aug. 18, 1863. Wounded in action May 28, 1864. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va , Sept. 19, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 27, 1864. Bvt. Capt., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Honorably discharged for wounds (loss of left arm) as Second Lt., Ap'l 5, 1865.

BIGELOW, CYRUS E., Hudson. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Oct. 31, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BIGELOW, JEROME S., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Died of disease near Corinth, Miss., May 28, 1862.

BIGELOW, CHARLES W., South Haven. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Died May 29, 1864, of wounds received in action near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

BIGELOW, ABRAM, Berlin. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 21st Inf'y. First Lt., Dec. 2, 1863. Taken prisoner Mar. 10, 1865. Paroled Ap'l —, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BILLINGS, ADIN C., Detroit. Entered service June 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 12, 1864. Capt., Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BILLINGSBY, JOSIAH, Coldwater. Entered service June 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 4, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 19, 1863. Killed in action Nov. 20, 1863.

BINGHAM, OSCAR H., Marshall. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. Murdered by guerrillas near Jackson, Tenn., Ap'l 29, 1863.

BINGHAM, AMOS, Quincy. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y M, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 27, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BINGHAM, ALONZO L., East Saginaw. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BINNS, BENJAMIN E., Buchanan. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIRD, JOSEPH F., Detroit. Entered service July 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt., May 30, 1865. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIRDSALL, DANIEL E., Hastings. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1864. Wounded in action, Oct. 27, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Jan. 10, 1865.

BIRDSALL, JOHN W., Morenci. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 2, 1863. First Lt., May 29, 1863. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BIRGE, MANNING D., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt., June 10, 1863. Maj., June 6, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BIRKENSTOCK, A. E., Grand Rapids. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned on account of disability, Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BIRNEY, JAMES G., Bay City. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Escaped same day. Capt., Mar. 18, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged. Second Lt. 9th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Bvt. First Lt. and Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1867. Died Jan. 16, 1870.

BIRRELL, DAVID, Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

BISBEE, CHARLES E., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Discharged Oct. 15, 1862. Reëntered service Mar. 15, 1864. Serg't Maj. 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BISHOP, MARION F., Marquette. Entered service July 27, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 12, 1863. Capt., Feb. 21, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BISHOP, ANDREW J., Howell. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., Jan. 12, 1864. Mustered out as First Lt., Jan. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BISHOP, LOOMIS K., Cannonsburg. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Capt., Feb. 3, 1863. Lt. Col., Sept. 20, 1863. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 18, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BISSELL, CHARLES T., Detroit. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Dec. —, 1862. Resigned July 16, 1864. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 3, 1864. Resigned Mar. 10, 1865. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Art., Ap'l 9, 1865. Bvt. First Lt. and Capt., Ap'l 9, 1865, "for good conduct and gallant service during the war." First Lt., Nov. 21, 1865. Honorably discharged Dec. 23, 1870.

BISSELL, CHARLES L., Chicago, Ill. First Lt. and Adjt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Died of disease at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1862.

BISSELL, FRANCIS M., Quincy. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 19, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 26, 1862. Capt., Jan. 7, 1863. Wounded in action at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability June 4, 1864.

BITELY, STEPHEN, Antwerp. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 12th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 11, 1863. Q. M., Mar. 15, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BLACK, WILLIAM A., St. Clair. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Capt., Oct. 24, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BLACKMAN, HUDSON B., Howell. First Lt., and Q. M. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1864. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, to rank from Feb. 29, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, for long and faithful service in Q. M. Department. Mustered out Nov. 3, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BLACKMER, MERRITT H., Saginaw. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 25, 1862. Resigned May 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BLACKMER, HORACE, Bridgeport. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Feb. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAIDING, EMERY J., Greenville. Entered service Aug. 23, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAKE, FRANCIS E., Cleveland, O. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Com. Serg't 1st Cav, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1864. First Lt. and Com., Aug. 8, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAKER, GILBERT H., Houghton. Ass't Surg. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Surg., Nov. 10, 1862. Resigned Dec. 21, 1862. Ass't Surg. 21st Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled, ——. Mustered out May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAKEMAN, H. DORR, Jackson. Entered service Nov. 22, 1862. as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st S. S. First Lt., Sept. 14, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAKESLY, JACK, Howell. Entered service Oct. 8, 1863, as Serg't 13th Batt. Light Art. Second Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLAKESLEE, ELIAKIN R., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st U. S., ——. First Lt., Mar. 8, 1864. Adjt., May 25, 1864. Honorably discharged Oct. 7, 1864.

BLANCHARD, LLEWELLYN, J., Oneida. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S., ——. Capt., Dec. 16, 1864. Transferred to 5th Inf'y on consolidation Feb. 18, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLANCHARD, JONATHAN, Ann Arbor. Chap. 26th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1862. Honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1863.

BLISS, D. WILLARD, Grand Rapids. Surg. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Maj. and Surg. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 21, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col. and Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLISS, ZENAS E., Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Surg. Oct. 15, 1861. Maj. and Surg. U. S. Vol's Sept. 12, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Jan. 26, 1866, "for faithful service." Mustered out Feb. 2, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BLISS, WILLIAM S., Detroit. First Lt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. Taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Killed by a rebel sentinel while a prisoner of war at Montgomery, Ala., May 1, 1862.

BLODGETT, SAMUEL A., Union City. Entered service Sept. 3, 1862. Serg't Batt. D, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 8, 1865. First Lt., June 21, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Aug. 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BLOOD, OLIVER, Scio. Entered service July 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 26, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 2, 1864. Capt., June 20, 1864. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

BLOODGOOD, WILKINS, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. 1st Lt. and Adjt., May 5, 1862. Capt., June 27, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Died at Washington, Sept. 23, 1862, of wounds received in action.

BOARDMAN, GEORGE M., Petersburg. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1864.

BOCKINS, CHARLES J., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 17, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Ap'l 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOFFINGER, PETER, Bay City. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 8, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as Second Lt., Nov. 29, 1864.

BOGART, GILBERT, JR., Flint. Ass't Surg. 23d Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BOGARDUS, PETER A., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 11, 1861. Resigned Jan. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BOISE, LEROY C., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 30, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 17, 1864. Capt., Oct. 24, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 5, 1865.

BOLES, WILLIAM, Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Honorably discharged Aug. 14, 1865.

BOLIO, ALFRED H., Detroit. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned May 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BOLTON, EDWARD B., ——. Entered service Mar. 28, 1864. Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 2, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

BOLZA, CHARLES E., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

BOND, JACKSON P., Rome Center. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861. Com. Serg't 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BOND, HENRY, Niles. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 2, 1864. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BONINE, EVAN J., Niles. Surg. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 23, 1861. Resigned Aug. 31, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BONNER, WALTER G., Adrian. Entered service May 29, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

BORDEN, BYRON J., Ionia. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BORDEN, BAKER, Grand Rapids. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1861, for disability. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Feb. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BORDEN, WILLIAM H., Ionia. Entered service Aug. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 8, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

BORDEN, JOHN S., Linden. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 22, 1865.

BORGMAN, MARTIN V., Detroit. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, July 16, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 8, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Resigned June 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BOSHAW, JOHN, St. Clair. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 9, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 23, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOSTWICK, WILLARD S., Niles. Entered service Mar. 25, 1862. Drum Maj. 12th Inf'y, ——. Capt., July 1, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BOSENBARK, JOHN, Hillsdale. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Resigned May 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOTHAM, THOMAS H., St. Joseph. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned June 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BOTSFORD, EDWIN A., Fenton. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Feb. 14, 1865; cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

BOUGHTON, JAMES C., St. Joseph. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Resigned June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOUGHTON, FERDINAND, Albion. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Dec. 25, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Capt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOUGHTON, JOHN C., Constantine. Entered service May 25, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Capt., Oct. 6, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 25, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Steadman, Va." Maj., Ap'l 25, 1865. Lt. Col., Ap'l 17, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOUGHTON, ORLANDO B., Burr Oak. Entered service Feb. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt., June 6, 1665. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOUTELLE, HENRY S., Pittsfield. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Cav. Second Lt., June 1, 1864. Wounded in action at Roswell, Ga., Sept. 26, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Wounded at the capture of Jeff. Davis, May 10, 1865. Bvt. Capt., May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOURNS, JOHN H., Tuscola. Entered service Ap'l 2, 1863. Serg't Comp'y C, 27th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Capt., June 6, 1864. Wounded in action July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 12, 1864.

BOVEE, ANDREW J., ——. Entered service Mar. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

BOWEN, GEORGE, Addison. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 10, 1864. Resigned as Second Lt., Nov. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BOWEN, WARREN, Hillsdale. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

BOWEN, HENRY, Adrian. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOWEN, ADNA H., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 31, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 30, 1863. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Promoted and transferred as Maj. 6th U. S. Col'd Troops, Oct. 21, 1864. No further record.

BOWEN, JEROME, Quincy. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Nov. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BOWERS, WALTER, Lyons. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned July 8, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BOWKER, GEORGE W., Coldwater. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BOWLES, VINCENT H., Detroit. Entered service Ap'l 13, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y L, 7th Cav. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOWLSBY, GEORGE W., Monroe. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BOYCE, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service July 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. First Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out to date July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOYD, STEWART A., Brighton. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 11, 1864. Died of wounds received in action Oct. 27, 1864, before muster as First Lt.

BOYDEN, JESSE S., Flint. Chap. 10th Inf'y, Ap'l 10, 1862. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BOYDEN, WILLIAM, Muir. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BOYLAN, JAMES, Genoa. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. Nor mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 5, 1865.

BOYLE, SAMUEL W., St. Joseph. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 17, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BOYNTON, NATHAN S., Cottrellville. Entered service Nov. 20, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 8th Cav. First Lt., to rank from Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 16, 1864. Maj., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

BOYNTON, JEREMIAH W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 6th Cav. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Dec. 12, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BRACE, PARSONS H., Redford. Entered service Sept. 16, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 30, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRADEN, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 14, 1862. First Lt., June 24, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BRADFORD, GEORGE W., Monroe. Entered Service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BRADISH, DARIUS C., Flint. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1861. First Lt., July 14, 1862. Capt., Aug. 30, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Killed in action, Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

BRADLEY, JAMES F., Chicago, Ill. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Troops, Dec. 9, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRADLEY, JAMES, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 7, 1862. Capt., Aug. 22, 1863. Died July 26, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

BRADLEY, THOMAS C., Three Oaks. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Resigned Oct. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRADLEY WILLIAM F., Adrian. Entered service Mar. 10, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y. First Lt. and Adj., July 26, 1864. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BRADY, THOMAS M., Grand Rapids. Chap. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRADY, THOMAS M., Detroit. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRAGG, DANIEL, Deerfield. Entered service Jan. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRAINERD, JAMES B., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Died at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1864.

BRAINERD, WILLIAM D., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 6th Inf'y. First Lt., July 21, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 23, 1864.

BRANCH, JOHN, Forest. Second Lt. 29th Inf., July 29, 1864. Resigned Jan. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRANCH, THOMAS, Flint. Entered service Nov. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRAND, CHARLES R., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt. Aug. 7, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 15, 1864. Mustered out Sept, 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRASS, SAMUEL L., Ovid. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Cav., ——. First Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BREAKEY, WILLIAM F., Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 16th Inf'y, June 18, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BREIDENBACH, HENRY, Lexington. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Capt., June 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BRENNAN, JOHN W., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

BRENNAN, SIMON. Georgetown. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Wounded at Grovetown, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Taken prisoner at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Exchanged Mar. —, 1865. Transferred to 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

BRETHSCHNEIDER, ROBERT, Niles. Capt. 2d Inf'y, April 25, 1861. Resigned Dec. 14, 1861. Capt. 12th Inf'y, to rank from Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BREVOORT, WILLIAM M., Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862. Exchanged Nov. 5, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

BREWER, BYRON, ——. First Lt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., Aug. 31, 1862. Killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

BREWER, LASEL C., Owosso. Entered service Dec. 2, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y E, 14th Inf'y. Mustered out Mar. 14, 1865. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, to rank from Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BREWER, MELVIN, Almont. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Maj., Jan. 1, 1863. Lt. Col. 7th Cav., June 6, 1864. Not mustered. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. Died Sept. 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

BREWER, EMORY L., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav.,——. Second Lt., Feb. 27, 1864. Wounded in action at Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 8, 1864.

BREWSTER, GEORGE H., Wright. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRICKNER, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRIGGS, GEORGE G., Battle Creek. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Adjt., July 1, 1863. Taken prisoner at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Made his escape two days afterwards by running the rebel guard. Capt., Mar. 22, 1864. Maj., May 19, 1864. Lt. Col., Oct. 12, 1864. Col. May 26, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRIGGS, THOMAS H., Schoolcraft. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Nov. 14, 1862. Resigned Jan. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BRIGHAM, MARTIN V., Newport. Entered service Nov. 30, 1862. Serg't Maj. 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRIGHT, BENJAMIN D., Bowne. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRINK, GEORGE, Nankin. Entered service June 17, 1862. Sergt., Comp'y K, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

BRISCOE, BENJAMIN F., Caledonia. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Feb. 24, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 8, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BRISTOL, JACOB, Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1863. Honorably discharged July 27, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

BRISTOL, GEORGE S., Niles. First Lt. and Q. M. 12th Inf'y, Feb. 10, 1862. Resigned June 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRISTOL, SMITH H., Parma. Ass't Surg. 13th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRITTON, JOHN, Ridgeway. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 22, 1864. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROADWELL, ELIAS H., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Jan 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROADWELL, BENJAMIN F., Comstock. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned as Second Lt. Sept. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROCKWAY, WM. H., Plymouth. Chap. 16th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1861. Resigned Nov. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROCKWAY, SOLOMON P., Plymouth. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Maj. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant service at the battles of Jonesboro, Bean's Station, and Danbridge, Tenn., and Sister's Ferry, Ga., and for meritorious service during the war." Lt. Col., June 27, 1865. Mustered out as Maj. July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRODHEAD, THORNTON F., Grosse Isle. First Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, April 9, 1847. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Capt., Dec. 2, 1847. Disbanded July 31, 1848. Col. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Died Sept. 2, 1862, on the battle field, of wounds received in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's to date, Aug. 30, 1862.

BRODHEAD, FRANCIS D., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned June 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRODIE, WILLIAM, Detroit. Surg. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BROGLE, FRANTZ, Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 22, 1861. Resigned May 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROOKS, ALFRED, Kalamazoo. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Aug. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BROOKS, CHARLES, Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 23, 1865.

BROOKS, EDWIN J., Leelanaw. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Strawberry Plains, East Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct through four years of active service." Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROOKS, GEORGE H., Orangeville. Entered service Mar. 16, 1863, as Corp'l Batt. L, 1st Light Art. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROOKS, ISAAC J., Maple Grove. Entered service Sept. 2, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 20, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 5, 1866.

BROOKS, JOHN A., Newaygo. Battalion Q. M. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROOKS, ODNEY D., Muskegon. Asst. Surg. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 7, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROPHY, JOHN C., Detroit. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1863. Wounded in action at Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864. First Lt., June 4, 1864. Resigned May 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROSS, HERMAN, Canandaigua. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Mar. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, CALEB E., Jackson. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned May 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, CHARLES H., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Adjt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 27, 1862. Resigned June 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, CHARLES J., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Died Jan. 29, 1863, of disease, at Fredericksburg, Va.

BROWN, CHARLES S., Flint. Entered service Mar. 28, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 21st Inf'y. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, BUTLER, Adrian. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 28, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

BROWN, DARIUS, Berrien. Capt. 12th Inf'y., Oct. 10, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, HAZEN W., Constantine. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, HENRY J., ——. Chap. 17th Inf'y, Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned and honorably discharged, date unknown.

BROWN, HENRY M., St. Joseph. First. Lt., 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Adjt., May 1, 1863. Wounded in action May 15, 1864. Resigned Oct. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, HIRAM L., St. Joseph. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, JOHN J., Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 9, 1862. First Lt., May 12, 1863. Died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 2, 1863, of wounds received on picket, Sept. 18, 1863.

BROWN, LAFAYETTE N., Lexington. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 24, 1864. Wounded in action Ap'l 8, 1865. Honorobly discharged Oct. 5, 1865.

BROWN, LEVI, Dowagiac. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned Jan. —, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, LOUIS, Howell. Second Lt., 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 5, 1863. Capt., April 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, NOAH, Hudson. First Lt., 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, SIMEON B., St. Clair. Maj., 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Col. 11th Cav., Aug. 14, 1863. Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Vol's, Jan. 31, 1865, "for meritorious conduct at the battle of Marion, Va." Resigned June 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, THOMAS F., Grandville. Entered service Sept., 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

BROWN, WILLIAM H., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 15, 1861. Serg't Batt. F, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 5, 1862. Resigned Mar. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, WILLIAM, Ronald. Entered service Nov. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, WILLIAM A., Ann Arbor. Second Lt., 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 9, 1862. Died Sept. —, 1862, of wounds received at Chautilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

BROWN, WILLIAM C., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 13, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROWNELL, WILLIAM, Utica. Ass't Surg. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Surg., Oct. 20, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROWNELL, SEYMOUR, Utica. Battalion Q. M. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862. Captain and Ass't Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's, Oct. 28, 1862. Resigned Oct. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BROWNELL, BENJAMIN, Niles. Second Lt., Comp'y K, 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican War, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out, ——. First Lt., 2d Inf., Ap'l 25, 1861. Capt., Dec. 14, 1861. Resigned Aug. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BROWNSON, SAMUEL N., Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. First Lt., Ap'l 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

BRUNSCHWEILER, GEO. L., Eagle Harbor. Surg. 12th Inf'y, Dec. 13, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BRYAN, RODERICK L., Franklin. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned for disability, Mar. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BRYAN, SAMUEL T., Franklin. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRYAN, EDWARD, Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

BRYANT, EMERY D., Muskegon. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Discharged for disability, Oct. 11, 1862. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 20, 1864. Capt., May 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRYANT, STEPHEN O., Bedford. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

BRYANT, VELORUS A., Oshtemo. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BRYCE, WILLIAM A., Bay City. First Lt. and Q. M. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Cav. First Lt., Ap'l 9, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCHANAN, W. JESSE, Detroit. First Lt. 3d Cav., July 1, 1862. Adjt., Sept. 15, 1862. Capt., Nov, 17, 1864. Declined promotion. On detached service at muster out of regiment.

BUCHANAN, JOHN C., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned May 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, NATHAN V., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 13, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 26, 1864. Resigned June 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, R. M., Lafayette. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 17, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 25, 1864. Capt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, ANDREW N., Grand Rapids. Entered service Nov. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 7th Cav. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. First Lt., to rank from May 19, 1864. Not mustered as First Lt. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, WILLIAM L., Marshall. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action near Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1863. Maj., Ap'l 16, 1864. Taken prisoner near Athens, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864. Exchanged Sept. 28, 1864. Wounded in action at Henryville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864. Lt. Col., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, DARWIN D., Battle Creek. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Maj, Oct. 4, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, FREDERICK, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. First Lt., July 20, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCK, HORACE M., Onondaga. Entered service Oct. 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 2, 1863. Capt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCKBEE, EDWIN J., Ypsilanti. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Escaped, ——. Maj. Ap'l 11, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for meritorious service before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCKLIN, ANDREW J., Niles. Entered service Dec. 27, 1863. Serg't Comp'y E, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. Resigned May 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE W., Flint. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Feb. 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Resigned Sept. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUDDINGTON, E. DARWIN, Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 26, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 24, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Capt., Mar. 1, 1864. Resigned Oct. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUELOW, CHARLES H., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 27, 1862, as Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1864. Resigned for disability, July 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUGBEE, ORANGE, Homer. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, April 27, 1864.

BUHL, FREDERICK A., Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg July 1, 1863. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 10, 1863. Died Sept. 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Shepardstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

BULLIS, GEORGE W., Johnstown. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Nov. 28, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 10, 1864.

BULLOCK, GEORGE W., Fayette. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Mar. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BULLOCK, JOSEPH H., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 1st Cav. First Lt. and Com., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action June 12, 1864. Honorably discharged Aug. 30, 1864.

BUMP, ORRIN, Flint. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861. Serg't Maj. 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 27, 1863. First Lt., April 20, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va. May —, 1864. Adjt., July 5, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUNCE, ED. F., Port Huron. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BUNNELL, ALFRED S., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861. Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUNNELL, HIRAM, Portsmouth. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., July 13, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUNNELL, MYRON, Goodrich. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Nov. 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BUNT, JAMES G., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 16, 1863. Resigned Mar. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUNTING, JAMES W., St. Clair. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 8, 1863.

BURCH, HOSEA, Three Rivers. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURCH, STEPHEN B., Pinckney. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 15, 1864.

BURCH, WELLINGTON W., Ann Arbor. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Died of disease Feb. 7, 1863.

BURCH, LAWRENCE D., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 13, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Jan 2, 1865.

BURCHELL, GEORGE W., Detroit. Second Lt., 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 10, 1863. Wounded in action at Fitzhugh Crossing, Va., Ap'l 29, 1863. Capt., Nov. 21, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Resigned Jan. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURCHARD, HEZEKIAH E., Ovid. Entered service May 28, 1861. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 5, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 6, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURD, GEORGE A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 3, 1865.

BURDICK, JAMES H., Coldwater. Second Lt., Batt. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., une 6, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURDICK, ELLIOTT M., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 18, 1861. Sergt. Batt. G, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 19, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURGER, JOSEPH, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., ——. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned May 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BURGER, MATHEW B., Odessa. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 30, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURGESS, WM. J., Parma. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURKE, RICHARD H., Berrien. Entered service Jan. 15, 1862. Serg't Maj. 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BURNETT, HENRY S., Goodrich. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Maj., Nov. 16, 1863. Killed in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

BURNHAM, ALLEN E., York. Capt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURNHAM, HENRY, Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 19, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 25, 1865.

BURNHAM, ALMOND B., Deerfield. Capt. 11th Inf'y Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURLINGAME, W. L., Adrian. Second Lt., 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. Resigned Nov. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BURNS, ROBERT, Lafayette. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Adjt., Dec. 18, 1862. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Maj., Dec, 11, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant conduct during the assault on the enemy's works at Selma, Ala." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURNS, JEROME, Marshall. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt., Batt. E, 1st Light Art., Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned June 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BURNS, WILLIAM H., Detroit. Second Lt., 1st Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, Jan. 15, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 20, 1864. Wounded in action May 30, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BURR, FRANK, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 19, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BURRETT, HENRY B., Pentwater. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Wounded in front of Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered as Capt. Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 24, 1865, of wounds received in action at Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865.

BURRITT, WALTER, Coldwater. Second Lt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 4, 2864, and honorably discharged.

BURRITT, ELY E., Ionia. Second Lt., 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Paroled May —, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 13, 1863. Resigned Oct. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BURROWS, JULIUS C., Kalamazoo. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Oct. 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

BURTON, HENRY M., Coldwater. Entered service Nov. 27. 1862. Serg't Comp'y M, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 2, 1864. Resigned May 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BURTON, WILLIAM S., South Haven Maj. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Recommissioned Maj. 3d Cav., Oct. 18, 1864. Resigned Dec. 2, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BUSCH, JOHN G., Saginaw. Entered service May 25, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. First Lt., May 25, 1864. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

BUSH, CHARLES R., Lansing. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned June 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BUSH, ALEXANDER, Superior. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 19, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 18, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUTLER, JAMES G., Allegan. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Com. Serg't 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 25, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., Sept. 15, 1862. Capt., Sept. 7, 1864. Maj., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, Niles. Entered service Dec. 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 12, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died of wounds Sept. 7, 1864.

BUTLER, WILLIAM H., Buffalo, N. Y., Ass't Surg. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned June 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

BUTLER, HENRY, Coldwater. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service July 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

BUTTERWORTH, EBEN, Coldwater. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died in rebel hospital at Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 17, 1861, of wounds received in action.

BUTTON, GEO. W., Farmington. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Tenn. Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., May 17, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BUTTON, AMOS A., Shelby. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 5, 1865.

BYERLY, EDGAR P., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 4th Cav. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Capt., Feb. 18, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BYINGTON, CORNELIUS, Battle Creek. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Maj., July 26, 1862. Died Dec. 11, 1863, of wounds received in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

BYRNES, WILLIAM, Burr Oak. Entered service Ap'l 19, 1861, as Musician Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 5, 1862. Capt., Sept. 23, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CADMAN, JAMES P., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 11th Cav. Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 9, 1864. Capt., Jan. 21, 1865. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CADY, WILLIAM L., Dayton. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CAHILL, EDWARD, St. Johns. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 19, 1864. Capt., Jan. 16, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAHILL, LE ROY, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. Wounded in action Mar. 5, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 23, 1864. Wounded in action May 25, 1864. Capt., Oct. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAIRNS, JAMES R., Cambridge. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Jan. 27, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Jan. 4, 1865.

CALDWELL, DANIEL M., Pontiac. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Capt., June 19, 1862. Resigned Oct. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CALIFF, OBED W., Muskegon. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned May 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CALKINS, ABRAM R., Allegan. Surg. 17th Inf'y, June 26, 1862. Resigned Oct. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CALKINS, ALMERON E., Allegan. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Mar. 7, 1864. First Lt , May 14, 1864. Capt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CALKINS, CHARLES W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., July 30, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CALKINS, DARIUS C., Lansing. Second Lt. Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S., Aug. 25, 1861. Resigned, ——. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 30, 1862.

CALKINS, JEROME B., Holly. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned May 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CALKINS, JOHN J., Leslie. Second Lt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Jan. 21, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CALLAHAN, JOHN J., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Adjt., July 22, 1865. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CALLENDER, SIDNEY R., St. Joseph. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y L, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

CALMER, CHARLES H., St. Joseph. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

CAMBURN, THOMAS E., Adrian. Entered service Nov. 19, 1863. Serg't Maj. 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 2, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMERON, ALEXANDER, Lansing. Entered service Aug. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 16th Inf'y. Wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. Second Lt., Ap'l 17, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, with loss of right arm. Resigned Oct 28, 1863, for appointment in Vet. Reserve Corps, as Second Lt., to rank from Oct. 12, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 8, 1865. Honorably discharged June 30, 1866.

CAMPAU, JOHN B., Detroit. Entered service Feb, 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., March 30, 1865. Capt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, ALLEN, Flint. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD P., Port Huron. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Col., July 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 29, 1864.

CAMPBELL, GABRIEL, Ypsilanti. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 19, 1863.

CAMPBELL, HENRY C., ——. First Lt. and Adjt. 15th Inf'y, June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, ——. Entered service Dec. 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 2d Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, JOHN L., Northville. Entered service Oct. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Sept. 29, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT, Hillsdale. First Lt. and Q. M. 4th Inf'y, Sept 1, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, Goodrich. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM C., Hillsdale. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAMPION, WILLIAM H., Allegan. Entered service Mar. 8, 1864, as Q. M. Serg't 3d Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 17, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CANFIELD, ALFRED E., East Saginaw. Entered service June 2, 1862, as Serg't. Comp'y B, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864, before muster as Lt.

CANFIELD, AUGUSTUS H., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1863. Adjt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CANFIELD, HENRY, Chelsea. Entered service Nov. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 7th Cav. Second Lt., July 10, 1864. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav. Nov. 17, 1865. Died at Camp Douglass, Utah Territory, Mar. 11, 1866.

CANFIELD, MARTIN, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CANFIELD, SILAS, Ionia. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned July 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CANNON, STEPHEN B., Disco. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CANTINE, WILLIAM W., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Com. Subs. Vol's, July 17, 1862. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 29, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARDY, JAMES H., Saginaw. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y M, 3d Cav. Second Lt., May 12, 1862. First Lt., June 12, 1862. Capt., Nov. 14, 1864. Resigned Nov. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CAREY, CHARLES H., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. First Lt., Feb. 5, 1863. Died at Jackson, Miss., July 18, 1863.

CARLAND, JOHN, Caledonia. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Maj., Dec. 29, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865. Second Lt. 6th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 7, 1867. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1868. Now in service.

CARLISLE, JOSEPH L., Berrien Springs. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARLL, SAMUEL B., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Farrier Comp'y K, 2d Cav. Second Lt. 7th Cav., June 11, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner near Richmond, Va., Mar. 1, 1864. Exchanged June —, 1864. Resigned May 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARLTON, HENRY, Newport. Capt. 22d Inf'y July 31, 1862. Killed by railroad accident June 6, 1863.

CARLTON, MOSES F., St. Clair. Entered service Sept. 26, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 26, 1866.

CARLTON, MONROE G., St. Joseph. Second Lt., 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., May 12, 1862. Resigned June 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CARPENTER, EZRA, Kalamazoo. Capt., 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned June 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CARPENTER, HENRY B., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 20, 1863. First Lt., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. Capt., Oct. 24, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARPENTER, JAMES L., Scipio. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Escaped same day. Capt, July 8, 1863. Major, May 26, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CARPENTER, JAMES P., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 29, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 13, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 5, 1866.

CARPENTER, JOSEPH R., Blissville. Entered Service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 11th Inf'y. ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CARPENTER, ROSWELL P., Ann Arbor. First Lt., 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Jan. 26, 1863. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM H., Tecumseh. Entered service Feb. 18, 1863. Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Cav., —— Second Lt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARR, ALPHEUS W., Lansing. Capt., 1st Cav., Nov. 11, 1863. Killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

CARR, ROBERT H., Dowagiac. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Feb. 12, 1866.

CARR, THOMAS C., Flint. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Killed in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

CARR, JOHN J., Hudson. Entered service July 26, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 17, 1864. Resigned Oct. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CARR, WELLINGTON F., Hancock. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1863. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARRICK, CHARLES W., Tekonsha. Entered service July 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Inf'y. First Lt., May 8, 1864. Wounded in action May 8, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1864, "for gallant service at the battle of Peebles's Farm, Va." Capt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARRINGTON, JULIUS M., ——. Entered service Feb. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 26, 1863. Honorably discharged for wounds Jan. 1, 1864.

CARRIS, JACOB, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 14, 1861. Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 9, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 13, 1863. Capt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARSON, LEWIS, East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 26, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Cav., ——. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1863. Resigned June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CARTER, GEORGE, East Saginaw. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Sept. 25, 1862. Resigned Nov. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CARTER, JULIUS M., Ovid. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 24, 1862. Wounded in action at Kingston Ga., May 18, 1864. Capt., July 9, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at Kingston, Ga." Honorably discharged for disability May, 17, 1865.

CARVER, ELEAZUR R., Detroit. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned May 22, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CARVER, LUCIUS, Boston, Mass. Entered service Nov. 23, 1862. Serg't Maj. 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 22, 1864. Killed in action at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

CASE, ALANSON B., Otsego. Entered service Oct. 17, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 31, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Jan. 20, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CASE, FRANKLIN B., Jr., Jonesville. Entered service Feb. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 29, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 13, 1863. Capt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CASE, DANIEL D., Jonesville. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1863. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CASE, LEVERETT N., Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 26, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y. Discharged for disability July 2, 1862. Reëntered service Oct. 22, 1863. Serg't Maj. 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CASERLY, PATRICK, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 23, 1862. First Lt., July 6, 1863. Wounded in action July 28, 1864. Honorably discharged for wounds Dec. 24, 1864.

CASEY, JOHN M., Burr Oak. First Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died of wounds received in action.

CASH, DANIEL G., Ontonagon. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Adjt., Dec. 24, 1863. Capt., May 5, 1864. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. Taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 21, 1864. Escaped Oct. 19, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for coolness and bravery in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Maj., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CATHEY, GEORGE, Cannonsburg. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 12, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CATLIN, EDWARD U., Algansee. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 23, 1862. First Lt , Jan. 1, 1863. Died of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.

CATLIN, SAMUEL, Tecumseh. Ass't Surg. 26th Inf'y, May 18, 1864. Not mustered.

CAVANAUGH, JAMES, Grand Rapids. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Mar. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CESSNA, JOSEPH, ——. First Lt. Co. I, Merrill Horse, Sept. 6, 1861. Resigned Dec. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

CESSNA, JOSEPH P., Kalamo. Ass't Surg. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned Ap'l 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHADDOCK, GILBERT, Jonesville. Surg. 7th Inf'y, Jan. 15, 1862. Mustered out Jan. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHADRY, ANGELO W., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y L, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 23, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 24, 1865.

CHADWICK, SAMUEL, Three Rivers. First Lt. Comp'y E, 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican War, Oct. 30, 1847. Discharged June 30, 1848. First Lt. and Adjt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out May 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHADWICK, LOREN, Battle Creek. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned June 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHADWICK, WALTON H., Battle Creek. Entered service July 25, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 20th Inf'y. Wounded in action July 30, 1864. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

CHAMBERLAIN, LEWIS H., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 22, 1863. Adjt., July 19, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHAMBERLAIN, EDMUND B., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHAMBERLAIN, NELSON, London. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHAMBERLAIN, DAVID P., Hudson. Asst. Surg. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Captured by the enemy July 2, 1862. Exchanged July —, 1862. Surg., Aug. 12, 1862. Resigned Mar. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHAMPLIN, STEPHEN G., Grand Rapids. Maj. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Col., Oct. 28, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 26, 1864.

CHAMPLIN, EDWARD P., Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Com. Serg't 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 16, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Sept. 28, 1863. Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Vol's, June 30, 1864. Resigned May 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHANCE, PERRY, Hastings. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHANDLER, GEO. W., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 13, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Capt. and Com. Subs. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 20, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service in Subs. Department during the war." Mustered out Dec. 27, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CHANDLER, GILBERT R., East Saginaw. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 23, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 22, 1863. Resigned Aug. 11, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHANDLER, ROBERT G., Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art., May 28, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 8, 1862. Resigned Nov. 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHAPEL, HENRY J., Adrian. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Jan. 31, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHAPEL, MARQUIS D. L., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 29, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1865. Resigned July 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHAPIN, MARSHAL W., Detroit. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., Jan. 15, 1862. Col. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Resigned for disability, Ap'l 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHAPMAN, AUGUSTUS W., St. Joseph. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded in action May 27, 1863. Killed in action at Pleasant Hill, La., Ap'l 27, 1864.

CHAPMAN, NELSON C., Lansing. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Oct. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHAPMAN, WARREN P., St. Joseph. First Lt. and Q. M. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 2, 1862. Resigned Nov. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHAPMAN, AARON P., Monroe. Entered service June 12, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 17th Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., July 19, 1863. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHAPMAN, JACOB, Lowell. First Lt. and Com. 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Honorably discharged Mar. 9, 1863.

CHARLES, WILLIAM S., ——. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Batt. B, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, ALPHEUS, Jackson. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt, Ap'l 4, 1862. Killed in action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862.

CHASE, EDWARD R., Flint. Entered service Aug. 2, 1861. Serg't Maj. 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 17, 1864. Adjt., Oct. 18, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865 Bvt. Capt., U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Mahon, Va." Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, EUGENE V., Duplain. Entered service Aug. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, FRANK R., Otisco. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Nov. 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, GEORGE N., Detroit. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Jan. 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, JONATHAN L., Lawton. Second Lt., 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned May 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, LUCIEN A., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 27, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y F, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 8, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, MILTON, Battle Creek. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 6th Inf., ——. Ass't Surg., July 29, 1862. Resigned July 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, SEYMOUR, Cannonsburg. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Maj., Feb. 3, 1863. Resigned Oct. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CHASE, THOMAS C., Iosco. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 7, 1863. First Lt., June 26, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHATFIELD, HENRY, Van Buren. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Cav, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Resigned June 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHEENEY, REUBEN S., Moscow. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHEENEY, AMHURST, B., Englishville. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 2, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHENEY, ALONZO, Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 27, 1863. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHENEY, WILLIAM J., Grand Rapids. Entered service Dec. 3, 1861. Serg't Batt. E. 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHERRY, HENRY, Owosso. Chap, 10th Cav., Dec. 3, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHESTERMAN, JOHN W., Buchanan. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHILDS, JONATHAN W., Washtenaw. Maj. 4th Inf'y May 16, 1861. Lt. Col., Sept. 25, 1861. Col., July 1, 1862. Resigned Nov. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHILDS, LEWIS E., Ypsilanti. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Mar. 12, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Exchanged ——. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHILDS, EDWIN, Comstock. First Lt., 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt. Mar. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHILDS, JOHN, Hancock. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 25, 1865.

CHILDS, WILLIAM A., Copper Harbor. Entered service Sept. 18, 1862, as Com. Serg't 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept., 27, 1864. Adjt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHILSON, SIREL, Van Buren. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Corp'l Comp'y D, 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept 1, 1863. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

CHILSON, GEORGE W., Van Buren. Entered service July 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 24th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action July 1, 1863. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865. Second Lt. 14th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. First Lt., July 9, 1866. Transferred to 32d Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Transferred to 21st Inf'y, Ap'l 19, 1869. Unassigned Aug. 16, 1869. Assigned to 8th Cav., Dec. 15, 1870. Capt., Dec. 28, 1871. Died at Fort Duncan, Texas, Jan. 18, 1881.

CHIPMAN, HENRY L., Detroit. Capt. 11th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Lt. Col. 2d Mich. Inf'y, May 25, 1861. Resigned as Lt. Col., June 24, 1861. Bvt. Maj., May 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va." Bvt. Lt. Col., July 2, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Col. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Ap'l 15, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out of volunteer service Sept. 30, 1865. Maj. 3d U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 29, 1873. Lt. Col. 7th Inf'y, May 19, 1881. Now in service.

CHIPMAN, HOBART H., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 18, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 6th Cav. First Lt., Oct. 22, 1863. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHITTICK, MICHAEL, ——. Entered service Aug. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 27, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

CHOPE, CHARLES H., Detroit. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHRISTIAN, HARVEY J., Flint. Entered service Aug. 19, 1861. Com. Serg't 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHRISTIAN, ARTHUR, Grosse Point. Entered service Nov. 25, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 30, 1864. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM E., Flint. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Com. Serg't 8th Inf'y, ——. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHRISTIANCY, HENRY C., Monroe. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 28, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864. Bvt. Capt., Maj., and Lt. Col. of U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Capt. and A. D. C., U. S. Vol's. Ap'l 5, 1865. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CHRISTIANCY, JAMES J., Monroe. Entered service June 4, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 28, 1862. First Lt., 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Detached as Aid to Gen. Custer, Aug. 4, 1863. Wounded in action at Hawes's Shop, Va, May 28, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHROUCH, JAMES M., Dearborn. Entered service Oct. 9, 1861. Serg't Batt. B, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

CHUBB, MILES, Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Nov. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHUBB, EDWIN C., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., May 14, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHUBB, ORVILLE P., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., May 23, 1863. Surg., July 22, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN C., Grand Rapids. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Killed in action at James Island, June 16, 1862.

CHURCH, ENNIS, Marshall. Surg. 9th Inf'y, Nov. 22, 1861. Transferred to 26th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Muster in revoked Nov. 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, HARRY C., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Sept. 27, 1861, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, J. P. C., Jackson. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Dec. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, JOSIAH W., Coldwater. First Lt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., Sept. 1, 1861. Capt., Aug. 2, 1862. Maj., Mar. 14, 1864. Resigned for disability, Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, JOHN P., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 21, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, LAFAYETTE, Arcadia. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Appointed Chap., Ap'l 2, 1864. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CHURCH, NATHAN, Ithaca. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf'y. Discharged for disability Jan. 17, 1862. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Adjt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, July 6, 1864, "for gallant service before Petersburg, Va." Maj., Sept. 12, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 7, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Lee." Mustered out as Maj., June 4, 1865, but retained on detached service until Nov. 7, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at his own request.

CHURCH, SAMUEL W., Detroit. Entered service July 24, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CICOTTE, JAMES J., Detroit. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CLAFLIN, NELSON H., Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y, Oct. 19, 1861. Wounded in action Ap'l 6, 1862. Second Lt., June 2, 1862. Capt., Oct. 8, 1862. Resigned June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLAPHAM, EDWARD, Kalamazoo. Asst. Surg. 1st Inf'y, Dec. 9, 1864. Surg. 7th Inf'y, Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, ALONZO E., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Taken prisoner while on picket, Sept. 15, 1862. Exchanged, ——. First Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, BENJAMIN F., Quincy. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Jan. 16, 1863.

CLARK, CHARLES E., Dowagiac. Capt. 6th Inf'y., Aug. 19, 1861. Maj., June 21, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 1, 1864. Col., Oct. 16, 1864. Mustered out as Lt. Col., Sept. 7, 1865. Capt. 38th U. S. Inf'y., July 28, 1866. Bvt. Maj., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the siege Port Hudson, La." Retired June 28, 1878.

CLARK, DANIEL, Deerfield. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Dec. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Mustered out Ap'l 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, EGBERT B., Clarkston. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 2, 1863.

CLARK, FRANKLIN B., Pontiac. Entered service Nov. 24, 1862. Serg't Maj. 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. Transferred to 1st Vet. Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. First Lt. and Adjt., Dec. 12, 1865 Not mustered. Killed by accidental discharge of his own pistol while en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in 1866, with a detachment for muster out.

CLARK, FREDERICK C., Dowagiac. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Killed in action at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

CLARK, GARDNER B., Middlesex Vt. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 25, 1863. First Lt., May 3, 1863. Capt., Nov. 21, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 9, 1864.

CLARK, GEO. W., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Com. Serg't 4th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1864. First Lt., July 9, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, HENRY, Leonard. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Wounded in action Aug. 19, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 8, 1864.

CLARK, JAMES, Ann Arbor. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., ——, 1862. Killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13. 1862.

CLARK, JOHN A., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 22, 1862. Killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

CLARK, JOHN E., Ann Arbor. Capt., 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Maj., July 3, 1863. Taken prisoner at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Exchanged Aug. 4, 1864. Resigned Feb. 25, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

CLARK, JOHN A., Stockbridge. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt., Aug. 1, 1864. Taken prisoner near Richmond, Va., Mar. 1, 1864. Escaped Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, JOHN F., Sturgis. Second Lt., 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Captured Mar. 5, 1863. Exchanged June 1, 1863. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 11, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, JUDSON, Ionia. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 24, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARKE, LAFAYETTE W., Hampton. Second Lt. 9th Cav., June 21, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 2, 1864. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, MICHAEL, Ann Arbor. Entered Service Sept. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 18, 1865.

CLARK, NELSON W., Bronson. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Aug. 8, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

CLARK, NEWCOM, Clarkston. Entered service Dec. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 16, 1862. Resigned May 20, 1863. Maj. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Mar. 12, 1864. Lt. Col., June 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept 30, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Col., Oct. 30, 1865, "for distinguished and meritorious conduct in the field."

CLARK, THOMAS S., Monroe. Lt. Col. 6th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Col., June 21, 1862. Resigned Jan. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, WILLIAM A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1865.

CLARK, WILLIAM E., Dowagiac. Surg. 4th Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Transferred Surg. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1862. Resigned July 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, WILLIAM H., Jr., Armada. Entered service Nov. 10, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 23, 1863. Wounded in action Oct. 26, 1863. Resigned for disability Feb. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, WILLIAM J., Northville. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLARK, WILLIAM, Hillsdale. First Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned May 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLARKE, SAMUEL P., Monroe. First Lt., 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned July 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CLARKSON, ISAAC L., Manchester. Capt. 1st (three months) Inf'y May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned Oct. 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CLAY, GEORGE S., Detroit. Second Lt., 15th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1862. Resigned July 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLEMENTS, HENRY, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 13, 1863. Resigned Sept. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLEMMER, DAVID W., Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Cav. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Capt., Mav 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLELAND, HENRY A., Detroit. Entered service as Hosp'l Stew'd 2d Inf'y, April 25, 1861. Taken prisoner before Richmond, June 29, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Ass't Surg. 2d Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CLIFF, HORATIO T., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 20, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 20th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Dec. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLIFFORD, WILLIAM A., Holly. Entered service Aug. 25, 1862. Serg't Maj. 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Adjutant, Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLINE, JOHN L., Romeo. Entered service Mar. 8, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y L, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLIPPERTON, WILLIAM H., East Saginaw. Capt. 7th Cav., June 11, 1863. Transferred to 1st Vet. Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CLOSE, JAMES, Lexington. Entered service Nov. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

CLOSE, WILLIAM F., Byron. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CLUTZ, CHARLES, Grand Rapids. Chap. 11th Cav., Aug. 31, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COATES, JAMES B., Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 22, 1862. Died of disease at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.

COATES, JOHN W., Albany, N. Y. Entered service July 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., ——. Second Lt., July 2. 1863. First Lt., Oct. 15, 1863. Resigned ——, and honorably discharged.

COATES, EDWARD, Pontiac. Maj. 8th Cav., Nov. 18, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 14, 1864.

COBB, LORENZO D., Yankee Springs. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COBLENTZ, JOHN J., Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 12, 1864. Resigned Aug. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COCKETT, WILLIAM H., Lapeer. Entered service Oct. 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 2, 1862. Resigned June 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

COCHRANE, ISAAC N., Watertown. Entered service July 31, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 28, 1865.

CODDINGTON, CHARLES, Leonidas. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 30, 1863. Capt., Jan. 6, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COFFINBERRY, WRIGHT L., Grand Rapids. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

COFFINBERRY, ANDREW B., Grand Rapids. Entered service Dec. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Capt. Aug. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COGSWELL, SYLVESTER, Marshall. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Oct. 9, 1861. Maj., Aug. 23, 1864. Honorably discharged as Capt. Feb. 3, 1865, to date Oct. 16, 1864.

COGGESHALL, ISAAC, Coldwater. Chap. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 5, 1862. Resigned Sept. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

COLBY, ISAAC, Grosse Point. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Jan. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLBY, HARLAN P., ——. Entered service Dec. 15, 1864. Serg't Comp'y F, 30th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

COLE, JAMES H., Adrian. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Maj., Jan. 4, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, July 18, 1862.

COLE, DANIEL W., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Maj. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLE, ALVIN C., Ann Arbor. Asst. Surg. 14th Inf'y, May 27, 1862. Mustered out Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLE, HASCALL M., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar 27, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLE, WILLIAM L., Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLE, ALANSON B., Salina. Entered service Aug. 20, 1864. Com. Serg't 29th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLE, OSMER F., Galesburg. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 6th Cav. First Lt., Oct. 31, 1863. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Killed by Indians at Tongue River, Montana Territory, Aug. 30, 1865.

COLE, ADONIRAM J., Leslie. Entered service Sept. 29, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y K, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 30, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 11, 1865.

COLEMAN, GRANVILLE H., Sylvan. Entered service Dec. 12, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 30th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 7, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLEMAN, CHARLES D., Pinckney. Entered service Jan. 26, 1862. Serg't Maj. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 27, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 17, 1863. Capt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLERICK, WILLIAM, Almont. Entered service Aug. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y L, 1st Cav. Second Lt., June 3, 1862. Capt., Dec. 4, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

COLLER, ELI H., Wakeshma. Asst. Surg. 12th Inf'y, Mar. 3; 1864. Surg., Oct. 12, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

COLLAR, ALEXANDER, Wayne. Asst. Surg. 24th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 18, 1863.

COLLINS, ROBERT M., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt. and Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's, Oct. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLLINS, ALVA A, Orion. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., June 2, 1862. Capt., Aug. 30, 1864. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLLINS, MICHAEL, Battle Creek. Entered service Dec. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st S. S., ——. . First Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLLINS, DAVID, Croton. Entered service July 19, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Cav. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, May 15, 1865.

COLLINS, HENRY H., Ann Arbor. Entered service Nov. 20, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 17, 1864. First Lt., June 27, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLLINS, ANDREW P.. Niles. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct, 10, 1861. Mustered out July 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COLVILLE, JAMES, East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded in action Nov. 27, 1863. Missing in action June 22, 1864. Returned Ap'l 22, 1865. Died of disease at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Ap'l 27, 1865.

COMSTOCK, LOREN L., Adrian. Second Lt. Comp'y K, 1st Mich. Vol's Mexican war, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out ——. Lt. Col., 1st (three months) Inf'y, May 1, 1862. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Lt. Col., Mar. 21, 1863. Died Nov. 25, 1863, of wounds received same day by musket ball from a rebel S. S. at Knoxville, Tenn.

COMSTOCK, OLIVER C., Marshall. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., May 26, 1862. Killed in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

COMSTOCK, SILAS G., Three Rivers. Second Lt., 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned July 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CONANT, JOHN S. Monroe. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Com. Serg't 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 7, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Feb. 23, 1864.

CONELY, THOMAS J., Jackson. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Exchanged Dec. 3, 1862. Capt., July 28, 1862. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CONGDON, DAVID, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., Nov. 3, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONKLING, ALANSON, ——. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861, as Serg't Batt. G, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Nov. 21, 1862. Died of Lung Fever at Young's Point, La., Feb. 14, 1863.

CONKLING, HENRY H., Tyrone. Chap. 8th Inf., June 24, 1864. Resigned Jan. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONLEY, MARTIN, New Baltimore. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y. Discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1862. Reëntered service Sept. 27, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 12, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CONLEY, WILLIAM H. H., Berrien Springs. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 6th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action June 13, 1863. Second Lt., Aug. 23, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONN, CHARLES G., Elkhart, Ind. Second Lt. 1st S. S., Aug. 8, 1863. Taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONNELLY, ARTHUR, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Mar. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CONNER, CHARLES A, Constantine. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

CONNER, ANDREW J., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Maj. 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 9, 1863. Capt., June 9, 1864. Resigned for disability, Oct. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CONNER, WILLIAM B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 3, 1862. Resigned Sept. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CONNINGTON, THOMAS, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S. First Lt., Sept. 27, 1862. Killed in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

CONSIDINE, JOHN, Detroit. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., July 6, 1863. Honorably discharged Oct. 31, 1864.

CONVERSE, OWEN M., Ypsilanti. Entered service Sept. 14, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y E, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 10, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONVERSE, DANIEL G., Saranac. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Capt., June 13, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CONVERSE, MYRON A., Corunna. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Capt., Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COOK, ADRIAN L., Hastings. Entered service Sept. 2, 1863. Serg't Comp'y M, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 22, 1865.

COOK, ALVIN V., Oshtemo. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Jan. 4, 1864.

COOK, ALEXANDER H., Worth. Entered service Sept. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 1, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

COOK, BRADFORD, Howell. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., May 25, 1862. Capt., May 13, 1863. Died June 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

COOK, CHARLES, Marlette. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COOK, GEORGE, Grass Lake. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. First Lt., July 30, 1864. Capt., Oct. 7, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COOK, GEORGE W., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 27, 1862. Wounded in action June 27, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Dec. 16, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COOK, HENRY C., Utica, N. Y. Entered service Feb. 22, 1865, as Serg't Comp'y D, 11th Inf'y. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COOK, HIRAM, Oshtemo. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Dec. 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

COOK, JOHN Q. A., Antrim. Second Lt., 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COOK, PETER N., Antrim. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Maj., Feb. 18, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COOK, WILLIAM W., Adrian. Entered service Dec. 18, 1862. Serg't Maj. 9th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 15, 1864. Taken prisoner in action Dec. 4, 1864. Exchanged ——. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

COOKE, EDWIN D., Niles. Entered service Sept. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 16, 1865.

COOLEY, MAXWELL G., Flint. Entered service Oct. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Dec. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

COON, DERBY L., Ionia. Battalion Adjt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

COOPER, JAMES, Niles. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 30, 1865.

COOPER, LUKE H., Monroe. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Feb. 27, 1864. Resigned Oct. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COOYEOU, JOSEPH, Detroit. Entered service Feb. 25, 1862. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 27, 1864. Resigned June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COPELAND, WILLIAM A., Midland. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 24, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Honorably discharged as Second Lt. May 15, 1865.

COPELAND, JOSEPH T., Pontiac. Lt. Col. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Col. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Resigned Nov. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COPELAND, FREDERICK A., Pontiac. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Jan. 10, 1863. Reappointed First Lt., Jan. 11, 1863. Honorably discharged Aug. 10, 1864. Capt. and A. A. G., U. S. Vol's, June 30, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COQUILLARD, JAMES, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 27, 1864. Capt., Oct. 5, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

COQUILLARD, HENRY, Detroit. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Nov. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CORBIN, HENRY B., Union City. Second Lt. Batt. D., First Light Art., Sept. 10, 1861. First Lt., June 20, 1862. Capt., Mar. 23, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CORBIN, GEORGE E., Granville. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 2d Cav. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CORBYN, FRANK, Schoolcraft. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 3d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 15, 1862. Wounded at Water Valley, Miss., Dec. 18, 1862. Died of wounds Jan. 10, 1863.

COREY, PHILIP G., Galesburg. First Lt., 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 16, 1863. Resigned Oct. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CORDEN, JOHN, Saline. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Maj., Feb. 1, 1864. Lt. Col., Oct. 16, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Capt., to date Aug. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CORLIS, JOHN S., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CORNELL, GEORGE L., St. Clair. Ass't Surg. 1st S. S., Dec. 8, 1862. Honorably discharged Dec. 28, 1863.

CORNEVIN, PAUL, Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Mich. Lancers, Dec. 17, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 19, 1862. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Taken prisoner at Cynthiana, Ky., June 10, 1864. Paroled June 14, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CORWIN. DWIGHT I., Brady. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

COSHUN, JOSEPH, Kalamazoo. Entered service July 29, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

COTTON, BENJAMIN A., Saranac. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COTTON, JAY F., Chesterfield. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y. Discharged Dec. 11, 1862. Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st Cav., Nov. 7, 1863. Wounded at Trevillian Station, June 11, 1864. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

COTTON, OWEN W., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 21. 1862. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 19, 1863.

COTTRELL, ABRAM, Lansing. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner, June 16, 1862. Released Oct. 14, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 19, 1863. First Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 18, 1863. Capt., Dec. 10, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 15, 1865.

COUSE, EDWARD, Detroit. Second Lt., 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned May 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

COVEL, JAMES F., ——. First Lt., Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Mar. 5, 1862. Capt., Feb. 4, 1863. Honorably discharged, ——.

COVELL, HENRY L., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 23, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

COVELL, ELLIOTT F., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 3, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Supernumerary Second Lt., 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Mar. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

COWLES, SYLVESTER D., Pontiac. First Lt. and Adjt 10th Inf'y, Nov. 8, 1861. Killed in action at Farmington, Miss., May 26, 1862.

COX, HENRY, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 1st Cav., ——. Ass't Surg. Dec. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CRAIG, SELDEN F., Niles. Second Lt., 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1862. Capt., July 17, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CRAMPTON, THOMAS, Bronson. Entered service Jan 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CRAMER, PETER, Woodland. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CRANE, ALEXANDER D., Dexter. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned July 26, 1861, and honorably discharged on account of injuries received while in discharge of his duty.

CRANE, HEBER, Detroit. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Died of disease Ap'l 11, 1862.

CRANE, EUGENE W., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discbarged.

CRANDALL, ALONZO H., Fremont. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CRANSON, JOEL H., St. Johns. Entered service Dec. 5, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 23d Inf'y. Promoted to non-commissioned staff Mar. 1, 1865. Transferred to 28th Inf'y, June 28, 1865. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged as Com. Serg't June 5, 1866.

CRAVATH, ISAAC M., Lansing. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Sept. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CRAW, EDWARD L., Lyons. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt. May 9, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 12, 1863.

CRAWFORD, JOHN G., Fentonville. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 9, 1862. Resigned Mar. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CRAWFORD, WALTER, Milford. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discbarged June 19, 1865.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE W., Plainfield. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., May 9, 1863. Wounded in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863. Honorably discbarged for disability Feb. 17, 1864.

CRAWFORD, JOHN M., Ray. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned for disability June 16, 1864, and honorably discbarged.

CRAWFORD, DAVID C., Lyons. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., July 19, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 22, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CRAWFORD, LYMAN G., Romeo. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Capt., Feb. 25, 1866. Mustered out as First Lt. May 25, 1866, and honorably discbarged.

CRAY, CHARLES D., Allegan. Entered service Jan. 1, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered. Killed in a charge upon bushwhackers near Sugar Creek, Tenn., Ap'l 27, 1865.

CREAGER, MARVIN H., Berlin. Entered service Aug. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Dec. 15, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CREEVY, WILLIAM, Lexington. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt., July 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CREGO, GEORGE W., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 4, 1861. Resigned Jan 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CRIPPEN, BRADLEY, Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——Discharged Oct. 29, 1864. Ass't Surg. 16th Inf'y, to rank from Ap'l 27, 1864. No further record.

CRITTENDEN, EMORY O., Marshall. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Maj., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CRITTENDEN, J. NEWTON, Marshall. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 3, 1864. Resigned Sept 14, 1865, and honorably discbarged.

CROCKER, ERASTUS B., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 12, 1864. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Capt., May 26, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CROFOOT, JOHN L., Niles. Entered service Oct. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 28, 1864.

CROOKS, CHESTER C., Portage Lake. Entered service Aug. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Cav. Second Lt., June 3, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

CROSS, JULIUS C., Three Rivers. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CROSS, LESTER E., Saginaw City. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 19, 1862. Resigned Dec. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CROSBY, FREEMAN R., Napoleon. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Nov. 7, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CROSBY, CALVIN B., Plymouth. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CROTTY, DANIEL G., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CROWELL, REUBEN, Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 7th Cav., July 7, 1863. Not mustered.

CROWELL, ELIJAH H., Greenville. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Col., Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out as Capt., June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CROWLEY, CORNELIUS D., Almont. Entered service Nov. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Cav.,——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Resigned as Second Lt., Ap'l 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CUDNEY, CHARLES H., Flint. Entered service Oct. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CUFF, DANIEL O., North Plains. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CULVER, CHARLES D., Mt. Clemens. First Lt. Batt. M, 1st Light Art., Ap'l 1, 1863. Resigned Oct. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CULVER, JOSHUA B., Paw Paw. First Lt. and Adjt. 13th Inf'y, ——. Maj., July 4, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 26, 1863. Col., May 26, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 23, 1865. Re-commissioned as Col., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CULVER, ALBERT B., Ionia. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., July 14, 1862. Resigned Jan. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CULVER, JOHN C., Hamburg. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Died May 24, 1863, of wounds received in action May 23, 1863.

CUMMINS, JAMES H., Holly. First Lt. 10th Cav , July 25, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, for gallantry in action at High Point, N. C., where, with one battalion of his regiment, he captured and destroyed more than three million dollars worth of the enemy's property. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CUMMINS, WILLIAM E., Corunna. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Wounded in action at Flat Creek, East Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864. Capt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CUMMINGS, FRANCIS H., Grand Rapids. Chap. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CUMMINGS, HORACE W., Niles. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Died of disease near Carrollton, La., Nov. 13, 1862.

CUMMINGS, CHAS. S., Flint. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., May 31, 1865. Adjt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CUMMINGS, RALPH W., Bay City. Entered service July 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 23d Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Nov. 10, 1862. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CUMSTOCK, WARREN C., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, Detroit. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Honorably discharged Feb. 17, 1863.

CURRY, LEWIS V., Brighton. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CURTENIUS, FREDERICK W., Kalamazoo. Capt. Comp'y A, 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican War, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out at close of war. Col. 6th Inf'y, June 10, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CURTIS, CYRUS M., Marshall. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Capt., Nov. 3, 1864. Resigned June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CURTIS, DAVID A, Augusta. Chap. 18th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1862. Resigned Aug. 8, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CURTIS, NELSON D., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Dec. 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CURTISS, CHARLES H.. Detroit. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 10, 1863. Capt., Mar. 2, 1864. Resigned as First Lt., June 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CURTISS, GEORGE W., Saginaw. Entered service July 8, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y ——. Second Lt., Oct. 3, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Wounded in action Mar. 29, 1865. Capt., May 30, 1865. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CURTISS, SAMUEL B., Howell. First Lt. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 23, 1863. Resigned Aug. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CURTISS, SESSIONS P., Vergennes. Entered service Sept. 14, 1862. Serg't Maj. 6th Cav., ——. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CURTISS, SYLVANUS W., Monroe. First Lt., 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., Mar. 1, 1862. Maj., May 26, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CUSTER, THOMAS W., Monroe. Corp'l 21st Ohio Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., 6th Mich. Cav., July 11, 1864. Bvt. 1st Lt., Capt., and Maj., U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for distinguished and gallant conduct." Mustered out Apr'l 24, 1866. Second Lt., 1st U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. First Lt. 7th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Bvt. Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the engagement with the enemy at Waynesboro, Va., Mar. 2, 1865." Bvt. Maj. Mar. 2, 1867, "for distinguished conduct in the engagement with the enemy near Namozine Church, Va., Ap'l 3, 1865." Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, for "distinguished courage and service at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va." Capt., Dec. 2, 1875. Killed June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians on Little Big Horn River, Montana Territory.

CUSHMAN, JAMES M., Bronson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F., 1st (three months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Re-entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y. First Lt. Aug. 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CUTCHEON, BYRON M., Ypsilanti. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 15, 1862. Capt., July 29, 1862. Maj., Oct. 14, 1862. Lieut. Col., Nov. 16, 1863. Col., Nov. 21, 1863. Wounded May 10, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 18, 1864, "for gallant service at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., and Spottsylvania, Va., and during the present operations before Petersburg, Va." Col. 27th Inf'y, Nov. 12, 1864. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, Va."

CUTLER, F. BYRON, Hillsdale. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Cav. Second Lt., June 9, 1862. Resigned May 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

CUTLER, GEORGE W., Ransom. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Wounded in action and taken prisoner at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. Sent to Libby prison. Exchanged Feb. 21, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability May 15, 1865.

CUTLER, PHILO D., Ionia. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Nov. 1, 1864.

CZIZEK, AUGUSTUS, Mt. Clemens. Second Lt., 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Dec. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DAFOE, JAMES, Greenfield. Capt. 16th Inf'y, July 30, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 15, 1862. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1864.

DAGLE, JOHN, Pentwater. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

DAILEY, ARTHUR H., Battle Creek. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Resigned June 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAILEY, ASA G., Niles. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Taken prisoner in action Aug. 16, 1864. Enchanged, ——. Resigned Ap'l 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAKE, CRAWLEY, P., Armada. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Maj., Dec. 31, 1862. Resigned Aug. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DAKEN, STEPHEN M., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Fort Steadman, Va., Ma.. 25, 1865. Capt. Ap'l 25, 1865. Maj., July 22, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DALY, JOHN H., Detroit. Second Lt. Comp'y A, 23d Ill. Inf'y (a Mich. Comp'y), June 15, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 14, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., Aug. 10, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt., Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DANIELS, HENRY H., Hudson. Entered service May 25, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Adjt., Mar. 26, 1864. Capt., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 5, 1864.

DANIELS, FRANCIS, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DANIELS, ALBERT, Richland. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Resigned Oct. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DANIELS, JABEZ J., Hudson. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Feb. 27, 1862. Capt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Dec. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DARLING, DANIEL H., East Saginaw. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Maj., Mar. 22, 1864. Lt. Col., May 26, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DARLING, JAMES, Southfield. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DARLING, BENJAMIN, Mason. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged May 1, 1864.

DARLING, ELISHA, Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Nov. 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DARRAGH, JAMES, Monroe. Capt. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Died of disease, Ap'l 17, 1862.

DARRAGH, ARCHIBALD B., Monroe. Entered service Mar. 12, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 15, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 12, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865, as First Lt., and honorably discharged.

DARRAGH, JAMES C., Monroe. Entered service Mar. 12, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 26, 1864. Wounded and lost a leg near Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DARROW, RUSSELL T., Homer. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav. Second Lt., June 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Killed in action near Cypress river, Ala., Oct. 7, 1864.

DARROW, WILLIAM T., Allegan. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DASKAM, CHARLES S., Paw Paw. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Cav , ——. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DAVID, ADDISON, Trenton. First Lt. and Com. 9th Cav., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Feb. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DAVID, JAMES I., Trenton. First Lt. and Q. M. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, June 11, 1862. Col. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned for disability, Nov. 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DAVIDSON, EDWARD P., Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 15, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

DAVIDSON, JOSEPH L., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 20, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, ALEXANDER G., Dearborn. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Died of wounds, Ap'l 21, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DAVIS, BARLOW, Pittsfield. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. First Lt., May 31, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN F., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept. 1, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y F, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 4, 1864. Killed in action at Marion, Va., Dec. 18, 1864, before muster as a Lt.

DAVIS, CALEB F., Detroit. Second Lt. Independent Comp'y (Brady Guard) June 18, 1847, Mexican War. Mustered out at the close of the war. Second Lt. Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., Nov. 12, 1861. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.

DAVIS, CHARLES, Albion. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 6th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 21, 1864. Wounded in action at Ashton, Ark., July 24, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, COLLINS, Tecumseh. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, GEORGE N., Albion. Capt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Nov. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, HENRY, Belleville. Entered service Oct. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 25, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 10, 1864. Capt., Feb. 10, 1865. Wounded in action, Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, JONATHAN E., Macomb. Ass't Surg. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 23, 1862. Resigned Jan. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, LEWIS P., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, OSCAR L., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 17, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., July 20, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Feb. 23, 1864.

DAVIS, OSCAR A., Savannah, Ga. Entered service ——, as Pvt. 10th Mich. Cav. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, May 8, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, PERRY J., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y L, 4th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Q. M., Aug. 25, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, ROBERT W., Pontiac. Lt. Col. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 30, 1861. Resigned Sept. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DAVIS, STANLEY W., Wheatland. Entered service July 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864. Paroled Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVIES, WILLIAM C., Detroit. Lt. Col. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Mar. 31, 1862. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., May 5, 1863. Honorably discharged Dec. 5, 1863.

DAVISON, JEHIEL, Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

DAVISON, OLIVER I., East Saginaw. Entered service Nov. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Capt. 1st Independent Comp'y S. S., Nov. 15, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAVENPORT, GEORGE W., ——. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Cav. First Lt. 8th Cav., Jan. 28, 1864. Mustered out Ap'l 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DAWES, MARTIN C., Brooklyn. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. Capt., Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAY, ALBERT A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 23, 1863. First Lt., May 12, 1864. Capt., Sept. 10, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 25, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va." Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DAY, CHARLES G., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 25, 1862, as Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., June 9, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEAN, THOMAS, Allegan. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 16, 1863. Capt., Oct. 26, 1864. Resigned Oct. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEAN, THOMAS I, Northville. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Taken prisoner in action near James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863. Exchanged Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEANE, CHARLES W., Pentwater. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Maj., Nov. 11, 1863. Resigned Jan. 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEAN, HENRY S., Green Oak. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Maj., Jan. 5, 1863. Lt. Col., June 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEAN, LYMAN H., Morenci. Chap. 30th Inf'y, Ap'l 6, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEAN, FREDERICK J., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Chicago Board of Trade Batt., ——. Second Lt. 13th Batt., Sept. 13, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. Resigned June 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEBOE, MARTIN, Holland. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., Feb. 17, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEBOLT, WM. H., Kalamazoo. Entered service Nov. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Resigned Aug. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DECAMP, WM. H., Grand Rapids. Surg. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DECKER, CLARK W., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DECKER, ELMER F., Marquette. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., May 18, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Capt., Aug. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged Mar. 7, 1865.

DECKER, GABRIEL M., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 19, 1863.

DECKER, HENRY F., Port Huron. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Jan. 19, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. Resigned Nov. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DECLUTE, CHANCEY H., Coldwater. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 26, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DEES, ALEXANDER, Detroit. Capt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Sept. 1, 1861. Resigned Nov. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DEGRAFF, HENRY, Adrian. Entered service Dec. 4, 1862, as Com. Serg't 7th Cav. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 7, 1865.

DEGOYLER, SAMUEL, Hudson. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Maj., Sept. 25, 1861. Resigned Jan. 12, 1862. Capt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art., Mar. 11, 1862. Died at Hudson, Mich., Aug. 8, 1863, of wounds received at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1863.

DELAND, CHAS. V., Jackson. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1862. Exchanged Dec. —, 1862. Col. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Exchanged Feb. —, 1865. Honorably discharged Feb. 4, 1865. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 14, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service."

DELAND, JAMES S., Jackson. Entered service Dec. 29, 1863. Serg't Maj. 1st S. S., ——. First Lt. June 20, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 11, 1864. Capt., Nov. 20, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Ap'l 2, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEMAREST, SAMUEL L., Otisco. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Maj., Ap'l 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Wounded in action near Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 27, 1864. Mustered out as Capt., June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEMEREE, COURTLAND R., Flint. Entered service Aug. 13, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y G, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 13, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 6. 1865.

DEMING, LAFAYETTE L., Jackson. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DEMONT, RICHARD A., Bertrand. Entered service Oct. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1864. Resigned Nov. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DENEL, WILLIAM A., New Buffalo. Entered service Jan. 17, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 11, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 15, 1865. Capt., June 10, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DENISON, ROLLIN C., Kalamazoo. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DENISON, STEPHEN A, Madison. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DENNIS, JOHN J., Grand Rapids. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. Batt. E, 1st Light Art., Nov. 5, 1861. Resigned June 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DENNISON, CHARLES, Brighton. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 4, 1861. Wounded in action at Pohick Church, Va., Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DESPELDER, PETER, Grand Haven. Entered service Oct. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEVENS, ELIJAH J., Coldwater. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DEVEREUX, NICHOLAS, Marshall. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 25, 1862. Honorably discharged Feb. 18, 1865.

DEVRIES, PETER, Adrian. Second Lt. Batt. E, 1st Light Art., Dec. 15, 1861. First Lt., June 9, 1862. Capt., Mar. 16, 1862. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DEWATER, ORVILLE H., Kalamazoo. Entered service Nov. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Died Ap'l 30, 1865, before muster.

DEWEY, WILLIAM A. Leslie. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Dec. 30, 1862. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

DEYO, ELIJAH P., Alamo. Entered service Dec. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 5, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DIBBLE, SPENCER, Marshall. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Dec. 2, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Cav. First Lt., June 3, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Missing in action at Henryville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864. No further record.

DICEY, ELMER C., White Pigeon. Supernumerary Second Lt., 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Dec. 20, 1862. Capt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged May 6, 1865.

DICK, JOSEPH, Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

DICKENSON, EDWIN J., Battle Creek. First Lt. Comp'y L, Merrill Horse, Dec. 17, 1862. Resigned June 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DICKENSON, THOMAS J., Grand Rapids. First Lt., 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Died of disease at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1864.

DICKENSON, WILLIAM H., ——. First Lt. 3d Cav. Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., Feb. 27, 1862. Resigned May 24, 1862. Lt. Col. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DICKINSON, ALANSON P., Romeo. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., June 23, 1862. Resigned as Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DICKINSON, JULIAN G., Jackson. Entered service July 11, 1862. Serg't Major 4th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Adjt., July 15, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff Davis." Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DICKINSON, MARSHALL J., Vermontville. Second Lt., 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., May 17, 1862. Maj., Sept. 13, 1863. Lt. Col., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DICKINSON, SIMEON F., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav. Second Lt., May 2, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Taken prisoner in action near Florence, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864. Exchanged —. Capt., Jan. 28, 1865. Honorably discharged as First Lt., May 15, 1865.

DICKINSON, WALLACE W., Newaygo. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt. and Com., Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DICKERSON, CHRISTOPHER J., Hillsdale. Lt. Col. 10th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Buzzards' Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864. Released Aug. 3, 1864. Col. 6th Inf'y, Nov. 12, 1864. Declined. Resigned as Lt. Col. 10th Inf'y, Nov. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged to accept a civil appointment. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service."

DICKERSON, JAMES B., Hudson. Entered service Mar. 16, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Feb. 23, 1866.

DICKEY, WILLIAM H. Marshall. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Oct. 9, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Discharged for promotion as Col. 12th Reg't Corps de Afrique, Oct. 19, 1863. No further record.

DICKEY, GILBERT M., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Com. Serg't 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 10, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

DICKEY, FRANK W., Marshall. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Maj., Oct. 16, 1862. Resigned May 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DILLON, RICHARD S., Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., June 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for meritorious service during the recent campaign terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DILLMAN, LOUIS, Detroit. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Maj., Mar. 6, 1862. Lt. Col., July 26, 1862. Resigned July 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DIMOND, ALBERT, Worth. Entered service Sept. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DINGWELL, GEORGE, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DITTMAN, AUGUSTUS, Romeo. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DIXON, CUTHBERT, Centerville. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 19, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 30, 1864.

DOANE, JOHN W., Pine Run. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 17, 1864.

DODGE, GEO. W., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 11, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Capt., Oct. 25, 1862. Resigned Feb. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DODGE, JAMES P., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 5, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1864. Capt., June 2, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DODGE. DAVID A., Toledo, O. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Nov. 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DODGE, CHARLES C., Marshall. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Taken prisoner in action June 3, 1864. Exchanged ——. Resigned Ap'l 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DODGE, HORACE W., Detroit. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 21, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

DODGE, WINCHESTER T., Orange. Second Lt. 7th Cav, Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Feb. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DODGE, DON A., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Com. 10th Cav., Aug. 24, 1863. Resigned Mar. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DODSLEY, WM. R., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 29, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 22, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOESBURG, JACOB O., Holland. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DONAHUE, JAMES S., Flint. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1861. First Lt., May 14, 1862. Wounded in action at James Island, June 16, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, losing a leg. Honorably discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1864.

DONAHUGH, JOHN T., ——. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., Aug. 8, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DONALDSON, CHAS. B., Pose. Entered service Feb. 8, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y K, 8th Cav. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. Resigned for disability June 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DONALDSON, WM. T., ——. Entered service Aug. 26, 1864. Com. Serg't 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 19, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 26, 1866.

DONALDSON, JAMES, Port Huron. Entered service Aug 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DONNELLY, JOHN L., Monroe. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Mustered out Feb. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOOLEY, THOS. B., Corunna. Chap. 14th Inf'y, Feb. 11, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DOOLITTLE, CHAS. C., Hillsdale. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., Aug. 20, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 28, 1862. Col. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Jan. 27, 1865. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U S. Vol's, June 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Nov. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOPSON, HENRY, Muskegon. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as First Lt. Sept. 3, 1864.

DORAN, MILES, Wayne. Entered service Sept. 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 14, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1865.

DOTY, DUANE, Ann Arbor. First Lt. and Adjt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned July 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DOUGHTY, BENJAMIN F., Sturgis. Maj. 11th Inf'y, Oct. 11, 1861. Resigned Aug. 18, 1862. Chap. 11th Inf'y, Oct. 13, 1862. Transferred to 8th Cav., Mar. 30, 1863. Resigned for disability, Ap'l 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN R., Shiawassee. Entered service, Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOUGLASS, CHAUNCEY C., Grand Rapids. Battalion Q. M. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DOUGLASS, RICHARD, Ross. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Honorably discharged Ap'l 2, 1864.

DOUGLASS, GEO. A., Hillsdale. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOWD, WILLIAM E., Holland. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Died of disease Feb. 17, 1863.

DOXSIE, JAMES W., Oneida. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Nov. 18, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 27th Inf'y. Wounded in action, ——. First Lt., Feb. 4, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOYLE, MICHAEL, Detroit. Entered service Dec. 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

DOYLE, RICHARD N., Georgetown. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Capt., Jan. 9, 1862. Wounded in action at James' Island, June 16, 1862. Lt. Col., May 7, 1864. Not mustered as Lt. Col. Maj., Aug. 20, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOYLE, JOHN. Monroe. First Lt. and Q. M. 15th Inf'y, May 29, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DOYLE, TIMOTHY W., Monroe. Entered service Dec. 3, 1861, as Com. Serg't 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Mustered out Jan. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DRAGGON, JOSEPH L., Kalamazoo. Entered service Jan. 25, 1862, as Com. Serg't 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DRAKE, GEORGE, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 11, 1863. Capt., Oct. 24, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Maj., May 17, 1865. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DRAKE, ADDISON T., Sturgis. First Lt. and Q. M. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., June 17, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DRAKE, LEWIS, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 27, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 3, 1863. Capt., Sept. 25, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863. Mustered out July 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DRAKE, PHILO A., Hastings. Ass't Surg. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned June 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DRAPER, CHARLES S., Pontiac. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, Oct. 28, 1861. Detached as Aid to Gen. Richardson, Ap'l 1, 1862. Capt. and A. D. C. U. S. Vol's, ——. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned Mar. 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DRAPER, JOHN N., Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DREW, FRANCIS, Grand Rapids. Chap. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DREW, HARVEY L, Niles. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Com. Serg't 3d Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 20, 1862. Capt., Oct. 24, 1864. Resigned as First Lt., Nov. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DREW, GEORGE A., Detroit. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct 13, 1862. Maj., July 17, 1863. Lt. Col., June 6, 1864. Declined promotion. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for highly distinguished and meritorious service in the Shenandoah Valley." Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for highly distinguished and meritorious service in the campaign against Richmond, Va." Mustered out on expiration of term of service, Oct. 11, 1865. Second Lt. 10th U. S. Inf'y, May 15, 1866. Bvt. First Lt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864". Bvt. Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign against Richmond, Va., in 1865." First Lt., Mar. 26, 1868. Assigned to 3d U. S. Cav., Jan. 1st, 1871. Capt., Mar. 20, 1879. Now in service.

DRESSER, MELVIN W., Lyons. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Killed in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862.

DRIGGS, WILLIAM J., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Corp'l Comp'y L, 6th Cav. Transferred to Comp'y C, 7th Cav., Nov. 12, 1865. First Lt., 1st S. S., July 22, 1863. Discharged for disability July 6, 1864. Second Lt., 11th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. First Lt., July 28, 1866. Transferred to 20th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Mustered out Jan. 1, 1871, and honorably discharged.

DRYER, NEWELL A., Lansing. Pvt. 17th Inf'y ——. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUBENDORF, EDWARD, Coldwater. Second Lt., 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 14, 1863. First Lt., May 5, 1865. Q. M., Aug. 18, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUDLEY, GEO. P. Brighton. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Maj. 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1862. First Lt., July 4, 1863. Resigned as Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DUEL, JOHN W., Allegan. Entered service Aug, 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 19th Inf'y ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUESLER, BENJAMIN, Quincy. Capt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., Aug. 21, 1861. Resigned Oct. 18, 1861, and honorably discharged.

DUESLER, DANIEL, Quincy. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Capt., Feb. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability June 27, 1863.

DUESLER, JEREMIAH, Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DUFFIE, PHELIX, Kalamazoo. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Captured Mar. 5, 1863. Exchanged May 1, 1863. Resigned Jan. 22, 1864, and honorably dischaged.

DUFFIELD, WILLIAM E., Monroe. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Died at Frederick City, Md., Oct. 16, 1862, of wounds received Sept. 17, 1862.

DUFFIELD, HENRY M., Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt., 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Aug. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DUFFIELD, WM. W., Detroit. Lt. Col. 4th Inf., May 16, 1861. Col. 9th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Exchanged Aug. 27, 1862. Resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DUGGAN, ANDREW W. Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt., July 5, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864. Maj., Oct. 25, 1864. Wounded in action at Five Forks, Va., May 30, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, May 25, 1865, "for gallant conduct in the campaign of Gen. Sheridan and battle of Five Forks, Va." Lt. Col., Dec. 4, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DUMONT, CHARLES H., Indiana. Entered service July 18, 1864. Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 16, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNBAR, G. EDWIN, Decatur. Entered service Dec. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., Aug. 18, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Dec. 5, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Oct. 1, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas." Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNCAN, JAMES, Northfield. Entered service Nov. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 12, 1864. Not mustered as First Lt. Taken prisoner near Atlanta, Ga., —— Died in military prison at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, 1864.

DUNCAN, TITUS, East Saginaw. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Hosp'l Stew'd 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Surg. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNCOMBE, STEPHEN, Keeler. Second Lt. Comp'y D, Western S. S., Sept. 16, 1861. First Lt., June 11, 1862. Resigned July 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DUNHAM, EDWARD, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DUNHAM, WILLIAM, Fentonville. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned May 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

DUNLAP, JAMES A., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 2d Cav., ——. Ass't Surg., Mar. 1, 1864. Sug., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as Ass't Surg., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNN, WILLIAM H., Ganges. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1864. Capt. Jan. 6, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 11, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Abbott's Creek, N. C." Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNN, RICHARD, Brighton. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

DUNNETT, DANIEL W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Feb. 21, 1863. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 28, 1864. Capt., July 31, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DUNPHY, WILLIAM H., Memphis. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Lt. Col., Feb. 24, 1865. Col., June 7, 1865. Mustered out as Lt. Col., July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUNSTER, HENRY, Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 4, 1863. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUPONT, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y. Wounded in service. Discharged on account of wounds July 29, 1862. First Lt. 13th Batt., Dec. 11, 1863. Capt., June 11, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUPUY, RICHARD G., Ann Arbor. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., Aug. 20, 1861. Killed in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

DURAND, SAMUEL M., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 20, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DURAND, CHAS. M., ——. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Sept. 15, 1861. Serg't Batt. E, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 12, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DURYEE, WILLIAM, Lee. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned July 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DUTCHER, GEORGE N., Saugatuck. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., June 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Littletown, Pa., June 30, 1863. Wounded in action at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 13, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 2, 1863.

DWIGHT, JAMES A., Ypsilanti. First Lt. and Q. M. 20th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Feb. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

DWIRE, MILTON, Jackson. Entered service Dec 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Q. M. Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DYCKMAN, BARNEY, Paw Paw. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 13, 1862. Capt., May 25, 1862. Resigned Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DYE, CHARLES H., Niles. Entered service Mar. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

DYE, JOHN W., Ionia. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Com. Serg't 21st Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DYER, MILO E., Pulaski. Entered service Dec. 24, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DYGERT, KIN S., Detroit. Capt. 1st Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, Sept. 3, 1861. Taken prisoner in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Escaped and rejoined regiment Jan 28, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EAGLE, JOSEPH A., Detroit. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Oct. 11, 1861, and honorably discharged.

EAGLESON, THOMAS, Bedford, O. Entered service Mar. 28, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 8th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg. 1st S. S., July 23, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EARL, JOHN E., Kalamazoo. Entered service Dec. 10, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt , Jan. 1, 1864 Taken prisoner in action near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864. Exchanged ——. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

EARL, LEWIS W., Ionia. Chap. 21st Inf'y, Mar. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EARL, JOHN, Harrisville. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Died of disease Oct. 13, 1862.

EARLE, EDWARD S., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Adjt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt. and Com. Subs. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 9, 1861. Honorably discharged Ap'l 1, 1863.

EARLE, FRANCIS S., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Adjt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Resigned Sept. 26, 1862. Maj. and A. A. G. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 10, 1862. Resigned May 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

EARLIE, JAMES, Marathon. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Resigned July 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EASEMAN, ANTHONY, Bay City. Entered service Feb. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 10, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EASTABROOK, ASA, Allegan. Entered service Nov. 28, 1861. Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EASTLAND, EDWARD F., Kalamazoo. Entered service Feb. 1, 1862. Serg't Maj. 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EASTMAN, HENRY, Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 1st Cav., Dec. 4, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EASTMAN, ARTHUR W., Mount Clemens. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action Oct. 26, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Feb. 9, 1865.

EASTON, DAVID J., Sturgis. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Capt., May 2, 1864. Wounded in action June 15, 1864. Maj., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EATON, JOB C., Monroe. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EATON, WILLARD G., Otsego. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., Oct. 20, 1862 Maj., May 26, 1863. Col., Feb. 23, 1865. Killed in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar 19, 1865.

EATON, OSMER, Otsego. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EATON, ALONZO, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., June 9, 1864. Taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Paroled Mar. —, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EATON, CHARLES W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. First Lt., to date from Jan. 13, 1863. Capt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EATON, FRANK N., Albion. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 7, 1864. Resigned Mar. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EBERHARD, JOHN P., Burr Oak. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

EDDIE, THOMAS A., Lowell. Entered service July 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Cav. Second Lt., June 10, 1863. Killed in action at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.

EDDY, ERWIN, Cambria. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Resigned Nov. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EDDY, CHARLES, Flint. Entered service July 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EDDY, FRANK E., Flint. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Aug. 11, 1863. Lt. Col. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EDDY, ALVIN F., Houghton. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Died of disease, Ap'l 30, 1863.

EDDY, EDWARD A., Bay City. Entered service Aug. 2, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. First Lt., July 11, 1865. Mustered out as 2d Lt., June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EDDIE, SAMUEL N., Lowell. Entered service Oct. 23, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 2, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 11, 1865.

EDGAR, WILLIAM C., Adrian. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EDGERLY, HENRY C., Mt. Clemens. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Jan. 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862. Maj. 8th Cav., Nov. 17, 1862. Resigned for disability Jan 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EDMUNDS, JAMES M., Saline. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, June 27, 1864. Died of disease Oct. 4, 1864.

EDMUNDS, CHARLES A., Quincy. First Lt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art., May 28, 1861. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, with loss of arm. Honorably discharged Jan. 16, 1863, on account of wounds received Sept. 14, 1862.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR, Trenton. First Lt. and Q. M. 5th Cav., Sept. 20, 1862. Resigned Mar. 13, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, to rank from Feb. 19, 1863. Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col., and Col., U. S. Vol's, ——. Mustered out Mar. 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EDWARDS, JOHN, Hudson. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., Oct. 29, 1864. Killed in action at Salisbury, N. C., Ap'l 12, 1865.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR, Jr., Trenton. Chap. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Honorably discharged for promotion June 24, 1863.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM J., Niles. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't 6th Inf'y. Serg't Maj., Sept. 6, 1861. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Capt., July 21, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EDWARDS, JOHN, Corunna. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

EDWARDS, SEARLES C., Milan. Entered service Dec. 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 10, 1862. Honorably discharged May 28, 1865.

EDWARDS, ISAAC Z., Pokagon. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. First Lt., June 1, 1864. Resigned as Second Lt., Aug. 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EDWARDS, ALBERT M., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner in action at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Mustered out May 20, 1862. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Maj., Nov. 22, 1863. Lt. Col., June 9, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EELLS, SAMUEL H., Detroit. Entered service Jan. 30, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 12th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Feb. 1, 1863. Died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30, 1864.

EFNER, JOSEPH H., West Springfield, Mass. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Jan 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EGGLESTON, CHARLES E., Coldwater. First Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

EGGLESTON, GEORGE H., Coldwater. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. First Lt. 1st (3 years) Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Wounded at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Resigned Mar. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

EGGLESTON, JAMES M., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EIDELBUSS, GEORGE, Washtenaw. Entered service Aug. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EISWORTH, ANTHONY, Stronach. Entered service Sept. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 6th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 4, 1865. Transferred to 1st Vet. Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ELDER, MATHEW, Lansing. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Appointed 1st Lt. 11th U. S. Inf'y, to rank from Aug. 5, 1861. Died July 25, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

ELDER, JOHN A., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 27, 1863. First Lt., May 8, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Capt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELDRED, RICHARD H., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., ——. Died of disease Mar. 14, 1862, at Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.

ELDRED, ANDREW J., Niles. Chap. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 5, 1861. Resigned Sept. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ELDRIDGE, NATHANIEL B., Lapeer. Maj. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1861. Resigned Dec. 18, 1861. Lt. Col. 11th Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ELDRIDGE, CORNELIUS S., Flint. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned July 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELDRIDGE, L. BRIGGS, Lapeer. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Capt., Feb. 18, 1863. Maj., Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELKERTON, WM., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 17, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y D, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 5, 1866.

ELLENWOOD, EBEN R., Greenville. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Resigned as 2d Lt., Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ELLIOTT, F. COVELL, Grand Rapids. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Mar. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged. Cause, disability.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM R., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Died July 5, 1863, of wounds received at Fairfield Gap, Va., July 4, 1863.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM N., White Pigeon. Surg. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT T., Detroit. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Maj., June 20, 1863. Killed in action at Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864.

ELLIOTT, HENRY C., Monroe. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Nov. 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ELLIOTT, MARCUS D., Rose. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 15, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 8, 1863. Capt., Jan. 8, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ELLIS, ALBERT H., Hastings. First Lt., 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

ELLIS, ALMON D., Saginaw. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 23, 1862. Resigned Mar. 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ELLIS, ERWIN, Burlington. Second Lt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt. Ap'l 15, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELLIS, HIRAM R., Sagatuck. Entered service Aug. 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Adjt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ELLIS, JAMES A., Dowagiac. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1863. Resigned July 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ELLIS, MYRON H., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Cav. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt., June 6, 1863. Resigned June 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ELLISON, OWEN, JR., Jackson. Ass't Surg. 30th Inf'y, Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELLSWORTH JOHN A., Saranac. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Nov. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ELMER, JACKSON, Rome Center. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 1, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt. Oct. 24, 1864. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

ELMORE, ALBERT A., Richfield. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 3, 1864. Wounded in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Capt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELMORE, MERRITT, W., Flint. Entered service July 25, 1862. Serg't Maj., 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELMS, BYRON C., Marshall. Entered service Sept. 12, 1863, as Serg't 14th Batt. Light Art. Second Lt., Feb. 20, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ELMS, GEORGE R., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 14, 1861. Serg't Maj., 9th Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 15, 1865.

ELTON, TRUMAN W., Ypsilanti. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 17, 1864. Capt. Oct. 20, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ELY, TOWNSEND A., Gratiot. Entered service Feb. 25, 1865. Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 30, 1865.

ELY, RALPH, Alma. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Wounded in action at Secessionville, S. C., June 16, 1862. Maj., Sept. 10, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 1, 1863. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, July 6, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of the Wilderness, Va." Col., to rank from May 7, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out May 19, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ELY, JOHN J., Grand Rapids. First Lt. Batt. E, 1st Light Art., Nov. 1, 1861. Capt., June 9, 1862. Maj., Mar. 15, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, June 20, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out July 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EMERSON, JOSIAH D., Hillsdale. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 3, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EMMERSON, GEORGE D., Marietta, Ohio. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Dec. 26, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EMERSON, ALBERT L., Marquette. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 22, 1863. Honorably discharged Aug. 8, 1864.

EMERY, FRANKLIN, Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. Killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862.

EMERY, AUGUSTUS, H., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. M, 1st Light Art., Ap'l 1, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 24, 1863. Capt., Aug. 9, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EMMONS, JED P. C., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned ——, and honorably discharged.

ENGLISH, DAVID H., Saranac. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ENSIGN, CALEB A., Jonesville. Entered service Oct. 22, 1862, as Pvt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Dec. 8, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 11, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ERNST, WILLIAM F., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861, as Serg't Batt. B, 1st Light Art. Second Lt. Feb. 8, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ERNST, CASPAR, Nunica. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt. July 27, 1863. Maj., Feb. 13, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EVANS, OSCAR C., Saginaw. Entered service Mar. 23, 1864. Serg't 2d Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EVANS, IRA L., Niles. First Lt., 1st S. S., Ap'l 16, 1863. Capt., June 19, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Petersburg, Va." On division staff at muster out of regiment.

EVANS, BENJAMIN, Bellevue. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EVANS, ELI F., Vernon. First Lt., 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EVERETT, ROBERT A. Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 5th Inf'y, July 3, 1861. Surg. 16th Inf'y, Ap l 18, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

EVERS, GEORGE M., Kalamazoo. Entered service June 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D. 17th Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 6, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

EWALT, JACOB, Berrien Springs. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., Mar. 13, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct 28, 1864.

EWEN, ALBERT O. Dayton. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 26th Inf y. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

EWING, JAMES M., Stockbridge. Entered service Dec. 31, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 31, 1865. First Lt., Sept. 18, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EWING, ALEXANDER, Dexter. Surg. 13th Inf'y, Dec. 19, 1861. Taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Exchanged Nov. 24, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FAILING, JAMES H., Albion. Entered service Nov. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 20, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FAIRBANKS, JOHN D., Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Maj. 5th Inf'y, Aug. 21, 1861. Wounded in action at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862. Died of wounds July 25, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

FAIRBRASS, FRED. J., Hancock. Second Lt. Batt. L, First Lt. Art., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FAIRBROTHER, GEORGE, Detroit. Supernumerary 2d Lt., 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., June 13, 1863. Mustered out as Supernumerary Second Lt., Aug. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FANGER, JULIUS D., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 26, 1862 Wounded in action at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability May 28, 1864.

FARGO, DAN. T., Ionia. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Oct. 26, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FARLAND, JOHN M., Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., July 4, 1863. Discharged for disability July 9, 1864. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Maj. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Lt. Col., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FARMER, EDWIN R., Decatur. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Capt., Sept. 12, 1865. Mustered out Jan. 5, 1866. and honorably discharged.

FARNHAM, GEORGE M., St. Johns. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. Capt., Oct. 19, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FARNSWORTH, NORMAN B., St. Clair. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FARNSWORTH, EDWARD G., ——. Second Lt. 1st. Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 29, 1863. Not mustered.

FARRAND, JAMES, Flint. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 6, 1862. Capt., Aug. 1, 1862. Wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Killed in action near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864.

FARRAR, JUDSON S., Mt. Clemens. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Lt. Col. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1862. Col., Oct. 9, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 29, 1864.

FARRAR, URIEL S., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1863. Taken prisoner in action Aug. 14, 1864. Exchanged ——. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FARRELL, RODERICK F., Detroit. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FARRELL, BARZILLA F., Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge not known.

FARRELL, ROBERT, Buchanan. Entered service June 20, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st S. S. First Lt., Dec. 27, 1864. Honorably discharged Mar. 4, 1865.

FASSETT, CHARLES S., Sandstone. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. First Lt., July 1, 1863. Capt., July 21, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FASSETT, FRANK A., Parma. Entered service July 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 17, 1875. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

FASQUELLE, LOUIS W., St. Johns. Surg. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Resigned Nov. 26 1862, and honorably discharged.

FAULKNER. MATHIAS M., Sturgis. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Jan. 7, 1863. Resigned Oct. 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FAY, BARNABAS M., Flint. Chap. 23d Inf'y, Nov. 11, 1864. Resigned Mar. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FECHET, EDMOND G., Porst Huron. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt. Sept. 1, 1862 Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Discharged for disability July 31, 1863. Serg't Comp'y G, 10th Cav., Oct. 13, 1863. Second Lt., Dec. 30, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 21, 1865. Second Lt. 8th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Bvt. 1st Lt. and Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Antietam, Md." First Lt., July 31, 1867. Capt., May 26, 1870. Now in service.

FELT, HARTMAN S., Grass Lake. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Strawberry Plains, Va., Aug. 14, 1864. Died Aug. 24, 1864, of wounds received Aug. 14, 1864.

FENIGAN, JOHN, Pontiac. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Compy' I, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FENNER, MILTON M., Flint. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Nov. 22, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Nov. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FENTON, LOUIS R., Muskegon. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

FENTON, OTIS J., Buchanan. Entered service Feb. 16, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FENTON, J. BRUSH, Flint. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 21, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FENTON, GEORGE M., Niles. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 21, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FENTON, WILLIAM M., Flint. Col. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1861. Resigned Mar. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FERGUSON, LEANDER W., Wyandotte. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 5, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 24, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 13, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FERGUSON, THOMAS A., Ionia. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Aug. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FERGUSON, ADAM, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Maj. 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 28, 1862. Resigned Jan. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FERRIS, JACOB, Ionia. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FERRIS, JOHN N., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FERRIS, WASHINGTON K., Hastings. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FERRIS, GEORGE, Charlotte. Entered service Sept. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. First Lt., Feb. 28, 1865. Transferred to 1st Vet. Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FERRY, NOAH H., Grand Haven. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Maj., Dec. 1, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

FERRY, WILLIAM M., JR., Grand Haven. First Lt. and Q. M. 14th Inf'y, Dec. 17, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's, June 30, 1862. Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Resigned Ap'l 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FIELDS, HENRY D., Bronson. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FIELD, FREDERICK N., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Henry Court House, Va., Ap'l 8, 1865. Returned after Lee's surrender. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FILLIO, NELSON, Jackson. Entered service Feb. 9, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 1st Light Art. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Resigned July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FINCH, AMASA J., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, Three Months Vol's. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 5, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 18th Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Maj. 1st U. S. Col'd Troops, Oct. 23, 1863. No further record.

FINCH, AMOS, Armada. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 23, 1865.

FINLAY, GEORGE W., Oshtemo. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Maj., 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 17, 1863. First Lt., 30th Inf'y, Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FINLEY, JAMES B., Niles. Entered service —, as Pvt. Chicago Board of Trade Bat. First Lt., 14th Bat. Light Art., July 1, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FINLEY, HENRY H., Detroit. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Com. of Subs., May 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, July 7, 1865, "for efficient and meritorious service." Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FINN, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 23, 1863. First Lt., July 14, 1864. Wounded in action near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Resigned as Second Lt., Jan. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FINNEY, SOLON H., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 20, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Cav. Second Lt., May 19, 1864. Killed in action at Beaver Mills, Va., Ap'l 4, 1865.

FISH, GEORGE W., Flint. Surg. 4th Cav., July 26, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISH, GEORGE F., Flint. Entered service July 3, 1863. Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 21, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISH, TIMOTHY R., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C., 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 29, 1864. Adjt., July 27, 1864. Wounded in action Mar. 25, 1865. Capt., July 22, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt., July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISH, ARTHUR H., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 26, 1864. Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. First Lt., June 15, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FISH, HENRY S., Coldwater. First Lt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Transferred to 1st S. S., Mar. 15, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISHBURN, JOSHUA, Monroe. Entered service Dec. 8, 1862. Com. Serg't 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, BEN. F., East Saginaw. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner, at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Released Aug. 12, 1862. Maj. 23d Inf'y Aug. 23, 1862. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, EASTMAN B., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, HENRY S., Mendon. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. First Lt., Feb. 7, 1862. Capt., Jan. 30, 1863. Resigned Jan. 6, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, JAMES S., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Sept. 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, JOHN C., Eagle Harbor. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, SAMUEL, Galesburg. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Feb. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, THOMAS A., New Baltimore. Entered service Nov. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FISHER, WILLIAM H., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 7th Cav. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., Oct. 12, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FISHPOOL, EDWIN, New Baltimore. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FISK, FRANKLIN, Kalamazoo. Second Lt. Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Resigned Sept. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FISK, SMITH W., Coldwater. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Jan. 31, 1863. First Lt. 9th Cav., to rank from Nov. 3, 1862. Wounded at the capture of the rebel John Morgan, at Salineville, Ohio, July 26, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 5, 1863.

FISK, CHARLES W., Allegan. Entered service July 31, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 6, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FITCH, DE WITT C., Mattawan. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Maj. 25th Inf'y, Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FITCH, MELVIN J., Almont. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 12, 1865. Resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FITZSIMMONS, WILLIAM C., Hillsdale. Entered service Oct. 22, 1863. Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 21, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 29, 1865. Cadet M. A., ——, 1865. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., June 15, 1869. Resigned Dec 13, 1869, and honorably discharged.

FITZGIBBON, THOMAS C., Detroit. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Maj., Mar. 25, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FITZGERALD, LEONARD O., Hastings. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Died Jan. 8, 1863, of wounds received in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

FLANIGAN, MARK, Detroit. Lt. Col. 24th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg. Pa., July 1, 1863, losing a leg. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 21, 1863. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Fredericksburg, Va." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious conduct in the campaign of Gettysburg, Pa., and for service in that engagement."

FLEMING, GEORGE W., Lenawee. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 10, 1864. First Lt., July 4, 1865. Capt., Nov. 8, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FLETCHER, NELSON, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 7, 1862. Killed in action at Ox Ford, North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864.

FLETCHER, IRA W., Taylor. Entered service July 31, 1862. Serg't Maj. 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FLETCHER, JOHN, Edwardsburg. Chap. 9th Cav., Aug. 23, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FLINT, EDGAR W., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Jan. 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FLINT, CHARLES C., Jr., Three Rivers. Entered service Dec. 1, 1861. Serg't Maj. 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 5, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Capt., May 12, 1865. Honorably discharged as First Lt. May 15, 1865.

FLUALLEN, SIMON, Dowagiac. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt,, July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 25, 1865.

FLYNN, THOMAS, Three Rivers. Entered service Ap'l 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Nov. 15, 1862. Killed in action at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.

FOLLETT, JAMES J., Kalamazoo. Entered service Dec. 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FOLLETT, MARTIN P., Fair Plains. First Lt. and Q. M. 21st Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Dec. 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FONDA, CHARLES W., Centerville. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. First Lt., July 27, 1863. Wounded in action May 15, 1864. Adjt., Nov. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged Ap'l 13, 1865.

FOOTE, OBED H., Grand Rapids. Maj. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Feb. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FOOTE, HENRY K., Detroit. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Oct. 14, 1862. Died of disease at Poolesville, Md., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOOTE, THADDEUS, Grand Rapids. Maj. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Col. 10th Cav., Sept. 5, 1863. Resigned July 25, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

FOOTE, ALLEN R., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Wounded in action May 21, 1862. Discharged for disability Dec. 23, 1862. Pvt. Comp'y B, 21st Inf'y, Jan. 2, 1864. Second Lt., Jan. 26, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOOTE, CHARLES H., Jackson. First Lt. Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S., Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FOOTE, CHARLES E., Lyons. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 10, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOOTE, GEORGE F., Lansing. Entered service Jan. 2, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 4, 1863. First Lt. and Adjt., Aug. 2, 1864. Capt., Mar. 14, 1865, Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 18, 1865. First Lt. 8th U. S. Cav., Ap'l 21, 1868. Regimental Q. M., May 1, 1870. Now in service.

FORBES, JOHN A., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FORCE, GEORGE B., Plainwell. Capt., 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1864. Resigned May 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FORD, CHARLES W., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Nov. 23, 1863. No further record.

FORD, CHARLES, Jackson. First Lt. and Q. M., 17th Inf'y, June 14, 1862. Resigned Dec. 18, 1862. Capt. and Com. of Sub. U. S. Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Resigned Oct. 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FORD, HENRY A., Niles. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. Taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1863. Paroled, ——. Capt., June 1, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FORD, HARMON, Jackson. Entered service Sept. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Cav. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

FORMAN, EDWIN A., De Witt. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 16, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FORSYTH, FRED J., Bay City. Entered service Mar. 1, 1862. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Oct. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FORTIER, JOHN B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. June 10, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 8, 1864. Capt., Jan. 23, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOSTER, ANDREW J., Niles. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FOSTER, JOHN P., Pontiac. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FOSTER, NELSON S., Muskegon. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOSTER WALTER H., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 20, 1862. Resigned Sept. 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FOUNTAIN, CYRUS H., Manchester. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Dec. 24, 1862. First Lt., April 23, 1863. Resigned Jan. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FOWLER, THOMAS R., Jonesville. First Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Aug. 15, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 17, 1864.

FOWLER GEORGE, Fowlerville. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y K, 9th Inf'y. First Lt. 1st S. S., Aug. 22, 1863. Wounded in action May 12, 1864. Discharged for disability, Dec. 27, 1864. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Capt., May 31, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOWLER, CHAS., St. Johns. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 17, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 25, 1863. Q. M., June 20, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FOWLER, FREDERICK, Hillsdale. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Lt. Col., July 13, 1862. Resigned May 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FOWLER, SMITH W., Jackson. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FOX, BENTON D., Lowell. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Capt., Mar. 26, 1863. Taken prisoner Ap'l 11, 1863. Paroled May —, 1863. Maj., Oct. 20, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOX, CHARLES J., Pontiac. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Capt., Oct. 24, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FOX, CHARLES D., Lyons. First Lt. and Adjt. 26th Inf'y, Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FOX, CHARLES T., Lyons. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 4, 1862 Killed in action at Tyree, Ky., Sept. 22, 1862.

FOX, CHARLES D., Otsego. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't Maj. 13th Inf'y ——. First Lt., Oct. 20, 1862. Capt., June 13, 1863. Killed in action at Chickamauga Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.

FOX, DAVID F., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861, as Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 27th Inf'y, Nov. 29, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 24, 1863.

FOX, DORUS M., Lyons. Maj. 9th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1861. Col. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 13, 1862. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Resigned Oct. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FOX, HENRY M., Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y M, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

FOX, LESTER, Schoolcraft. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 6th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 20, 1865.

FOX, OSCAR F., Lyons. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Died of disease, June 17, 1863.

FOX, PERRIN V., Grand Rapids. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Maj., Dec. 15, 1863. Maj. U. S. Vet. Volunteer Eng's, July 2, 1864. Lt. Col., Ap'l 17, 1865. Bvt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and efficient service during the war." Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOX, ROBERT S. M., Howard. Entered service Oct. 2, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 19, 1864. Resigned Sept. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FOX, WELLS B., Hartland. Ass't Surg. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 21, 1862. Surg. 8th Inf'y, Mar. 6, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRARY, EDSON S., Petersburg. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

FRASER, WILLIAM E., Detroit. Ass't Surg. 15th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1862. Mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRAWLEY, THOMAS, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 10, 1864. Capt., Jan. 17, 1865. Wounded in action Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FREEMAN, GEORGE W., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 4, 1861. Mustered out May 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FREEMAN, JOHN S. Flint. Entered service June 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862 First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Capt., May 3, 1864. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864. and honorably discharged.

FREEMAN, ZADOCK P., Bath. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 26th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM, Ontonagon. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1864. Taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 21, 1864. Paroled March —, 1865. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Capt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM H., Lapeer. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Honorably discharged for disability Sept. 11, 1862.

FREEMAN, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

FRENCH, GEO. W., Lyons. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRENCH, EBENEZER, Sturgis. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Discharged for disability, May 9, 1864. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRENCH, LUTHER C., Hudson. Ass't Surg. 4th Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Surg., Mar. 13, 1863. Resigned May 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FRENCH, SIMON S., Battle Creek. Ass't Surg. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Surg. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned July 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FRENCH, EPHRAIM L., Adrian. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Nov. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FREY, WILLIAM H., Burr Oak. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Maj., 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 6, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished service during the operations on the Weldon railroad." Capt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service Mar. 11, 1862. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., May 29, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 22, 1865.

FRINK, LUTHER H., Howell. Second Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Dec. 14, 1864. Not mustered.

FRINK, NORRIS J., Marshall. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Oct. 29, 1863. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Maj., Dec. 10, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FRISBEE, GIDEON, Niles. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Sept 24, 1864.

FRISBIE, JOHN L., Hillsdale. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 19, 1863. Capt., Jan. 15, 1864. Resigned for disability Ap'l 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FROST, EDWARD M., ——. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 17, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 30, 1864.

FROST, ROBERT, Albion. Entered service Ap'l 29, 1863. Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 21, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 26, 1864. Mustered out as Second Lt. July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FRY, JACOB G., Ganges. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., May 31, 1862. Capt., Feb. 2, 1863. Resigned for disability Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

FULKERSON, WM., Florence. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, ANDREW F., Adrian. Entered service Dec. 20, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 12, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

FULLER, ANDREW J., Britton. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Oct 27, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 27, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas." Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, ELIJAH, Ionia. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., Mar. 12, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, GEORGE B., Jackson. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Jan. 8, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 13, 1862. Capt., Sept. 10, 1862. Mustered out Jan. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, GUY W., Ionia. First Lt., 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., Sept. 28, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, JESSE B., Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., Sept. 24, 1862. Capt., Feb. 8, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, JOHN, Morenci. Entered service Sept. 13, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt , Feb. 9, 1865. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, JOHN D., Detroit. Entered service Dec. 5, 1862, as Corp'l Provost Guard. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLER, WILLIAM, Ann Arbor. Second Ass't Surg. 1st Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1863. Surg., Nov. 8, 1864. Mustered out July 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FULLERTON, CHARLES K., Chesterfield. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FUNKS, MOSES A., Jonesville. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 26, 1861. Resigned Sept. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

GAFFNEY, THOMAS H., Niles. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 25, 1862. Wounded in action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 9, 1863. Capt. 1st S. S., Aug. 8, 1863. Died at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

GAGE, LEWIS R., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GAGE, SELECTER F., ——. Entered service July 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

GAGE, MORGAN L., East Saginaw. Capt. Independent Comp'y (Brady Guard), Mexican war, June 18, 1847. Mustered out at close of war. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned July 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GAGER, FRANK, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 28, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 22, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1864, "for gallant service at the battle of Peebles' Farm, Va." Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GAGNIER, CHARLES L., Detroit. Entered service Dec. 11, 1862. Corp'l Provost Guard, ——. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GAIN, JAMES, Port Huron. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GAINES, JESSE, Constantine. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GALBRAITH, ALEX. G., Lexington. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Died of disease Ap'l 1, 1865.

GALBRAITH, FRANKLIN B., Lexington. Ass't Surg. 10th Inf'y, Dec. 19, 1861. Resigned Feb. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS, Detroit. First Lt. Batt. L, 1st Light Art., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1864. Resigned Jan. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GALLAGHER, MICHAEL F., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Maj. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Feb. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GALLIGAN, GEORGE, Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Died at Middleton, Md., Sept. 24, 1862, of wounds received in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

GALLOWAY, JEROME B., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 16, 1864. Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1865. Resigned July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GALLUP, HORACE M., Grass Lake. Chap. 17th Inf'y, Jan. 15, 1863. Resigned Jan. 13, 1864; cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

GALPIN, CHARLES R., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 12, 1863. Killed in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

GARDNER, GEORGE N., Saugatuck. Entered service Nov. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GARLOCK, ALFRED A., Ionia. Entered service Oct. 12, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y G, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 10, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GARNER, LEVI M., Holly. Surg. 15th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1861. Died May 17, 1862.

GARNER, WILLIAM, White Lake. Entered service Nov. 5, 1861. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. First Lt., May 29, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GARRIGUES, SAMUEL S., Bay City. Ass't Surg. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

GARRISON, IRVING L., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Reëntered service Aug. 14, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 22, 1862. First Lt., July 17, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

GARRISON, HENRY C., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Oct. 28, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 4, 1863. Capt., Oct. 15, 1863. Honorably discharged Oct. 7, 1864.

GARVIN, THEODORE F., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861, as Serg't Batt. G, 1st Light Art. Discharged Ap'l 23, 1863. Reënlisted Sept. 8, 1664. Second Lt., Ap'l 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GARWOOD, ALONZO, Cassopolis. Surg. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GASSIMERE, GEORGE H., Lansing. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Honorably discharged Mar. 25, 1863.

GEER, ISRAEL S., Hastings. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. Capt., Dec. 26, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Released Sept. 12, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GEISMER, HENRY, Newport. Ass't Surg. 22d Inf'y, Oct. 7, 1862. Resigned July 12, 1863. Pvt. Comp'y I, 29th Inf'y, Aug. 20, 1864. Ass't Surg., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GENEROUS, PETER, Mt. Clemens. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 12, 1862. Capt., Sept. 16, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

GEORGE, WILLIAM H., Decatur. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Maj., Jan. 21, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GEPHART, HENRY, Niles. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Dec. 19, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GIBBON, LEONARD, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't. Comp'y K, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Capt., Nov. 1, 1864. Killed in action at Averysboro, N. C., Mar. 16, 1865.

GIBBS, CHAUNCEY, Muskegon. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Capt., July 12, 1864. Resigned Jan. 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GIDDINGS, HENRY E., Richland. Entered service Feb. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 25, 1865.

GIES, PAUL, Detroit. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned May 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GIFFORD, GIDEON W., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861, as Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art. Hosp'l Stew'd 14th Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., May 20, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 13, 1865. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GIFFORD, EDSON P., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1863. Capt., Oct. 1, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GILBERT, EDWIN H., Ann Arbor. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 4th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 26, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GILBERT, ERASTUS N., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GILBERT, HENRY C., Coldwater. Col. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Died May 24, 1864, at Chickamauga, Tenn., of wounds received in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

GILBERT, JOHN, Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 20, 1862. Serg't Maj. 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 3, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GILCHRIST, JOHN, Prairie Ronde. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 7, 1863. Capt., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GILLAM, OTIS H., Coldwater. First Lt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art., May 28, 1861. Resigned Mar. 8, 1862. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned for disability Mar. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GILLESPIE, SAMUEL P., Adrian. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Capt., Aug. 8, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GILLETT, JAMES H.,——. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 20, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 2, 1864.

GILLIES, ANDREW H., Flint. Entered service Aug. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GILLMAN, JOSEPH F., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. Resigned Nov. 2, 1861, and honorably discharged.

GILLULY, JOHN, Brighton. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Lt. Col., July 18, 1862. Killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

GILLULY, JAMES, Ann Arbor. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt. Dec. 18, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GILSON, HORACE C., Albion. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GIRARD, EDWARD P. Jackson. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned Mar. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GIROUX, BENJAMIN, Middlesex, Vt. Capt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., Oct. 18, 1861. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GLADDING, JAMES W., Charlotte. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Cav. Second Lt., June 30, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Resigned Feb. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GLINES, JEREMIAH E., Ionia. Entered service Oct. 5, 1861. Principal Musician 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 12, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GLOVER, ROLLA, Buena Vista. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Cav. First Lt., June 13, 1863. Capt., Jan. 27, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GODLEY, JOHN C., Flint. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Maj., Sept. 25, 1862. Resigned Sept. 12, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GOEBEL, AUGUSTUS, Detroit. First Lt., 2d Inf'y, Sept. 22, 1861. Capt. Aug. 25, 1862. Resigned Feb. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GOETZ, JOSEPH, Mt. Clemens. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability May 17, 1865.

GOGARN, JULIUS, Houghton. Entered service July 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 28, 1865.

GOLDSMITH, JOHN, Jackson. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. Resigned Jan. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GOODALE, CHARLES C., Owosso. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Mar. 30, 1863. and honorably discharged.

GOODALE, CHARLES H., Kalamazoo. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Mustered out May 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GOODALE, HENRY A., Genesee. Ass't Surg. 21st Inf'y, Feb. 13, 1863. Surg. 11th Inf'y, Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODALE, WILLIAM, Houghton. Entered service July 29, 1862. Com. Serg't 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Capt., July 11, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODALL, ALEXANDER, Ionia. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODALL, JACOB P., Ray. Entered service Nov. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 5, 1864. First Lt., June 21, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

GOODRICH, JOHN V. B., Hudson. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, Feb. 24, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODSELL, GEORGE, Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service May 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 25, 1863. Capt., July 19, 1864. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Bvt. Maj., U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODSELL, PERRIN C., Mussey. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Sept. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOODWIN, FAIRFIELD, East Bloomfield. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 17, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

GOODWIN, JOSEPH T., Niles. Entered service Oct. 20, 1863. Serg't Comp'y —, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOOLD, JAMES B., Parma. Entered service July 21, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 9, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1863. Died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., June —, 1864, of wounds received in action, May 12, 1864.

GORDON, ALPHONSO E., Grand Rapids. Batt. Adjt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., May 7, 1863. Resigned June 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GORDON, JOHN A., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 15, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 3, 1862. Wounded in action near Sharpsburg, Md., Sept 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GORDON, GEORGE C., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Escaped Feb. 22, 1865. Bvt. Major U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GORDON, GEORGE S., Alma. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Resigned Mar. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged. Ass't Surg. 8th Inf'y, Dec. 18, 1864. Not mustered.

GORDON, JOHN M., Redford. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GORE, DANIEL C., Elkhart, Ind. Entered service Jan. 30, 1863. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Dec. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GORE, ALBERT, ——. First Lt. Comp'y D, Western S. S., Sept. 16, 1861. Resigned June 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GORHAM, SELDEN H., Marshall. First Lt. (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Maj. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Lt. Col., Ap'l 17, 1862. Resigned July 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GORING, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 14, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 16, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 16, 1862.

GOULD, JNO. G,, Fentonville. Entered service Aug. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 17, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOULD, HENRY, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1865. First Lt. and Adjt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GOULD, EBENEZER, Owosso. Maj. 5th Cav., Sept. 2, 1862. Lt. Col., Dec. 31, 1862. Wounded in action at Hagerstown, Md., July 13, 1863. Col,, Sept. 21, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, as Lt. Col., Nov. 10, 1864.

GOULD, JOHN T., Plainfield. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 6th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRACE, NEWELL, Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 29, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

GRACE, JOSEPH W., Gratiot. Entered service July 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

GRAHAM, ZIBA B., Flint. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 22, 1863. Wounded in action at North Anna River, May 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRAHAM, JOHN, South Haven. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

GRAHAM, JOHN, Berrien. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned as First Lt., June 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRAHAM, IRVING, Quincy. Entered service Feb. 18, 1865. Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., June 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAHAM, JOHN, Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 11th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 17, 1864. Capt., Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRANDY, WILLIAM, Bay City. Entered service Aug. 25, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRANDY, CHARLES, Jackson. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRANGER, DAVID A., Trenton. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned, date unknown. Pvt. Comp'y C, 11th Mass. Inf'y, Sept. 20, 1861. Second Lt., ——. First Lt., Aug. 11, 1862. Capt., Sept. 15, 1863. Wounded in action Nov. 27, 1863. Died of wounds Oct. 27, 1864.

GRANGER, EDWARD G. Detroit. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1863. First Lt., June 6, 1864. Killed in action at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

GRANGER, GEO. H., Tekonsha. Second Lt., 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GRANGER, GORDON, ——. Cadet M. A., 1841. Bvt. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1845. Transferred to Mounted Rifles, July 17, 1846. Second Lt., May 29, 1847. Bvt. First Lt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Bvt. Capt., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec." First Lt., May 24, 1852. Capt. May 5, 1861. Transferred to 3d Cav., Aug. 3, 1861 Bvt. Maj., Aug. 10, 1861, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo." Col. 2d Mich Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 26, 1862. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 17, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Col., Nov. 24. 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Mobile, Ala. Bvt. Maj. Gen., Mar 13, 1865, for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala. Mustered out of volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866. Col 25th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Unassigned Mar. 15, 1869. Assigned to 15th Inf'y, Dec. 20, 1870. Died Jan. 10, 1876.

GRANGER, HENRY W., Grand Rapids. First Lt. N. Y. Lincoln Cav., Aug. 14, 1861. Maj. 7th Mich. Cav., Dec. 20, 1862. Killed in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.

GRANGER, PETER Z., Saranac. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Sept. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GRANNIS, HENRY A., Adrian. First Lt. and Q. M. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Nov. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, ALEXANDER, Utica. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned June 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, CLAUDIUS B., Ann Arbor. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Maj., June 20, 1864. Lt. Col., Dec. 20, 1864. Col., Dec. 20, 1864. Resigned as Lt. Col., Mar. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, HEMAN W., Spring Arbor. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 28, 1864. First Lt. Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, HORACE D., Jackson. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Taken prisoner at Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864. Exchanged ——. Maj., Feb. 23, 1864. Resigned Dec. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, MARCUS, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Maj., Aug. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, SOLON E., Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1862. Resigned July 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GRANT, SYLVESTER, Schoolcraft. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1862. Taken prisoner at Tunica Bayou, La., Nov. 8, 1863. Released Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Ap'l 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAVERAT, GARRETT A., Little Traverse. Second Lt. 1st S S., July 22, 1863. Died July 10, 1864, of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

GRAVES, FRANK, Niles. Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned Sept. 24, 1862. Col., May 1, 1863. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

GRAVES, GEORGE H., Albion. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GRAVES, PHINEAS, Albion. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Maj., Aug. 3, 1862. Lt. Col., June 10, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GRAVES, SAMUEL E., Adrian. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Sept. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability Dec. 20, 1864. Maj. 30th Inf'y, Dec. 11, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAVES, WILLIAM W., Albion. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., Nov. 15, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GRAVES, WILLIAM H., Adrian. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Wounded at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 16, 1861. Lt. Col. 12th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Col., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action while in command of post at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., ——, 1864. Resigned June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, EDWARD, Detroit. Q. M. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Maj. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Sept. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, ELLIOTT, Tecumseh. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Williamsport, Md., July 8, 1863. Resigned Feb. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, GEORGE, Grand Rapids. Col. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned May 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, HORACE, Grosse Isle. Maj. 4th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Feb. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, JEROME, Houghton. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 6, 1863. Resigned June 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, PHARO, York. Entered service Aug 20, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 12, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. Capt., July 3, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRAY, WELLINGTON W., Pontiac. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned June 10, 1862. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Received severe internal injuries, including three ribs broken, in cavalry charge at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Feb. 5, 1864. Bvt. Maj., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war."

GREBLE, CHARLES E., Almont. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Aug. 31, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREELEY, CHARLES E., Morenci. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 29, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 14, 1864.

GREELEY, STEPHEN S. N., Grand Rapids. Chap. 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREEN, AUSTIN W., Greenville. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Capt., June 3, 1864. Resigned July 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GREEN, GEORGE W., Three Rivers. Ass't Surg. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GREEN, WESLEY A., Detroit. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GREEN, WILLIAM, ——, Indiana. Second Lt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., Sept. 15, 1861. Resigned May 16, 1862. and honorably discharged.

GREEN, WILLIAM F., Bell Centre, Ohio. Ass't Surg. 2d Cav., Oct. 20, 1862. Surg. 1st East Tenn. Cav., Aug. 15, 1863. No further record.

GREENE, GEORGE B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 22, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 6, 1863. Adjt., July 16, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREENE, JACOB L., Monroe. Capt., 6th Cav., July 14, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 21, 1863. Maj., July 11, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Mar. 20, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GREENE, JACOB L., Lapeer. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1861. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GREENE, THOMAS, Monroe. Chap. 17th Inf'y, Ap'l 14, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREENE, WILLIAM M., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 29, 1863. Killed in action near Cumberland river, Ky., May 10, 1863.

GREENFIELD, ALSON, Vassar. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREENHOW, ANDREW, ——. Entered service Aug. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

GREGG, JUDSON H., Chesaning. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREGG, THOMAS, Detroit. Entered service May 2, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Oct. 6, 1861, as Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Dec. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREGG, JOHN N., Schoolcraft. Ass't Surg. 25th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 23, 1864.

GREGG, RILEY A., St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Oct 23, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GREGORY, ASA, Flint. First Lt. and Q. M. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Capt. and Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's. Nov. 20, 1862. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 3, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service in the subsistence department." Mustered out Ap'l 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GREGORY, JASPER L., ——. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H., Merrill Horse. Wounded in action July 18, 1862. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Resigned May 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GREGORY, CHARLES M., Janesville, N. Y. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Oct. 11, 1861. Capt., July 18, 1862. Wounded in action May 6, 1864. Honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1864, on account of disability from wounds received in action.

GRIDLEY, WILLIAM H., Dearborn. Entered service Oct. 10, 1861. Serg't 2d Comp'y S. S 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adj't, July 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

GRIFFIN, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service July 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 5, 1862. First Lt., July 15, 1862. Capt., Aug. 30, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRIFFIN, ELI A., Niles. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Wounded in action, May 27, 1863. Resigned on account of wounds, July 17, 1863. Maj. 19th Inf'y, Oct. 22, 1863. Lt. Col., Ap'l 20, 1864. Died June 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Golgotha Church, Ga., June 15, 1864.

GRIFFIN, LEVI T., Detroit. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Dec. 18, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1863. Adjt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Capt., Feb. 25, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRIFFITH, EBEN B., Jackson. First Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned July 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GRIFFITH, CALEB, Lowell. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Cav. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 20, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 20, 1865. Resigned Aug. 7, 1865, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., and honorably discharged.

GRISSON, CHARLES E., Hamburg. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., May 24, 1863. Adjt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Capt., July 29, 1864 Bvt. Maj. U S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field." Mustered out Ap'l 19, 1866, and honorably discharged, having been retained in service by special authority from the War Department after the muster out of the command to which he belonged.

GRISWOLD, ALAMBERT A., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRISWOLD, GEORGE T., Vermontville. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRISWOLD, HIRAM S., Flint. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, May 7, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRISWOLD, JOSEPH B., Vermontville. Ass't Surg. 4th Inf'y, Nov. 15, 1864. Surg., Jan. 9, 1866. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GRISWOLD, ISAAC, Vermontville. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1864. Capt., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GROSVENOR, IRA R., Monroe. Col. 7th Inf'y, June 10, 1861. Resigned July 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GROVE, JAMES F., Grand Rapids. Second Ass't Surg. 3d Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1862. Surg., Sept. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GRUMMOND, GEORGE W., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned July 14, 1862. Maj. 14th Inf'y, Mar. 2, 1863. Lt. Col., Mar. 25, 1863. Mustered out July 18, 1865. Second Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'y, May 7, 1866. Killed in action with Indians near Fort Phil Kearny, D. T., Dec. 21, 1866.

GRUNER, CHARLES F., Sturgis. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GUEST, ADOLPHUS A., New York City. Second Lt. Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S., Ap'l 2, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 2, 1862. Capt., Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GUILD, JOEL, Georgetown. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Serg't Maj. 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUILD. SAMUEL C., Flint. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1861. Killed in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862.

GUILEY, DANIEL E., Bridgeport. Entered service Aug. 22, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y D, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUILFORD, ANDREW J., Prairie Ronde. Entered service Aug. 31, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y F, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GULICK, ROBERT F., Corunna. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned May 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

GUNDERMAN, JOHN, Essex. Supernumerary 2d Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1862. Chap., Oct. 9, 1863. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUNDLACH, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUNN, MOSES, Detroit. Surg. 5th Inf'y, Aug. 21, 1861. Resigned July 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

GUNNING, JAMES A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Maj. 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 29. 1862. Killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

GUNNING, JOHN B., Farmington. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUNSOLLY, JAMES O., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 1, 1862. First Lt., July 12, 1862. Capt., June 25, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

GUSTIN, JOHN W., Port Huron. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1865. Resigned June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GUSTIN, FRANK, Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HACKETT, JOHN H., Ypsilanti. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Aug. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HACKSTAFF, JOHN L., Coldwater. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Mar. 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HADLEY, EDWIN, Ann Arbor. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., May 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Hanover Junction, Va., May 24, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 19, 1864.

HADLEY, SIMON B., Jonesville. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned Dec. 11, 1861, and honorably discharged.

HADLEY, SIMON B., Litchfield. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HADWICK, RAINE A., Rockland. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Capt. 2d Independent Comp'y S. S., Sept. 27, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for coolness and bravery in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged

HAIGH, GEORGE W., Dearborn. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., July 4, 1863. Capt., Nov. 22, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAIGHT, CHRISTOPHER, Leonidas. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Died of disease at Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 5, 1862.

HAIGHT, SAMUEL D., Jackson. Entered service Jan. 10, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 27, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 4, 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAIGHT, NEWTON, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt., 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HAIRE, ROBERT A., Georgetown. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Dec. 3, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 5, 1864. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864. Capt., Sept. 28, 1864. Mustered out July 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAIRE, OSCAR, Otsego. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 6th Inf'y. First Lt., Oct. 21, 1862. Resigned July 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HALE, JOHN H., Waukon, Ia. Entered service Dec. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. First Lt., June 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Capt., Mar. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALE, ALONZO, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862. Corp'l Comp'y F, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. Resigned May 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HALE, LUTHER F., Coldwater. First Lt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art., Oct 15, 1861. Capt., Dec. 5, 1862. Maj., Sept. 1, 1863. Lt. Col., Mar. 14, 1864. Resigned Nov. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HALE, HIRAM F., Battle Creek. First Lt. and Adjt. 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Discharged Mar. 25, 1864. Additional Paymaster U. S. A., Mar. 18, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALING, EUGENE, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

HALL, ANDREW D., Quincy. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned June 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HALL, ANDREW J., Coldwater. Capt. 1st S. S., Oct. 7, 1863. Resigned Aug. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HALL, CALVIN M., Almont. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned June 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HALL, CHARLES T., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, May 31, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Exchanged, ——. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALL, E. HASTINGS, Battle Creek. Entered service Mar. 22, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 13th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Resigned June 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALL, EPHRAIM G., London. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 18, 1862. Wounded in action near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863. Capt., Feb. 19, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HALL, HENRY C., Battle Creek. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., Sept. 17, 1862. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged. Lt. Col., Ap'l 11, 1865. Declined.

HALL, JAIRUS, W., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 1, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. Capt., July 1, 1862. Maj., May 22, 1863. Lt. Col., July 13, 1863. Col., July 26, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HALL, JAMES H., Lawton. Entered service Nov. 6, 1861. Com. Serg't 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1865. First Lt., June 14, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HALL, JOHN C., Pontiac. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Maj., Jan. 1, 1865. Resigned June 14. 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALL, JOHN W., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALL, JOHN B., Howell. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HALL, NORMAN J., ——. Cadet M. A., ——, 1854. Bvt. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., July 1, 1859. Second Lt. 1st Art., Jan. 10, 1860. First Lt. 5th Art., May 14, 1861. Col. 7th Mich. Inf'y, July 7, 1862. Bvt. Capt. U. S. army, Sept. 17, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Antietam, Md." Bvt. Maj. U. S. army, Dec. 13, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. army, July 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Discharged from Volunteer service for disability, June 4. 1864. Capt. 5th U. S. Art., to rank from Aug. 1, 1863. Retired Feb. 22, 1865. Died May 26, 1867.

HALSEY, DAVID K., Richmond. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 27, 1865.

HAMILTON, CHARLES, Burr Oak. Entered service Ap'l 19, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service as Pvt., Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Com'y K, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Resigned July 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM B., Berlin. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., June 5, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 17, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAMILTON, JOHN, Watrousville. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Dec. 25, 1863. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAMLIN, JOHN H., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, N. Y. Lincoln Cav. First Lt. 7th Mich. Cav., July 8, 1863. Wounded in action July 10, 1863. Capt., May 19, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAMMOND, SAMUEL W., Mason. Ass't Surg. 22d Inf'y, Nov. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAMMOND, JOSIAH T., Tekonsha. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. First Lt., June 26, 1863. Honorably discharged Mar. 16, 1864.

HAMMOND, ELIJAH, Chelsea. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Jan. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HAMPTON, CARLOS D., Hudson. Ass't Surg. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HANCOCK, OSCAR, Hillsdale. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 15, 1863. Resigned Nov. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HANDRICKS, ALPHEUS, B., Clarkston. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Jan. 8, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HANDY, WILLIAM J., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Adjt., Aug. 2, 1861. Capt., Sept. 22, 1861. Resigned on account of disability, Dec. 7, 1862, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862."

HANDY, JOHN B., Lockport. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HANEY, JEREMIAH B., Leighton. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned May 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HANLIN, ANDREW, Saginaw City. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. First Lt., June 26, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HANNA, WILLIAM H., Jackson. Entered service Feb. 3, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HANNINGS, GARRETT, Kalamazoo. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Maj., Jan. 1, 1864. Lt. Col., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HANSCOM, IRVING D., Shelby. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 11, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARBACK, SAMUEL W., Fenton. Entered service Aug. 25, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y L, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 19, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARBAUGH, DAVID B., Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 11, 1861. Resigned Nov. 15, 1861. First Lt. and Adjt. 14th Inf'y, Feb. 28, 1862. Capt., July 14, 1864. Wounded in action Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARDY, JOHN C., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 24, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 25, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va." Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARE, JOHN O., Fentonville. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HARKNESS, LINDSLEY R., Adrian. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 16, 1865. Honorably discharged Aug. 1, 1865.

HARMON, ASA, Paw Paw. Chap. 3d Cav., Dec. 10, 1862. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HARMON, GEORGE W., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARPER, JOSEPH, Cassopolis. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned May 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HARPER, JOHN C., Dexter. Entered service Oct. 20, 1863, as Serg't 13th Batt. Light Art. Second Lt, Sept. 29, 1864. First Lt., June 5, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARRINGTON, JOHN H., Detroit Entered service July 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt., May 30, 1865. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARRINGTON, WILLIAM E., Tecumseh. Second Lt, 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HARRIS, CHARLES W., Flint. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 24, 1861. First Lt. Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 1864. Honorably discharged Nov. 4, 1864.

HARRIS, CLARK M. Troy. Entered service May 28, 1861. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 5, 1864. Resigned May 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARRIS, EDGAR B., Shelby. Entered service Dec. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARRIS, HENRY A., Saline. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned May 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HARRIS, JOHN G., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 4, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. On detached service at muster out of regiment.

HARRIS, SAMUEL, Rochester. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action near Richmond, Va., Mar. 2, 1864. Taken prisoner at Old Church, Va., Mar. 3, 1864. Exchanged Dec. 10, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 17, 1865.

HARRISON, LISLE F., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

HARRISON, WILLIAM H., Niles. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged ——.

HART, JOHN E., Rasin. Entered service Dec. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 13, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 22, 1864.

HART, BENJAMIN F., Bronson. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 11th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 9, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HART, NOAH H., Lapeer. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARTMEYER, LOUIS, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. Stanton Guard, May 1, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HARTSUFF, WILLIAM, Port Huron. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Lt. Col. and Ass't Insp'r Gen. 23d Army Corps, May 13, 1863. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Jan. 24, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at Franklin and Nashville." Mustered out as Capt. July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HARTY, JOHN D., Detroit. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned May 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HASCALL, HERMAN E., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged Dec. —, 1862. Capt., Sept. 2, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Honorably discharged Dec. 22, 1863.

HASS, CHRISTIAN, Hudson. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 3, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HASTINGS, SMITH H., Coldwater. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Jan. 10, 1863. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864. Maj., Aug. 9, 1864. Lt. Col., Nov. 10, 1864. Col., Dec. 17, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HASTINGS, WILLIAM, Adrian. Entered service Dec. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 28, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1865.

HASTY, GILBERT M., Lansing. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HATCH, JOHN S., Homer. Entered service July 18, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., May 5, 1862. First Lt,, June 27, 1862. Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Capt., Dec. 15, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 16, 1863.

HATCH, HENRY H., Charlotte. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1862. Died at Charlotte, Mich., July 2, 1864.

HATHAWAY, JOHN C., Detroit. First Lt. 4th Cav., Jan. 23, 1863. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HATHAWAY, ALBERT L., Hartland. Entered service Feb. 12, 1863. Serg't Maj. 8th Cav., ——. First Lt., Jan. 18, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 12, 1864. Exchanged, Sept. 27, 1864. Capt., Dec. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HATHAWAY, ARTHUR B., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 14, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HATTEE, CHRISTIAN, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 25, 1862, as Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., July 21, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HATTEN, FRANCIS J., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 13, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 9, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Honorably discharged Mar. 22, 1866.

HATTON, EZRA C., Farmington. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Mustered out May 29, 1865. Capt. and A. A. G. U. S. Vol's, June 8, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAUTSCH, FREDERICK, New York City. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 18, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAVENS, EDWIN R., Buchanan. Entered service Sept. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav. Second Lt., May 24, 1865. First Lt., to rank from Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAWES, RICHARD W., Buffalo, N. Y. First Lt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HAWKER, GEORGE W., Dundee. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1862. Resigned Jan. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HAWKER, JOHN, Portsmouth. Chap. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned May 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAWKS, CARLTON H., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Serg't Maj. 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 13, 1865. First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAWKS, JAMES W., Dexter. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept 28, 1862. Died of disease near Bealton Station, Va., Ap'l 9, 1864.

HAWLEY, JAMES, Hillsdale. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 8, 1862. Capt., Jan. 30, 1863. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

HAWLEY, TRUMAN W., East Saginaw. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAWLEY, GEORGE, Coldwater. Entered service Dec. 30, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 2, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 10, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 6, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 20, 1864. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 25, 1866.

HAYDON, CHARLES B., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., ——. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Lt. Col., July 30, 1863. Died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 14, 1864.

HAYNES, NATHANIEL K., Jackson. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 6, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge not known.

HAZELTON, THOMAS H. B., Polkton. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Cav. Second Lt., June 12, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 11, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HEAGLE, DAVID A., Detroit. Chap. 1st S. S., July 7, 1863. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HEATH, LEWIS W., Medina. Entered service Ap'l 19, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt. Ap'l 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 29, 1863, for disability, and honorably discharged.

HEATH, DELOS L., Ridgeway. Ass't Surg. 17th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1862. Surg. 23d Inf'y, May 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 27, 1864.

HEAZLITT, WILLIAM M., Dowagiac. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt., Nov. 12, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HECOCK, AMOS T., Monroe. Second Lt., 7th Inf'y, Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 22, 1862. Honorably discharged June 22, 1863.

HEDGES, MATHEW M., North Branch. Entered service Dec. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 18, 1865.

HEIDT, LEWIS, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 21, 1862, as Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 8, 1864. Died of disease at St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9, 1864.

HEINE, CHARLES, Marshall. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 9, 1861. Resigned Sept. 25, 1862. Capt. 14th Batt. Light Art., Sept. 19, 1863. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HEMPSTEAD, HENRY M., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Dec. 22, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENDEE, OSCAR P., Corunna. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENDERSON, GEORGE H., Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Sept. 18, 1862. Capt., May 12, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 6, 1864. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HENDERSON, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B., 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENDERSON, CHARLES S., Grand Rapids. Surg. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Oct. 19, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HENDRICKS, BENJAMIN W., Brownstown. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 21, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Capt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENIKA, CHARLES B., Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENION, TUNIS W., Adrian. First Lt. and Adjt. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., Dec. 18, 1862. Resigned Aug. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HENRY, ALEXANDER, Rockland. Entered service Oct. 31, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

HENRY, JAMES V., Chelsea. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 9th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENRY, MARCUS W., Webster. Entered service Sept. 28, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 1st Inf'y. Discharged for disability Aug. 27, 1862. Reëntered service Oct. 13, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y M, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENRY, MUNSON P., Tecumseh. Entered service Sept. 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Honorably discharged Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY, STEPHEN, Lapeer. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Jan. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HENSHAW, ALBERT T., Bowne. Entered service Sept. 2, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 6th Cav. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., July 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, July 10, 1865.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, Adrian. Entered service Dec. 2, 1862. Serg't Comp'y L, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HERKNER, JOSEPH C., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HESS, BYRON E., Saranac. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Honorably discharged for disability, May 20, 1863.

HESS, WILLIAM T., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned July 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HETZ, THEODORE, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y C, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 2, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HEWES, FLETCHER W., Highland. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Inf'y. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HEWITT, CHARLES T., Tecumseh. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 27, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 21, 1864. Honorably discharged Ap'l 22, 1865.

HEWS, NELSON, Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 25, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Died of disease Mar. 4, 1864.

HEYALAUF, ANDREW, Ionia. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Maj. 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 29, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 17, 1865.

HEYWOOD, HARVEY S., Plymouth. Entered service July 28, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 9, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 21, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, May 19, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the recent campaigns in Alabama and Georgia." Mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HICKEY, ANDREW, Davisburg. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 15, 1862. Died of disease Feb. 16, 1863.

HICKEY, MYRON, Davisburg. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 3, 1862. Capt., June 6, 1864. Maj., Ap'l 13, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., June 13, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HICKOK, HARRIS A., Howell. Entered service Aug. 20, 1862. Corp'l Comp'y E, 26th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., July 29, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. and Adjt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HICKS, BORDEN M., Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 11th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1862. Capt., Sept. 20, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HICKS, CYREL S., Richmond. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 5, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HICKS, GEO. B., Battle Creek. Entered service July 26, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 29, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 29, 1863. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

HICKS, JOHN J , Charleston. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Sept. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HIGGINS, JAMES W., Niles. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Resigned July 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HIGGINS, THOMAS, Detroit. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., Jan 29, 1863. Wounded in action at Averysborough, N. C., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HIGHWOOD, CONRAD, Detroit. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned May 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HILL, EDWARD, Detroit. First Lt. Lancers, Oct. 16, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 20, 1862. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Mar. 19, 1862. First Lt., July 29, 1862. Wounded in action at Bull Run 2d., Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 17, 1863. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Maj., Sept. 30, 1864. Lt. Col., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, GEORGE J., Richfield. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, GEORGE D., Lansing. Entered service May 13, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 3d Inf'y. Discharged Jan. 15, 1863. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Cav., Oct. 23, 1863. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1865. First Lt. 42d U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Capt., March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Appomattox Court House, Va." Retired with rank of Capt. Mounted, Dec. 31, 1870, for loss of left arm from wound received in line of duty.

HILL, GEORGE W., Detroit. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Dec. 3, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Exchanged Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HILL, GEORGE B. A., Lawton. Entered service Dec. 27, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 4, 1865. First Lt., Jan. 12, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, GOUNDRY, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 9, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., Dec. 3, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HILL, HENRY G., Ann Arbor. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 26, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HILL, HENRY, Otisco. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. 1st Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, LORIN C., Alamo. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Maj. 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, ROBERT F., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 1st S. S., Aug. 13, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 10, 1864.

HILL, SHERIDAN F., Eagle. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Taken prisoner at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864. Paroled Nov. 14, 1864. Capt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HILL, THEODORE J., Exeter. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Jan. 21, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HILLIER, EDWARD G,, Detroit. Capt. Batt. M, 1st Light Art., Feb. 27, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 9, 1864.

HINCHEY, JOHN J., Antwerp. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HINCKLEY, JAMES D., Adrian. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Maj., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honoraby discharged.

HINCKLEY, HENRY V., Lansing. Second Lt. 1st S. S., May 8, 1863. Capt., Sept. 14, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HINES, ALBERT, Plymouth. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., June 10, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HINMAN, LORD W., Lapeer. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. First Lt., April 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HIPP, HIRAM B., Berrien. Entered service Oct. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 29, 1864.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY, Lyons. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned May 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOAG, EDWARD H., Tecumseh. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 27, 1862. Resigned Dec. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOAGLAND, CHARLES A., Niles. Entered service Dec. 31, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 12th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned June 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOBART, HENRY V., Ross. Entered service Sept. 9, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 6th Cav. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 25, 1864. Resigned Jan. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOBERT, ANDREW J., Niles. Ass't Surg. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Surg. 1st Inf'y, Dec. 10, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HODGE, NEWTON D., Flint. Entered service Nov. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 20, 1865. First Lt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HODGMAN, SAMUEL C., Climax. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 2, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 25, 1862. Capt., June 22, 1863. Resigned Mar. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HODGES, GEORGE S., Galesburg. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., May 17, 1862. Capt., May 27, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HODSKIN, CHARLES H., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 25, 1862. Capt., Feb. 24, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HODSON, HENRY H., Detroit. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 4, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HOFFMAN, ALLEN, Detroit. Entered service Ap'l 16, 1864. Serg't Comp'y A, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 14, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1864.

HOGAN, MICHAEL A., Detroit. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 27, 1863. Killed at Camp Nelson, Ky., by assassination, Feb. 9, 1864.

HOISINGTON, NORMAN H., Three Rivers. Entered service Nov. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 8, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 24, 1862. Capt., Feb. 13, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLBROOK, GEORGE, Coldwater. Entered service Nov. 19, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action Oct. 8, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 2, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLCOMB, ALBERT A., Galesburg. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned Sept. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLDEN, LEWIS S., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 2, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., to rank from July 29, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 9, 1863. Capt., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 4, 1864.

HOLDEN, SYLVESTER R., Jackson. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned Jan. 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLDEN, CHARLES H., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Q. M., Mar. 13, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOLLIDAY, CHARLES B., Alma. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Died on steamer Vanderbilt, off Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 4, 1861.

HOLMES, EDWIN F., Fentonville. Entered service Feb. 10, 1862. Serg't Maj. 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., May 8, 1865. Capt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt. July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLMES, GEORGE L., Plymouth. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 24, 1865. Honorably discharged Mar. 22, 1866.

HOLMES, GILMAN T., Gaines. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 7, 1863. Q. M., May 6, 1865. Resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLMES, MATHEW, Baltimore. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Killed in action at Wise Forks, N. C., Mar. 8, 1865.

HOLMES, ROSWELL H., Detroit. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Taken prisoner at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Eescaped two days afterward by running rebel guard. Resigned Mar. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOLSHAUER, FREDERICK, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 12, 1862. Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLSTON, WILLIAM F. H., Niles. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 24, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLTON, CHARLES M., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 22, 1864. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Resigned June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLTON, SAMUEL M., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y C, 2d Inf'y. Ass't Surg. Ap'l 20, 1864. Surg., Mar. 11, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOLWAY, DANIEL, Coldwater. Entered service July 23, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 19, 1863. Capt., Jan. 6, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the actions of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad." Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOOD, CALVIN, Sturgis. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Maj., Jan. 7, 1863. Resigned as Capt., Mar. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOOVER, ALBERT, Houghton. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Maj. 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 4, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOPKINS, MORTIMER L., Grand Rapids. Battalion Q. M. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HOPKINS, ASAHEL G., Comstock. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned on account of disability, May 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOPKINS, ENOS. Jackson. Maj. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned May 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOPPER, GEORGE C., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 28, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Paroled and exchanged, ——. Maj., Mar. 18, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HORN, MILES, Otsego. Entered service Jan. 1, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 27, 1864. Died of disease at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 8, 1865.

HORNER, JOHN W., Detroit. First Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Maj., Aug. 13, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 21, 1864. Col., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HORTON, WILLIAM, Jr., Dowagiac. Entered service Dec. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. Resigned June 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HORTON, ABRAHAM, Summit. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Dec. 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HORTON, HENRY S., Jackson. Entered service ——. Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 4, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOSMER, DANIEL B., Castleton. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt., June 19, 1863. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

HOUGH, JAMES, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Bull Run (2d) Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, June 27, 1863.

HOUGHTALIN, HENRY H., New Baltimore. Entered service ——. Pvt. Comp'y L, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 17, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOUGHTALIN, JAMES, Hastings. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1863. Resigned June 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOUGHTON, MOSES B., Saranac. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Maj., Sept. 1, 1862. Lt. Col., Jan. 20, 1864. Col., July 29, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HOUGHTON, CHESTER W., Houghton. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Discharged for disability, Oct. 3, 1864. Capt. and Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's, Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOUSE, CALVIN C., Albion. Entered service Sept. 7, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 13, 1864. Resigned Oct. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOUSE, WILLIAM, Adrian. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

HOUSTON, JOSEPH W., Paw Paw. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Jan. 12, 1862. Maj. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Aug. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOVEY, JOHN S., Commerce. Entered service Dec. 1, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 9th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 18, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOVEY, EDWIN M., Fentonville. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Capt., June 3, 1864. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWARD, GEORGE W., Coldwater. Entered service Mar. 25, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y K, 9th Cav. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

HOWARD, LOREN H., LaGrange, Ind. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. Capt., Oct. 2, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOWARD, JACOB M. Jr., Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Aug. 15, 1863. Capt. and Aid-de-camp U. S. Vol's to rank from May 4, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 18, 1864. Maj., Mar. 29, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col., Aug. 11, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Sept 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWARD LABAN A., ——. Entered service Aug. 3, 1864, as Hosp'l Stew'd 4th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., May 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 12, 1866.

HOWARD, SHEPARD L., Dearborn. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 24th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action Ap'l 29, 1863, and again May 12, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWE, CHARLES E., Berrien. Second Lt., 12th Inf'y, Oct 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Capt., Sept. 14, 1862. Wounded in action at Hatchie river, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 28, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Sept. 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HOWE, CLARENCE M., Berrien Springs. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 13, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt. Nov. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWE, WILLIAM F., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 15, 1864. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWELL, CHAUNCEY, Hillsdale. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Cav , ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

HOWELL, CHARLES, Dexter. Ass't Surg. 13th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1864. Resigned June 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWELL, SEYMOUR, Saline. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Capt., July 13, 1863. Maj., Aug. 31, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWGATE, HENRY W., Armada. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1862. Capt., June 7, 1864. Not mustered. First Lt., U. S. Signal Corps to rank from Mar. 3, 1863. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Maj. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign." Mustered out June 20, 1866. Second Lt., 20th U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 22, 1867. Bvt. 1st Lt., U. S. A., Oct. 22, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Capt., U. S. A., Oct. 22, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign." First Lt., Aug. 4, 1875. Resigned Dec. 18, 1880, and honorably discharged.

HOWRIGAN, THOMAS W., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Maj., Mar. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOYT, EDWIN, JR., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Maj., 2d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 20, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. Adjt., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HOYT, BIRNEY, Paris. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Cav. First Lt., July 5, 1864. Capt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOYT, CHARLES, Adrian. Surg. 15th Inf'y, Oct. 28, 1862. Died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

HOYT, CHARLES A., Plymouth. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 21, 1863.

HUBBARD, DEVILLE, Marshall. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, and honorably discharged.

HUBBARD, PERRY L., Pontiac. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Sept. 15, 1861. Taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Paroled and exchanged ——. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned Nov. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HUBBARD, GEORGE, Georgetown. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 20, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1863. Capt., April 10, 1864. Mustered out as First Lt. June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUBBARD, SAMUEL M., Otsego. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., June 24, 1863. Wounded in action May 28, 1864. Honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1864.

HUBBARD, THERON T., Saginaw. Ass't Surg. 30th Inf'y, Dec. 30, 1864. Surg. 23d Inf'y, May 2, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUBBELL, WILLARD W., Pontiac. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 15th Inf'y. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., Mar. 4, 1863. Honorably discharged Aug. 14, 1865.

HUBER, WALTER F., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUCKINS, ISRAEL, Lexington. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Sept. 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUDSON, CHARLES T., Detroit. Entered service July 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 23, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863. Capt., Nov. 24, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, June 2, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUDSON, EDWIN, Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUDSON, SAMUEL E., Ypsilanti. First Lt. 1st S. S., May 31, 1863. Capt., Aug. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as First Lt., Dec. 31, 1864.

HUDSON, JONATHAN, Trenton. Chap. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUDSON, GILBERT J., Paw Paw. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Maj., Nov. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

HUFF, WILLIAM, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

HUGGINS, Allen P., Niles. Entered service Dec. 4, 1862, as Com. Serg't 8th Cav. First Lt., May 15, 1864. Com., May 16, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUGHES, THOMAS F., Detroit. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., Dec. 11, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Resigned Oct. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HUGHES, JOHN, Coldwater. Entered service Dec. 9, 1861. Serg't Batt. F, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 1, 1865.

HULBURD, EDWIN M., Hudson. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Maj., Feb. 21, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HULETT, ALLEN M., Bowne. Entered service Sept. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y M, 6th Cav. First. Lt., July 1, 1864. Not mustered. Died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 4, 1864.

HULEN, HENRY H., Jackson. Entered service Dec. 27, 1862. Serg't Maj. 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HULIN, SAMUEL, Niles. Entered service May 25, 1861, Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. First. Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

HULL, WILLIAM A., Coldwater. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Feb. 8, 1862. Capt., Apr. 9, 1863. Resigned August 22, 1864, and honorably discharged, to enter Gun-Boat service.

HULL, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Resigned Mar. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HULL, SAMUEL M,, Benton. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 19, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HULSART, WILLIAM, Bruce. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned June 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUMASTON, WILLIAM W., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 22, 1865.

HUMPHREY, WILLIAM, Adrian. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Col., Feb. 16, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 1, 1864, "for conspicuous and gallant service both as regimental and brigade commander throughout the campaign." Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUMPHREY, THOMAS B., Wheatland. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., ——. Second Lt., May 25, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. No further record.

HUMPHREY, WILLIS C., York. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. 1st Lt., June 5, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUMPHREYVILLE, REUBEN H., Livonia. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 14, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

HUNT, ALONZO O., St. Johns. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HUNT, CHARLES J., Port Huron. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 21, 1863. No further record.

HUNT, GEORGE W., Detroit. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Mar. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HUNT, HERMAN, Hastings. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Died of disease Dec. 16, 1862.

HUNT, LEONARD H., Lowell Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 23, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Capt., Sept. 26, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 16, 1865.

HUNT, OMAR W., Sherman. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUNT, THOMAS H., Port Huron. First Lt. Comp'y C, 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican War, Dec. 1, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848. Capt. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Maj., July 30, 1862. Honorably discharged Ap'l 20, 1863.

HUNT WILLIAM H., Coldwater Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y M, 5th Cav Second Lt., July 3, 1865. Not mustered as an officer Honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

HUNTER, ARVINE P., Lowell. Entered service Aug 9, 1862. Commissary Serg't 26th Inf'y, —— Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

HUNTING, ISAAC, Grand Haven. Maj. 21st Inf'y, Aug 21, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HUNTING, SYLVAN S., Detroit. Chap 27th Inf'y, Mar. 26, 1863. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT M., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 6th Inf'y, Ass't Surg., July 21, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge not known.

HUNTLEY, JAMES G., Niles. Entered service Aug 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 9th Inf'y Second Lt., Dec 19, 1862. First Lt., Aug 5, 1863. Capt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUNTON KINSMAN A., Marshall. Lt Col. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUPERT, CHRISTOPHER, Detroit. Second Lt Batt. K, 1st Light Art., Feb. 20, 1863. Resigned Sept. 21, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HURD, WILLIAM B., Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service June 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 25, 1863. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va. May 12, 1864. Released Mar. 1, 1865 Capt, May 17, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HURD, GEORGE W., London. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HURLBUT, WILBERFORCE, Alton, Ill. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Mar. 10, 1862. Capt., May 5, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

HUSSEY, AUGUSTUS, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged

HUSTON, BENJAMIN W., Vassar Capt 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1863. Maj., Ap'l 16, 1864. Resigned Dec. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HUSTON, WM. H H. Van Buren. Entered service Jan. 19, 1864. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 3, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 7, 1864. Capt., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

HUSTON, JOHN S., Lyons. Maj. 7th Cav., Oct. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged Feb. 13, 1864.

HUSTON, JOSEPH, W., Paw Paw. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Jan. 12, 1862. Maj. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Aug. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HUTCHINS, CHAS. H., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 29, 1862. Killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

HUTCHINSON, BICKFORD P., Utica. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HUTCHINSON, FREDERICK S., Lyons. Entered service Nov. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 15th Inf'y. Wounded in action Ap'l 6, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., May 1, 1862. Taken prisoner in action July —, 1862, near Bolivar, Tenn. Escaped same day by running the guard. Taken prisoner in action at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. —, 1862. Exchanged April —, 1863. Maj., May 31, 1863. Lt. Col., June 7, 1864. Wounded in action Aug. 31, 1864. Col., Jan. 14, 1865. Bvt. Brig. Gen Vol's, May 24, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN H., Jackson. Ass't Surg. 15th Inf'y, June 9, 1862. Surg., Jan. 13, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUTCHINSON, ROBERT G., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf'y. First Lt., May 14, 1862. Wounded in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862. Capt., Mar. 13, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner May 6, 1864. Released, ——. Died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 2, 1865.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM B., Detroit. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM, Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., Mar. 10, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Maj., June 19, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HUTSON, HENRY A., ——. Second Lt., Batt. F, 1st Light Art., Oct. 15, 1861. Resigned July 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HUTTON, GEORGE, Detroit. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Capt., July 4, 1863. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

HUTTON, JOHN H., Niles. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 9, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

HYDE, JAMES D., Marshall. Entered service Oct. 10, 1862. Hosp'l Stewd. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HYSER, WILLIAM, Plainfield. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability Oct. 22, 1863. Re-commissioned Capt. 6th Cav., Mar. 16, 1864. Honorably discharged Mar. 21, 1865.

HYZER, WILLIAM W., Ypsilanti. Entered service Oct. 14, 1861. Corp'l Batt. C, 1st Light Art., —— Second Lt., June 30, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 20, 1864. Capt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INGALLS, CHARLES W., ——. Second Lt. 1st Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y, Feb. 27, 1864. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Resigned July 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

INGERSOLL, CARLOS, Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 10, 1862.

INGERSOLL, RICHARD P., Dundee. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INGERSOLL, ISAAC W., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Nov. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

INGERSOLL, WILLIAM H., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Oct. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., May 30, 1864. Capt., Dec. 4, 1864. Resigned Jan. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INGERSOLL, HIRAM J., Sciplo, Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 28, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INGERSOLL, WILLIAM D., Owosso. Entered service Mar. 25, 1864. Pvt. Comp'y F, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Wounded in action at Five Forks, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865. Resigned ——, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INGRAHAM, DAVID P., Brooklyn. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1863. Capt., Sept. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

INNES, WILLIAM P., Grand Rapids. Col. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and efficient service during the war."

INNES, ROBERT S., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

INSLEY, ADAM R., ——. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Jan. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

IOTT, JOSEPH H., Jackson. Entered service May 1st, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.

IRONS, OLIVER H., Vassar. Entered service July 28, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

IRWIN, PATRICK, Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 10, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 10, 1865. Capt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

IRWIN, JOHN E., Freedom. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

IRWIN, CHARLES H., Detroit. First Lt. and Q. M. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, July 31, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 6, 1867, and honorably discharged.

ISHAM, ASA B., Detroit. Entered service, ——. Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Cav., ——. First Lt., Mar. 22, 1864. Taken prisoner in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Exchanged Dec. —, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Ap'l 11, 1865.

ISMON, AARON F., Lafayette. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Dec. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ITSELL, ANDREW J., Marion. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Oct. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

IVES, STEWART, Big Rapids. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861 Capt., July 12, 1862. Resigned Nov. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service."

IVES, LUCIUS H., Unadilla. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 7, 1863 Capt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Maj., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JACKLIN, RUFUS W., Detroit. Entered service Feb. 1, 1862, as Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S. 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 18, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 16th Inf'y, Nov. 1, 1862. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864. Recaptured at Ream's Station, Va., May 9, 1864. Capt., June 22, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Maj., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JACKS, JOHN, Edwardsburg. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Oct. 27, 1863.

JACKSON, CYRUS F., Owosso. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. First Lt., July 4, 1862. Resigned Aug. 2, 1864, and honorably discharged, to accept promotion as Maj. 15th U. S. Col'd Troops.

JACKSON, THOMAS C., Ira. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Nov. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JACKSON, ALBERT T., Marquette. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st Cav. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Capt., Oct. 25, 1864. Not mustered as Capt. Died Nov. 12, 1864, of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, East Saginaw. Entered service Ap'l 18, 1863. Serg't Maj. 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 26, 1865. Mustered out as Serg't Maj. Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JACOKES, DANIEL C., Pontiac. Chap. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1861. Resigned July 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JANNEY, ELLWOOD, Bedford. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JARDINE, GEORGE, Saginaw. Capt. 3d Comp'y S. S. 16th Inf'y, May 1, 1864. Honorably discharged Ap'l 4, 1865.

JASNOWSKI, SATURNIN, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Bvt. First Lt. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant conduct at Fort Mahone." First Lt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JAQUITH, AUSTIN E., Trenton. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Lt. Col., Sept. 20, 1863. Resigned June 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JAQUITH, MARK, Monguagon. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned June 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JEFFERDS, ROBERT B., Lansing. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 10, 1861. Capt., Aug. 1, 1861. Resigned June 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JEFFERDS, HARRISON H., Dexter. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., May 1, 1862. Col., Nov. 26, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

JEFFERS, AARON, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 11, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

JEFFRIES, JAMES J., Lansing. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10, 1864.

JENKS, GEORGE W., Lexington. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., July 5, 1862. Resigned Feb. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

JENKINS, HIRAM, East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 26, 1864. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JENNEY, WILLIAM, Jr., Mt. Clemens. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Maj., Feb. 6, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JENNY, CHARLES L., Utica. Entered service Sept. 17, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 26, 1866.

JENNIE, LANSING K., Grand Rapids. Battalion Adjt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Feb. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JENNINGS, EDWARD P., ——. Ass't Surg. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Troops, Oct. 16, 1863. Resigned Oct. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JENNINGS, CHARLES C., Washington. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 21, 1863. First Lt., June 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JENNINGS, THOMAS H., Battle Creek. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., Oct. 4, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JERSEY, NATHAN R., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 25, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Exchanged Dec. 3, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Aug. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JEWELL, ALBERT G., Sunfield. Entered service Ap'l 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 15th Ohio (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 28, 1861. Reëntered service Sept. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., May 28, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWELL, CHARLES A., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 31, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWELL, DAVID A., Ionia. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt. Mar. 11, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JEWELL, J. DELOS, Vernon. Entered service Nov. 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., July 9, 1864. Capt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWELL, WILLIAM H., Assyria. Entered service Sept. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Cav. First Lt. and Q. M., Dec. 11, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWETT, EDWARD S., Niles. First Lt. 1st Mich or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 9, 1863. Capt., Aug. 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWETT, GEORGE D., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 13th Batt. Light Art., Mar. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JEWETT, HENRY, Grand Rapids. Batt. Q. M. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Mar. 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JEWETT, WALLACE, East Saginaw. Entered Mar. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 29, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

JILLSON, LEONARD K, Benton. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 20, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, CHARLES H., Monroe. Entered service Dec. 8, 1862. Com. Serg't 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, COLONEL D., Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 3d Cav., Ap'l 4, 1865. Resigned Jan. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, FRANKLIN, Jackson. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Lt. Col., 1st S. S., Nov. 10, 1864. Not mustered as Lt. Col. on account of disability. Honorably discharged as Capt. 26th Inf'y, Nov 30, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Va."

JOHNSON, GEORGE K., Grand Rapids. Surg. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Feb. 25, 1863. Lt. Col. and Med. Insp'r U. S. A., Feb. 9, 1863. Bvt. Col., Sept. 30, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Resigned Oct. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, GILBERT D., Lawton. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Oct. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged on account of wounds received at Pittsburg Landing, Ap'l 6, 1862.

JOHNSON, HENRY, Jackson. Ass't Surg. 6th Cav., Mar. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, HENRY L., Portland. Entered service July 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 4, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, JAMES B., Royal Oak. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 3d Cav., ——. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1862. Com., Sept. 15, 1862. Resigned Dec. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged. Cap't 8th Cav., to rank from Nov. 18, 1862. Not mustered.

JOHNSON, JAMES E., Alpine. Entered service Sept. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, JOHN H., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Dec. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, LAFAYETTE L., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Nov. 30, 1863. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, MINER A., Utica. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861, as Serg't Comp' H, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Nov. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM T., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 3, 1862. Killed in action June 30, 1862.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT D., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 7, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Nov. 25, 1862. Wounded in action July 10, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS W., Marshall. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Aug. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863. Maj., Dec. 22, 1864. Col., Dec. 31, 1864. Not mustered. Lt. Col., Mar. 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, ABRAHAM, Byron. Entered service Sept. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt, July 3, 1865. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, DANIEL, Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., June 16, 1862. Mustered out Jan 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, FRANCIS M,, Hillsdale. Entered service Mar. 8, 1863. Serg't Comp'y F, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge unknown.

JONES, JOSEPH, Charlotte. Chap. 20th Inf'y, Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned May 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, JOSEPH M., St. Charles. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Sept. 23, 1864. Wounded in action at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Ap'l 4, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, SAMUEL L., Deerfield. Entered service Dec. 30, 1864, as Hosp'l Stew'd 30th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, SAMUEL B., Adrian. Entered service Feb. 3, 1865, as Serg't Comp'y G, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JONES, THOMAS D., Wilkesbarre, Pa. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 13, 1862. Killed in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

JONES, VIRGIL M., Niles. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Aug. 27, 1864.

JONES, WILLIAM A, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

JORDAN, LEWIS H., Irving. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Honorably discharged Mar. 6, 1863.

JORDAN, WILLIAM H., Kalamazoo. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav., upon consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JORDAN, JESSE, Woodland. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 23, 1863. Wounded in action at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 5, 1864.

JOSLYN, JOHN H., Holly. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

JOSS, JOHN C., Constantine. Entered service May 25, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 2d Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 27, 1864. Wounded in action, losing a leg, at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 23, 1864.

JUDD, EDWARD D., Saline. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., May 26, 1862. Adjt., July 1, 1862. Capt., Aug. 30, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

JUDD, SAMUEL A., Grand Rapids. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

JUDD, GEORGE E., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862 losing an arm. Capt., June 23, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Jan. 24, 1864. Second Lt. 45th U. S. Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1868. Mustered out as Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 27, 1868. Transferred to 14th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1869. Unassigned, Sept. 27, 1869. Retired with rank of Capt., May 28, 1870, "for loss of left arm from wound received in line of duty."

JUDD, ETHEL, North Adams. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned July 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

JUDSON, ROBERT F., Kalamazoo. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 7, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

JUST, WILLIAM J., Ionia. Entered service Sept. 21, 1864. Serg't Maj. 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. Jan. 1, 1865. Resigned July 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JUSTIN, WILLIAM, St. Clair. Entered service Nov. 21, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Aug. 8, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KANE, H. M., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y I, Merrill Horse, Sept. 6, 1861. Resigned Nov. 5, 1861 and honorably discharged.

KANE, ANSEL J., Richland. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KANOUSE, LUTHER C., Cohoctah. Entered service Sept. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 6th Cav. First Lt., July 1, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KARP, PETER, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Ap'l 26, 1864.

KARRER, BENJAMIN, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st Cav. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Jan. 17, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

KAST, GUSTAV, Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Sept. 22, 1861. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1862. Resigned July 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KATH, THEODORE, Ray. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 25, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KAUFFMAN, PETER, Charlotte. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Mar. 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KEASY, SAMUEL H., Constantine. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

KEATING, BENJAMIN F., Saginaw. Entered service July 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Feb. 23, 1865.

KEDZIE, ROBERT C., Lansing. Ass't Surg. 12th Inf'y, Jan. 15, 1862. Surg., Ap'l 25, 1862. Resigned Oct. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KEEGAN, PATRICK H., Deerfield. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Maj., Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out as Capt., Sept. 30, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 1, 1865. Col., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEEGAN, GEORGE, Adrian. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEELER, DEXTER D., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Maj. 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 25, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 6., 1864. Capt., Dec. 29, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEELER, JOHN R., Burr Oak. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Dec. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KEELER, FRANK D., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 26, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEELER, ALONZO M., Shelby. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Maj., Oct. 14, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEENE, WILLIAM, Lapeer. Entered service Nov. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEENEY, WILLIAM H. H., Alton. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864 Capt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEITH, WILLIAM, Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 4, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

KELLOGG, JAMES C., Jonesville. Entered service ——. Serg't, ——. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELLOGG, DANIEL, Ypsilanti. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Honorably discharged June 21, 1862.

KELLOGG, JAMES W., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., May 23, 1865. Mustered out May 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, CHARLES A., Brighton. Entered service Aug. 15, 1661. Serg't Maj. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, HARRISON, Sturgis. Entered service Mar. 2, 1865. Serg't Maj. 11th Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, JAMES H., Exeter. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 6, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864. Exchanged Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, JAMES S., Disco. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 31, 1862. Resigned Feb. 21, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, JOHN, St. Johns. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned June 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KELLY, PATRICK, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 25, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 8, 1863. Capt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELSEY, NEWELL J., West Leroy. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, Merrill Horse, ——. First Lt. Comp'y I, Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KELTNER, DION B., Niles. Entered service Oct. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 12, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

KEMP, JOSEPH B., Sault Ste. Marie. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 10, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the recent compaigns terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEMPSTER, CHARLES, Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 16, 1864. Serg't Maj. 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

KENDALL, OSCAR, Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KENDALL, DAVID G., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Mar. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KENDALL, CHARLES F., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Com. Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Cav. Discharged Dec. 10, 1863. First Lt. and Com. 11th Cav., to rank from Sept. 28, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. upon consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KENNEDY, J. BENTON, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 16, 1862. Capt., July 14, 1862. Died of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

KENNEDY, RICHARD D., Niles. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Inf'y. ——. Wounded in action at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. First Lt., July 19, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 23, 1864.

KENNEDY, JAMES, St. Clair. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Compy E, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KENNEDY, FRED. A., Hanover. First Lt. 1st S. S., Jan. 12, 1863. Not mustered.

KENNEDY, JOEL, Allegan. Chap. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned May 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KENNICUTT, DANIEL, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 19, 1864. Capt., Dec. 21, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KENT, ALFRED, Lenawee. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. First Lt., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

KENT, STEPHEN M., Saginaw. Entered service Mar. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KENYON, THOMAS C., Lansing. Entered service Nov. 12, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y M, 10th Cav. Second Lt. Dec. 21, 1864. Killed in action at Martinsville, Va., Ap'l 8, 1865, before muster as Lt.

KENYON, JOHN E., Bridgewater. Entered service Sept. 5, 1864. Com. Serg't 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. First Lt., June 14, 1865. Died Feb. 2, 1866, of wounds received Jan. 27, 1866, while engaged in arresting murderers in Pitt County, N. C.

KENYON, DEWITT C., Ganges. Entered service Oct. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 13th Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. Capt., Mar. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KERRY, THOMAS, Manistee. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. Capt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

KESLER, THEODORE P., Bronson. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KEYES, ORLANDO, Climax. Entered service as Pvt., ——. Chap. 12th Inf'y, Aug. 16, 1864. Resigned Sept. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEYES, HORACE H., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KEYSER, SYLVESTER, Niles. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 7, 1864. Capt., Sept. 30, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, Va." Honorably discharged July 29, 1865.

KIBBEE, RUFUS, Coldwater. Surg. 15th Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1862. Wounded in action at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862. Resigned Oct. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KIBBE, WILLIS H., Burr Oak. Entered service Mar. 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 30, 1865. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIDD, JAMES H., Ionia. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Maj., May 9, 1863. Wounded in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863. Col., May 19, 1864. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 15, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIDDER, GEORGE F., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Q. M. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 21, 1861. Resigned Aug. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KIDDER, ADDISON N., Hudson. First Lt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt. Batt. L, Jan. 21, 1864. Resigned for disability, Mar. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KILBORN, CURTIS W., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Adjt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned July 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KILBURN, GEORGE H., Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav. Second Lt. Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KILETZ, GEORGE F., Lexington. Entered service Nov. 15, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 16th Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 20, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, July 6, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., and during the present campaign against Richmond, Va." Capt., July 16, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 14, 1865.

KILMER, PETER B., Napoleon. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

KIMBALL, ERASTUS S., Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

KIMBALL, ALVIN P., Rome. Entered service Aug. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 10, 1864. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

KIMBALL, ALLYN W., Ionia. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Dec. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KIMBALL, ALBERT H., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 21, 1861. Resigned Aug. 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KIMBERK, FRED W., Brighton. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned May 27, 1862. Capt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Dec. 8, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KIMMEL, EDWARD F., Berrien Springs. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 13, 1862. Resigned Sept. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KIMMEL, GEORGE, Niles. Maj. 12th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 22, 1862, and honorably discharged.

KIMMEL, HENRY T., Niles. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Feb. 18, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Resigned July 3, 1864. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIMMEL, EDGAR A., Niles. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, Sept. 27, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, CARLOS B., Otisco. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Corp'l. Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, CHARLES A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, CHARLES O., Arlington. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Cav, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Feb. 12, 1866.

KING, HAWKINS A., Reading. Entered service Mar. 21, 1865, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. Mar. 28, 1865. Resigned Aug. 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, ROBERT B., St. Joseph. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, ROBERT H., Albion. Ass't Surg. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Dec. 26, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, WILLIAM, Holly. Entered service Mar. 1, 1862. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., June 10, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 22, 1865.

KINGSCOTT, JOHN W., Warren. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Cav. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., June 7, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KINGSCOTT, WM. G., Warren. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Sept. 20, 1864. Transferred to 136th U. S. Col'd Troops, June 22, 1865. No further record.

KINNEY, BENJAMIN, ——. Entered service June 18, 1862. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1864. Capt., Dec. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIPP, JAMES RILEY, Kipp's Corners. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action Aug. 7, 1864, and again Sept. 1, 1864. Second Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIRBY, RESTCOME R., Monroe. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Jan. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIRBY, JOHN, Allegan. Entered service Dec. 10, 1861. Com. Serg't. 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. First Lt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIRK, JOSEPH, Ann Arbor. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Sept. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 14th Inf'y. First Lt , Nov. 21, 1862. Died Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Athens, Ga,, Aug. 7. 1864.

KIRKLAND, ABRAM S., Coldwater. Entered service July 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. First Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out to date July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KIRKWOOD, ALEXANDER, Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 11, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNAGGS, ROBERT C., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Maj., 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Released Mar. 7, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant service during the war." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNEELAND, SAMUEL M., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNICKERBOCKER, GEO. A., Hillsdale. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Jan. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNIGHT, CYRENUS B., Newton. Second Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., June 8, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 3, 1864.

KNIGHT, EDWIN, Eaton Rapids. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Bugler N. Y. Lincoln Cav. Second Lt. 7th Cav., June 6, 1863. Honorably discharged Oct. 23, 1864.

KNIGHT, GEO. C., Battle Creek. First Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 20, 1863. Capt., June 12, 1864. Killed in action at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

KNIGHT, HORACE V., Battle Creek. Entered service July 23, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Taken prisoner at Horse Shoe Bend, Ky., May 9, 1863. Paroled, Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., Feb. 14. 1865. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNIGHT, JAMES A., Greenville. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

KNIGHT, JACOB M., Urbana. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Honorably discharged Jan. 3, 1865.

KNOBLOCK, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service July 15, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNOWLES, WESTON O., Ingham. Entered service Dec. 29, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KNOX, WALTER, Clarkston. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 27, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KNOX, JOHN J., Clarkston. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 19, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 11, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Adjt., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt., Jan. 25, 1863. Resigned June 23, 1863. Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps, ——. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Jan. 1, 1868, and honorably discharged.

KNOX, JOHN, Marathon. Entered service Nov. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 12, 1864. Killed in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

KOON, CHAUNCY E., Allen. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 26, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. Capt., June 17, 1864. Mustered out Sept 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KRAMER, JOHN, Holland. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 17, 1863. First Lt., June 17, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KYDD, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A. 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Re-entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

KYTE, MARSHALL, Owosso. Entered service Dec. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 14th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LABADIE, LEWIS A., Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 11, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LACEY, JOHN M., Charlotte. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1862. Resigned July 8, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

LACEY, MARTIN L., Laceyville, Penn. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 10, 1864. Resigned as First Lt., Jan. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LACKEY, CHARLES R., Traverse City. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Maj. 26th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 19, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LACKEY, THOMAS, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 29, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

LADD, FREDERICK S., Adrian. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 6th U. S. Cav. Second Lt. 9th Mich. Cav., Ap'l 3, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 5, 1863. Capt., Feb. 5, 1864. Killed in action at Sister's Ferry, or Cypress Swamp, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.

LADD, AMOS M., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 3, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 28, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

LADUE, WILLIAM N., Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Sept. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LAFFIN, MICHAEL, St. Johns. Entered service July 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LA FORGE, ANDREW, Grosse Point. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861. Serg't Maj. 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept. 18, 1864. Capt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAINBERG, CARL A., Detroit. First Lt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Dec. 6, 1861. Resigned Mar. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LAING, CUTHBERT W., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., May 1, 1862. Mustered out Ap'l 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LAIRD, GEORGE H., Colon. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, Jan. 19, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 8, 1862. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 7, 1862. Capt., Feb. 1, 1863. Discharged July 19, 1864, to accept promotion in U. S. Col'd Troops. No further record.

LAIRD, JAMES S., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 24, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1864. First Lt., to rank from Dec. 16, 1863. Capt., May 7, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAKE, HENRY F., Marion. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 9, 1865.

LALONDE, FRANCIS, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 26, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 12, 1865.

LAMB, REUBEN P., Prairieville. Entered service Jan. 7, 1863, as Serg't Batt. L, 1st Light Art. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned May 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMB, JOHN, Monroe. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMB, CHARLES C., Mt. Clemens. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Discharged for disability June 3, 1864. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Capt., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMB, JOHN M , Dryden. Entered service Dec. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMBERT, HARVEY C., Lockport. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 23, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMOREAUX, ISAAC, Manlius. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LAMPMAN, DARRELL, Petersburg. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMPMAN, SEWARD, S., Carmel. Entered service Oct. 24, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y G, 11th Cav. Second Lt. 8th Cav., July 20, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Nov. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAMSON, ALVIN C., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 11, 1861. Capt., July 18, 1862. Resigned for disability Ap'l 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LANDON, JOHN, Dayton. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

LANDON, HENRY B., Monroe. First Lt. and Adjt. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned Oct. 23, 1862. Ass't Surg., Oct. 2, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LANDON, GEORGE M., Monroe. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Dec. 20, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. Capt., Dec. 11, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LANE, GEORGE M., Detroit. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Ap'l 10, 1862. Resigned May 11, 1863, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Nov. 7, 1865, "for faithful and efficient service."

LANPHERE, CHARLES H., Coldwater. Capt. Batt. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Sept. 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LANPHERE, EDWIN O., Coldwater. First Lt. Batt. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Oct. 22, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LANPHERE, ALVIN T., Coldwater. First Lt. Batt. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LANSING, SPENCER L., Niles. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 28, 1864.

LAPHAM, HARVEY, Galesburg. Entered service Oct. 29, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1866.

LA POINTE, GEORGE W., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 18, 1862. First Lt., May 20, 1863. Capt., Sept. 21, 1863. Wounded in action May 13, 1864. Lt. Col., Oct. 12, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va." Col., Nov. 18, 1864. Mustered out as Lt. Col., July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LA POINTE, MOSES A., Monroe. First Lt., 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Lt. Col., Jan. 21, 1865. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, May 24, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LARNED, SYLVESTER, Detroit. Lt. Col. 2d Inf'y, July 16, 1861. Resigned Mar. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LARRABEE, CYRUS P., Hope. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LARZALERE, REUBEN B., Dowagiac. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Aug. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LATHROP, CARNETT C., Trenton. Entered service Jan. 5, 1863. Hosp'l Stew'd 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1864. Ass't Surg., July 15, 1864. Taken prisoner near Fayetteville, N. C., Mar. 10, 1865. Paroled Mar. 26, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

LATIMER, MULFORD M., Jackson. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Wounded in action at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LAUDERDALE, EDWARD, Detroit. Ass't Surg. 24th Inf'y, Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAUNIER, LOUIS L., Grand Rapids. Entered service July 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LAWLER, PATRICK H., St. Joseph. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded twice in action at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. Capt., Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAWTON, GEORGE W., Antwerp. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 25, 1863. Capt., Aug. 23, 1863. Wounded in action near Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Dallas, Ga." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES W., Oxford. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 22d Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Jan. 12, 1863. Resigned May 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAWRENCE, SOLOMON E., Union City. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861. Serg't Batt. D, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt. Mar. 23, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 8, 1865. Resigned June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAWRENCE, ERASTUS W., Utica. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 19, 1862. First Lt. and Com., Sept. 19, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LAWRENCE GEORGE W., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 19, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 15, 1864. Capt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LEACH, WESLEY H., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st Cav. First Lt., 4th Cav., Dec. 19, 1862. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Aug. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LEACH, MORGAN L., Duplain. Ass't Surg. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned for disability, July 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LEACH, DANIEL, China. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Died of disease at Camp Big Spring, Miss., July 7, 1862.

LEACH, CHARLES, Blissfield. Entered service Jan. 23, 1865. Serg't Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. First Lt. and Adjt., Aug. 12, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEADBEATER, EDWARD S., Detroit. Capt., 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Campbell's Station, East Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., July 21, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 6, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEANHONTS, WILLIAM, Kalamazoo. Entered service June 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEAVITT, GUILFORD A., Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 20, 1864. Serg't Maj., 29th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEAVITT, JAMES S., Tuscola. Second Lt., 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LEBARRON, ROBERT, Ann Arbor. Second Ass't Surg. 4th Inf'y, May 5, 1864. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LE BARON, C. DE LOSS, Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 5, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 23, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEE, HENRY G. Decatur. Entered service Oct. 12, 1861. Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

LEE, FRANCIS G., Portland. Surg. 21st Inf'y, Dec. 15, 1862. Resigned Jan. 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LEE, GEORGE, Grand Rapids. Batt. Adjt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt. and Regm'l Adjt., —, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 11, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Maj. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 19, 1865, on staff of Gen. Sheridan. First Lt. 21st U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Still serving as Ass't Adjt. Gen. on Gen. Sheridan's staff. Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallantry at the battles of New Madrid, Boonsville, and Perrysville," Bvt. Maj., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallantry at the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga." Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, "for faithful service in the field during the war." Died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 29, 1867.

LEE, EDWARD M., Port Huron. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Exchanged Dec. 13, 1864. Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." Lt. Col., Ap'l 13, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEE, FREDERICK B., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Dec. 22, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 8th Cav. Regm'l Q. M. Serg't, Nov. 28, 1863. Second Lt., Feb. 9, 1864. Wounded in action at Baker's Ferry, Ga., July 5, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

LEEDER, JAMES R., Pokagon. Entered service Dec. 31, 1863, as Pvt. 6th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. 23d Inf'y, May 16, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEETCH, CHARLES S., Saginaw. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Nov. 30, 1861. Resigned Sept. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LE FAVOUR, HEBER, Detroit. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Lt. Col. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 30, 1862. Col., Jan. 5, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled May 7, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEFFORD, ASA C., Petersburg. Entered service Jan. 14, 1865, as Serg't Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 12, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 16, 1865.

LEGGETT, PERCIVAL S., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 5th Cav. Second Lt., June 13, 1863. Killed in action at Port Conway, Va., Sept. 1, 1863.

LEGGETT, FRANCIS W., New York City. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Jan. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LEIDLIN, JOHN, Saginaw. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1861. Resigned Sept. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LEIGHTON, STEPHEN B., Williamston. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp y H, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

LELAND, JOSHUA B., Northfield. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Died June 22, 1863.

LEMERAND, ALEX., Monroe. Entered service Oct. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LENNON, PETER, Clayton. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 10, 1864. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LENNON, JOHN J., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LEONARD, MILTON, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 5, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

LEONARD, CHARLES W., Newaygo. Ass't Surg. 10th Cav., Aug. 26, 1863. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

LEONARDSON, OLIVER C., Port Huron. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept 7, 1861. Honorably discharged Oct. 21, 1864.

LERICK, ISAAC N., Utica. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Maj., June 14, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LEVY, NATHAN, Rochester, N. Y. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 26, 1863. Resigned Jan. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LEWIS, FRANCIS J., Albion. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Mar. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LEWIS, EDWARD H., Albion. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's, —— Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEWIS, WILLIAM L., Bay City. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEWIS, EDWIN E., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 19, 1861, as Serg't Batt. G, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., June 6, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 19, 1864. Capt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEWIS, WM. ELY, St. Johns. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 21, 1862. Wounded in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862. Maj., Mar. 12, 1863. Killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

LEWIS, WILLIAM A., East Saginaw. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 3, 1862. Capt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LIEBER, ALBRECHT, Chicago, Ill. Appointed from 8th Illinois Cav. as Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, May 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LIGHT, HARVEY E., Eureka. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Maj., Jan. 6, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LILLIE, JULIUS, Pavilion. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 26, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Taken prisoner in action, Mar. 9, 1865. Exchanged, ——. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LILLY, AUGUSTUS, Allegan. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. First Lt., May 15, 1864. Honorably discharged as Second Lt., Ap'l 9, 1865.

LIMBOCKER, THOMAS J., Trenton. Second Lt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned for disability Feb. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LINABURY, JOSEPH, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y H, 7th Inf'y. Discharged for disability Jan. 21, 1863. Re-entered service Oct. 22, 1863. Q. M. Serg't 13th Batt., ——. Second Lt., June 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 1, 1865.

LINCOLN, CHARLES P., Coldwater. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Infantry. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LIND, JOHN C., East Saginaw. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., July 9, 1862. Died at East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 8, 1863.

LINDSAY, ARAD E., ——. Capt. 1st Mich (102d U. S.) Col'd Inf'y, Jan. 8, 1864. Killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

LINDSAY, ORANGE F., St. Clair. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action Sept. 1, 1864, and again Mar. 16, 1865. Second Lt., May 20, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 24, 1865.

LINDSEY, JOHN, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned May 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LISTER, JAMES J., Trenton. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 29, 1863. Capt., Oct. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LITCHFIELD, ALLYN C., Blendon. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Lt. Col. 7th Cav., Nov. 14, 1862. Taken prisoner Mar. 1, 1864, on the Kilpatrick raid upon Richmond, and placed in solitary confinement in that city. Exchanged in Feb., 1865. Col., Mar. 1, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Resigned as Lt. Col., May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LITTLE, ANDREW, Ronald. Entered service Nov. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 25, 1865.

LITTLE, CHARLES D., Saginaw City. First Lt. and Q. M. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 6, 1862. Resigned July 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LITTLEFIELD, DANIEL W., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 29, 1862. First Lt,, June 6, 1863. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6. 1864.

LITTLEFIELD, JOHN J., Dundee. Ass't Surg. 18th Inf'y, Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL, Monroe. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 22, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt., May 20, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LIVINGSTON, GEORGE H., St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt. Ap'l 26, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died of wounds July 1, 1864.

LOASE, JOHN F., Greenville. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOBDELL, JAMES H., Muskegon. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Honorably discharged Mar. 6, 1863.

LOCHHEAD, OSCAR F., Plymouth. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 12, 1864. Regimental Q. M., Sept. 30, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOCKE, WESLEY, Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

LOCKLEY, GEORGE, Ann Arbor. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st (3 years) Inf'y, Aug. 18, 1861. Second Lt., Aug. 6, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action, May 23, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vols., July 6, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Spottsylvania, and during the present campaign before Richmond, Va." Maj., Oct. 3, 1864. Lt. Col., Jan. 7, 1865. Wounded in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865. Col., May 30, 1865. Mustered out as Lt. Col., July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOCKLIN, LEWIS D., Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 6, 1864. Capt., June 20, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOCKWOOD, THEODORUS W., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art., Mar. 6, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1863. Resigned Aug. 11, 1863. Capt. 9th Cav., June 21, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOCKWOOD, MAJOR F., Spaulding. First Lt. 9th Cav., June 21, 1864. Killed while on a scout to Stone Mountain, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864.

LOGAN, WILLIAM S., Richland. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 22, 1863. Capt., Sept. 19, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Exchanged Mar. 25, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LONG, JOHN, Detroit. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LONG, GEORGE R., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 23d Inf'y Second Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1864. Capt., Nov. 30, 1864. Wounded in action at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LONG, MICHAEL P., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y. Capt., July 29, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LONGRELL, ROBERT S., Niles. Entered service Sept. 8, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

LONSBURY, GEORGE W., Saugatuck. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. First Lt., July 15, 1864. Capt., Nov. 10, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOOMIS, CYRUS O., Coldwater. Capt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art., May 28, 1861. Col., 1st Reg't Lt. Art., Oct. 8, 1862. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 20, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Mustered out July 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOOMIS, ROYAL H., Saginaw City. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Dec. 26, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOOMIS, JAMES B., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 7th Cav., ——. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LORANGER, RICHARD, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LORANGER, ELI P., Williamston. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., Jan. 7, 1863. Resigned Mar. 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LORD, FRANK, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 30, 1865. Capt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOSEY, CORNELIUS, Oxford. Entered service Nov. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 14th Inf'y. First Lt., Aug. 10, 1864. Capt., Feb. 13, 1865. Wounded in action Mar. 20, 1865. Honorably discharged as First Lt., May 15, 1865.

LOSEY, GEORGE H., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 31, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 26, 1866.

LOTHIAN, JAMES A., Muskegon. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Died July 12, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

LOUCKS, JOHN W., JR., St. Clair. Entered service Nov. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 30, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 20, 1863.

LOUNSBERRY, CLEMENT A., Marengo. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Wounded and taken prisoner, July 21, 1861. Exchanged, ——. Mustered out July 1, 1862. Enlisted as Serg't Comp'y I, 20th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1862. Second Lt., Jan. 26, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner in action, May 9, 1863. Rescued, ——. First Lt., Nov. 19, 1863. Capt., May 12, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Dec. 2, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service during the present campaign before Richmond, Va." Lt. Col., Dec. 20, 1864. Col., Mar 11, 1865. Mustered out May 30, 1865, as Lt. Col., and honorably discharged.

LOVELAND, WILLIAM H., Ann Arbor. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 10, 1862. Died May 31, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

LOVELL, DON G., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., May 9, 1863. Capt., Oct. 22, 1863. Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. Maj., June 21, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOVELL, BEZALEEL W., Lapeer. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Aug. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LOVEWELL, FRANCIS, Adrian. Entered service Mar. 7, 1863. Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LOW, JOHN E., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 13, 1862. Wounded in action June 2, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LOWE, HENRY, Hamburg. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

LOWING, STEPHEN L., Georgetown. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt., Oct. 28, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LOWRIE, WILLIAM C. D., Detroit. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 31, 1863. Resigned Dec. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LOWRIE, WILLIAM H., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Com. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 20, 1864. First Lt. and Q. M., Nov. 16, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LUCAS, ISAAC W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Feb. 19, 1863. Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 22, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 16, 1865.

LUCE, CONSTANT, Monroe. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned Nov. 23, 1861. Lt. Col., 17th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Col., Mar. 21, 1863. Honorably discharged Dec. 4, 1864.

LUCE, EDMUND M., ——. Second Lt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art., June 19, 1862. Resigned Feb. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

LUDDEN, HENRY D., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 19, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LUM, CHARLES M., Detroit. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y. May 1, 1861. Wounded in action at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Col. 10th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1861. Mustered out Ap'l 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LUMBARD, GEO. W., Hillsdale. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Lt. Col., July 1, 1862. Col., July 3, 1863. Died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

LUMBARD, HORATIO G., Hillsdale. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, Nov. 14, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Released ——. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LUMBARD, FRANCIS M., Ann Arbor. Entered service Mar. 31, 1864. Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1865.

LUNGERHAUSEN, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LUSK, GEORGE W., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y D, Western S. S., June 11, 1862. Resigned Dec. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LUSK, THURLOW W., Duplain. Second Lt., 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Maj., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LYMAN, JAMES H., Shiawassee. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LYON, CHARLES D., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. Capt., Oct. 28, 1861. Resigned Oct. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LYON, CHARLES, Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out ——. Reëntered service as Pvt. 7th Cav., Jan. 14, 1864. Second Lt., Mar. 22, 1864. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged

LYON, DANIEL, St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. Wounded in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865, for disability.

LYON, DARWIN B., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Jan. 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LYON, EPHRAIM N., Flint. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Maj., Feb. 1, 1863. Resigned Mar. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LYON, FARNHAM, Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M. 7th Cav., Oct. 27, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vols., May 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Mar. 20, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LYON, GIDEON A., Saginaw City. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 29, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 16, 1864. Capt., Aug. 15, 1864. Transferred to 28th Inf'y, June 28, 1865. Mustered out June 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LYON, G. COLLINS, Jackson. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 22, 1862. Maj. 17th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned Oct. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

LYON, HARVEY, Midland City. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., June 23, 1862. Resigned Oct. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LYON, SANFORD W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 21st Inf'y. First Lt., Sept. 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LYON, SOLOMON, T., Howell. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1864. First Lt., June 10, 1864. Capt., Sept. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LYSAGHT, RICHARD, St. Joseph. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Jan 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

*LYSTER, HENRY F., Detroit. Ass't Surg. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Surg. 5th Inf'y, July 15, 1862. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out July 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LYSTER, WILLIAM J., Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Discharged June 21, 1861. First Lt. 19th U. S. Inf'y, to rank from May 14, 1861. Wounded in action Ap'l 7, 1862. Bvt. Capt., Ap'l 7, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn." Bvt. Maj., Sept. 20, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Capt., Aug. 9, 1864, Bvt. Lt. Col., Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., and during the Atlanta campaign." Now in service.

MABBS, ROBERT., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

MACAREY, HARLOW E., Coldwater. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MACK, ADDISON H., Hubbardston. Entered service Aug. 20, 1864. Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Inf'y, ——, Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 25, 1866.

MACKEY, JAMES E., Detroit. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MACKEY, THOMAS, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y L, 3d Cav. Discharged Jan 15, 1863. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Mar. 1, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MACKLIN MICHAEL, Detroit. Entered service July 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

MAETZKE, WILLIAM A., Manchester. Entered service Aug. 24, 1864. Q. M. Serg't 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MAGILL, ARTHUR E., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., June 4, 1863. Resigned July 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

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*It is claimed that Dr. Lyster attended on the field at Blackburn's Ford July 18, 1861, the first Michigan soldier wounded in the war, being Private Mathias Wollenweber, Co. A, 2d Mich. Inf'y. That he amputated the left arm of Private Frederick Wustenberg, Co. A, 2d Mich. Inf'y, at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the first amputation made in a Michigan regiment in the war.

MAGOFFIN, WM. T., St. Johns. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Mar. 29, 1862. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Aug. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

MAGUIRE, JAMES, Plymouth. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 7, 1864. Wounded in action at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MAHAN, THEODORE S., Adrian. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., Aug. 23, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MAHON, RICHARD H., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 4, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 6, 1862. Resigned Aug. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MAHON, WILLIAM, Detroit. Chap. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 26, 1861. Resigned June 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MAIN, SIDNEY G., Owosso. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MALTMAN, JOHN S., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 17th Inf'y. First Lt., June 30, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MALTZ, GEORGE L., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Maj. 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1864. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MANDEVILLE, CHARLES, Constantine. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 11, 1864. Killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

MANN, RODNEY, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MANN, WILLIAM D., Detroit. Capt. 1st. Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Lt. Col. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Col. 7th Cav., Dec. 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MANN, JOSHUA W., Owosso. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Aug. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MANN, STEPHEN B., Palmyra. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability July 8, 1863.

MANNING, JAMES L., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 20, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 6th Cav. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Resigned Oct. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MANNING, REUBEN E., Salem. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. First Lt., to rank from Ap'l 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MANSFIELD, MORTIMER, Coldwater. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt., Jan. 7, 1862. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Aug. 8, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MANSFIELD, KILBORN W., Otsego. Entered service Oct. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. July 4, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 28, 1863. Capt., Mar. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MANVEL, HOMER, Saugatuck. Entered service Nov. 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MAPES, WILLIAM L., Ransom. Entered service Aug. 27, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 29, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MAPLES, ANDREW, Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 1, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MARBLE, EPHRAIM, Marshall. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 21, 1862. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released July 15, 1862. Capt., Aug. 7, 1863. Resigned Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARBLE, EDGAR M., Saranac. First Lt. and Adjt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned June 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MARCH, EDWIN J., Hillsdale. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 30, 1863. Lt. Col. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Col., Sept. 30, 1864. Resigned as Lt. Col. Ap'l 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MARK, LEOPOLD, Detroit. Entered service Jan. 2, 1863. Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 18, 1864. Honorably discharged Aug. 27, 1864.

MARR, THOMAS, Flint. Entered service July 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

MARSH, STEPHEN P., Leonidas. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 6, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARSHALL, DAVID D., Tecumseh. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Mustered out June 30, 1864. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MARTIN, STEPHEN, Detroit. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 22, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MARTIN, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 11, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARTIN, WILLIAM A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 16, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Nov. 17, 1864, Resigned Oct. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MARTIN, GEORGE H., Grand Rapids. Entered service Jan. 12, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Second Lt. 14th Batt. Light Art., Feb. 11, 1864. Resigned Feb. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MARUM, JOHN E., Detroit. Entered service May 28, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Mar. 10, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., Mar. 27, 1863. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARVIN, HARVEY, Ovid. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARVIN, CHARLES, Hillsdale. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt., June 27, 1862. Capt., Nov. 26, 1862. Resigned Jan. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MARVIN, HENRY M., Coloma. Ass't Surg. 12th Inf'y, Mar. 3, 1864. Resigned Sept. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MARVIN, CHARLES W., Ithaca. Ass't Surg. 26th Inf'y, June 27, 1864. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASON, ALBERT, White Lake. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt. Oct. 26, 1864. First Lt., July 4, 1865. Capt., Oct. 17, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MASON, GEORGE P., Charleston. Entered service Oct. 1, 1863. Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1864. Capt., Oct. 29, 1864. Killed in action at Marion, Va., Dec. 18 1864.

MASON, HARVEY D., Portland. Second Lt. 1st Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Resigned Oct. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MASON, HIRAM L., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Capt., Nov. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASON, HENRY M., Flint. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASON, JAMES B., Battle Creek. Capt. Comp'y I, Merrill Horse, Sept. 6, 1861. Lt. Col. 11th Cav., Aug. 14, 1863. Killed in action at Sand Mountain, Va., Oct. 4, 1864.

MASON, JOHN W., Dundee. Ass't Surg. 6th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Surg., Dec. 23, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASON, JOSEPH, Lansing. Entered service June 10, 1661, as Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. First Lt., June 9, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

MASON, LEE A., Galesburg. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 17, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASON, LORENZO D., Boston. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned July 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MASON, THERON, Hastings. Entered service Sept. 2, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y C, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 30, 1865. Resigned Aug. 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MASTEN, JOHN B. Tecumseh. Entered service Dec. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 16, 1864. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MATHER, JAMES, Pavilion. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Capt., Oct. 31, 1863. Killed in action at Opequan creek, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.

MATHER, ASHER E., Pontiac. Chap. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 29, 1862. Resigned Aug. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MATHER, SPENCER J., Detroit. Capt. Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., Nov. 12, 1861. Resigned July 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MATHEWS, SALMON S., Pontiac. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., Oct. 11, 1861. Wounded in action at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862. Taken prisoner July 1, 1862. Exchanged Sept. 1, 1862. Maj., May 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Lt. Col., June 11, 1864. Resigned Dec. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Glendale and the Wilderness, Va."

MATHEWS, ALMERON S., Pontiac. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 24, 1861. Resigned Dec. 11, 1861. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Adjt., Nov. 27, 1862. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., to rank from Oct. 11, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Second Lt., 14th U. S. Inf'y, July 20, 1866. Transferred to 32d Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. 1st Lt., Sept. 15, 1867. Resigned Dec. 9, 1867, and honorably discharged.

MATHEWS, THOMAS, Flint. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Capt., May 13, 1863. Maj., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MATHEWS, AMASA E., Plymouth. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., May 18, 1863. Capt., June 13, 1864. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Jan. 16, 1865.

MAUCH, BERNARD, Detroit. First Lt. 3 months Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died of wounds while a prisoner, ——, 1861.

MAUS, JACOB, Hastings. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 29, 1861. Resigned Jan. 9, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MAVERS, JOHN G., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 20, 1864, as Serg't Maj. 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 13, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MAXIM, ALPHONSO A., Bridgewater. Entered service Aug. 14, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 14, 1865. First Lt. and Q. M., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1665, and honorably discharged.

MAXWELL, GEORGE R., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Cav., ——. First Lt., July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863. Capt., Aug. 22, 1863. Wounded in action at Hawes's shop, Va., May 28, 1864. Lt. Col., Oct. 25, 1864. Wounded in action at Five Forks, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865 (leg amputated). Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in action." Honorably discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM B., Grafton. Entered service Sept. 20, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Died of disease at Pleasant Valley, Va., Mar. 14, 1865.

MAY, WILLIAM J., White Pigeon. Col. 11th Inf'y, Oct. 11, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MAY, DWIGHT, Kalamazoo. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Dec. 2, 1861. Lt. Col. 12th Inf'y. Oct. 8, 1862. Col., June 10, 1865. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Oct. 24, 1865, "for faithful service during the war." Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MAY, CHARLES S., Kalamazoo. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Sept. 22, 1861, and honorably discharged.

MAY, FRANK W., Kalamazoo. Chap. 2d Inf'y, May 25, 1861. Mustered out July 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MAY, THOMAS P., Litchfield. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

MAYERBECK, CHARLES, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MAYNARD, CHARLES W., Ann Arbor. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 20th Inf'y. Wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Exchanged Dec. —, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 12, 1865. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MAYNARD, DARIUS G., Marquette. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Aug. 22, 1863. Wounded in action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1863. Resigned Feb. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McALESTER, CHARLES E., Flint. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Transferred to 1st U. S. Veteran Vol. Eng's, Aug. 13, 1864. No further record.

McANNELLY, PATRICK, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 13, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McARTHUR, WILLIAM, Woodville. Entered service Aug. 30, 1864. Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McBRIDE, JAMES G., Monroe. First Lt. and Adjt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Maj., Oct. 17, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCALLUM, JAMES T., Hancock. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCARTHY, ALONZO N., Galesburg. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Cav. Second Lt., June 7, 1864. Resigned Mar. 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCARTHY, ROBERT D., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 21, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Feb. 16, 1864. Resigned May 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McCLINTOCK, GILMAN J., Owosso. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned July 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

McCLOUD, JOHN L., Schoolcraft. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

McCLOY, JOSEPH, Jackson. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McCOLLISTER, CHARLES E., St. Joseph. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Mar. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McCOLLOUGH, FRANCIS, East Saginaw. Entered service July 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

McCOLLUM, WALTER, Lodi. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

McCONNELL, WILLIAM C., ——. Entered service Sept. 13, 1864. Q. M. Serg't 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 10, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McCONNELL, WILLIAM H., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned Jan. 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

McCONNELL, ABRAM P., Pontiac. Surg. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 5, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCONNELL, DANIEL, Grand Rapids. Col. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Oct. 22, 1861, and honorably discharged.

McCORMICK, JOHN J., Vassar. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 19, 1862. Taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Exchanged June 18, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McCORMICK, JAMES H., Ypsilanti. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McCORMICK, GEORGE W., Kalamo. Entered service Oct. 27, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1863. First Lt., June 13, 1863. Capt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCOURTIE, SAMUEL B., Bethel. Entered service Nov. 30, 1861. Serg't Batt. F, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 10, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCRACKIN, MARONI, Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Resigned May 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCRATH, JOHN W., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., May 28, 1862. Capt., to rank from May 11, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCRATH, LYMAN J., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 3, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Resigned June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCRAY, STEWART B., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

McCREARY, HENRY, Colon. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 7, 1863. Wounded in action near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864. Wounded in action Dec. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCREERY, WILLIAM B., Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y. Capt., Sept. 10, 1861. Wounded (three wounds) at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Lt. Col. 21st Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1862. Col., Feb. 3, 1863. Wounded three times and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Escaped from Libby prison Feb. 9, 1864. Resigned on account of wounds, Sept. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged. In Gen. Thomas's order is the following: "On account of wounds (six in number) received at various times in action while in discharge of duty, the honorable scars of which he now wears. In accepting the resignation of Col. William B. McCreery, the major general commanding takes occasion to express his high appreciation of the soldierly qualities and faithful discharge of duty which have ever characterized Col. McCreery's actions, at the same time regretting the existence of the disability which compels the withdrawal of so valuable an officer from the service."

McCREERY, CHARLES H., Flint. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 3, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept. 24, 1862. Capt., Mar. 27, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vols., Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McCURDY, JAMES P. W., Meridian. Entered service Oct. 29, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G. 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McDERMOTT, PATRICK, Detroit. First Lt. Comp'y A, 23d Ill. Inf'y, June 15, 1861. Taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1861, at the siege of Lexington, Mo. Paroled, ——. Capt., Nov. 1, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 14, 1864. Capt. 11th Mich. Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Maj., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McDERMOTT, JOHN, Detroit. Capt. Comp'y A, 23d Ill. Inf'y, June 15, 1861. Taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1861, at the siege of Lexington, Mo. Paroled, ——. Resigned Nov. 1, 1861. Lt. Col. 15th Mich. Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McDONALD, RONALD, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G. 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McDONALD, MUIR A., Washington. Entered service Dec. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 31, 1863. Capt., Jan. 18, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McDONALD, WILLIAM H., Port Huron. Entered service Nov. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Sept. 3, 1864. Maj., June 7, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McDOUGAL, COLIN, Port Huron. Entered service July 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., May 26, 1862. Resigned Jan 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McELHENY, JAMES S., Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 1st Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. First Lt., May 18, 1863. Killed in action at Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863.

McELHENY, WILLIAM D., Prairie Ronde. Entered service Dec. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Cav. First Lt., Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

McENTEE, TERRENCE P., Saginaw. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., June 9, 1862. Killed by Bushwhackers at Water Valley, Miss., Dec. 18, 1862, while returning from a scout.

McFARLAND, JOHN N., Plymouth. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McGINLEY, JAMES F., Manistee. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Wounded in action May 10, 1864. Transferred to 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept. 1, 1864. Capt. Oct. 10, 1864. Wounded, taken prisoner, and died of his wounds, Oct. 27, 1864.

McGOWAN, JONAS H., Matteson. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y M, 5th Cav. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned for disability, Jan. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McGRAW, BYRON, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Mar. 22, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Died at Savage Station, Va., June 30, 1862, of wounds received in action June 27, 1862.

McGRAW, WILLIAM H., Dansville. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 8, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 30, 1863. Resigned Aug. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McGREGOR, JOHN, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

McHALE, ALEXANDER W., Muskegon. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

McILVANE, WILLIAM W., Cassopolis. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as serg't Comp'y D, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. Resigned July 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McINTYRE, MICHAEL, Hillsdale. Entered service Oct. 3, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 11, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Feb. 28, 1865.

McIVOR, JOHN E., Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone river, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 26, 1863. Resigned Sept. 19, 1863. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McKAY, JOHN, ——. Entered service Sept. 8, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 25, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McKAY, ROBERT G., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. Taken prisoner in action Sept. 23, 1863. Exchanged, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McKENDRIE, EDWARD S., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 16th Inf'y. Capt. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Feb. 4, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McKENZIE, CHARLES F., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 1, 1863. Died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 18, 1863.

McKERNON, PHILIP, Mason. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Died of typhoid fever, near Poolsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1861.

McKINNEY, JOHN Y., Portsmouth. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 26, 1863. Capt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McKINNEY, MARTIN V., Buchanan. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned July 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McKNIGHT, JAMES A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 16th Inf'y. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Dec. 13, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McLACHLIN, WILLIAM D., Petersburg. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McLACHLIN, ARCHIBALD J., Van Buren. Entered service July 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 6, 1863. Resigned May 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McLAUGHLIN, SIMON, St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 28, 1864. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McLAUGHLIN, PATRICK, Detroit. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 16, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., 1st Mich. or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 6, 1863. Killed in action at Salkehatchie, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865.

McLEAN, JAMES B., Dexter. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 29, 1862. Capt., Sept. 28, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Resigned for disability, Ap'l 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McLELLAN, DAVID M., Dowagiac. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Resigned Nov. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MCLOUGHLIN, WILLIAM, Sturgis. First Lt., 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., May 31, 1862. Resigned Oct. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McMASTERS, ALPHONSO, Albion. Entered service Oct. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McMILLAN, JOHN G., Fentonville. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 18, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 2, 1865.

McMILLAN, ARCHIBALD, Detroit. Entered service Mar. 25, 1863. Serg't Batt. M, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 26, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McNAUGHTON, DUNCAN, Bay City. Entered service Mar. 31, 1864. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Oct. 15, 1864. Capt., May 7, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McNAUGHTON, DANIEL, Plainfield. Entered service Aug. 28, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 7th Cav. First Lt. and Q. M., May 18, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McNEIL, JOHN A., ——. First Lt. 1st Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1861. Resigned May 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

McNEIL, HALMER E., Port Huron. Entered service Nov. 8, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Sept. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McNETT, JACOB, Grand Haven. Ass't Surg. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McNITT, ORVILLE F., Hartford. Entered service Sept. 5, 1864. Com. Serg't 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 5, 1866.

McNOAH, WILLIAM M., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 1, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

McPHERSON, JAMES, Fentonville. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, May 10, 1862. First Lt., May 26, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 23, 1864. Mustered out as 1st Lt., Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

McQUAID, SAMUEL C., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Principal Musician 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Honorably discharged Mar. 14, 1865.

McQUAID, ROBERT H., Belleville. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, Oct. 4, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 6, 1865. Died at Nashville, Tenn., by railroad accident, Jan. 19, 1865.

McTAGGART, CALVIN P., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 24, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 28, 1863. Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 13, 1863. No further record.

McWILLIAMS, EDMUND, Detroit. Second Lt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEAD, JAMES F., Hastings. Entered service Sept. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y. Wounded in action June 16, 1862. Second Lt., July 5, 1864. Wounded in action July 21, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Sept. 23, 1864.

MEAD, JOSEPH L., East Saginaw. First Lt. 7th Cav., June 11, 1863. Died Sept. 13, 1864, of wounds received in action Aug. 29, 1864.

MEAD, PETER E., Ypsilanti. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Dec. 2, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEAD, THEODORE S., Hillsdale. First Lt. 2d Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y, Feb. 27, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Died Oct. 16, 1864, of wounds received in action at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

MEADE, FAYETTE C., Litchfield. Entered service Feb. 23, 1864. Serg't 2d Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 16, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEADE, LEROY, Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 12, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MEADE, LEWIS C., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., July 11, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., June 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEDDAUGH, BRONSON C., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Aug. 28, 1862. Mustered out at Corinth, Miss., Mar. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MEDLER, JAMES G., Leroy. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 22, 1865.

MEIGS, LUCIEN, Reading. Capt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Aug. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MELCHOR, THADDEUS W., Paw Paw. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MENDENHALL, DANIEL W., Adrian. Entered service Oct. 5, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 18, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1866.

MENIER, FRANCIS, Ionia. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MERRICK, BENJAMIN W., Port Austin. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 5th Inf'y. Discharged for disability Ap'l 27, 1863. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., Aug. 7, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MERRILL, ALBERT P., Parma. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1863. Not mustered.

MERRILL, NORRIS H., Buchanan. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 1, 1864. Wounded in action with loss of arm at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 4, 1864.

*MERRILL, LEWIS, Penn. Cadet M. A., July 1, 1851. Bvt. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Drag., July 1, 1855. Second Lt. 2d Drag., Dec. 13, 1855. First Lt. 2d U. S. Cav., Ap'l 24, 1861. Col. Merrill Horse (2d Mo. Cav.), Aug. 17, 1861. Capt. 2d U. S. Cav., Oct. 1, 1861. Bvt. Maj., Sept. 10, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service against the rebel forces in North Missouri." Bvt. Lt. Col., Sept. 10, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Little Rock, Ark." Bvt. Col., Mar. 5, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service against the rebel forces in northwest Georgia, under the command of the rebel General Wofford, and which terminated in his surrender." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out of volunteer service Dec. 14, 1865. Maj. 7th U. S. Cav., Nov. 27, 1868. Now in service.

MERRILL, AMI S., Parma. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y M, 2d Cav. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, May 18, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MERITHAN, JOHN D., Manchester. First Lt. (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

MERRITT, WILLIAM T., Eaton Rapids. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MERRITT, JAMES E., Tecumseh. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Mustered out on consolidation with 8th Cav., July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MERRITT, ALEXANDER H., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action at Bull Run, Va., July 30, 1862. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Capt., May 8, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1862, "for gallant and distinguished service at the battles of Laurel Hill and Peebles's Farm, Va." Maj., July 7, 1865. Lt. Col., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MERRITT, JOHN C., Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., Dec. 29, 1862. Died of disease July 9, 1863.

MERRYWEATHER, WILLIAM, Holly. Entered service Jan. 3, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Cav. First Lt. and Adjt., Aug. 31, 1863. Capt., Nov. 14, 1864. Honorably discharged as First Lt. and Adjt., Feb. 20, 1865.

MESSINGER, ALBERT W., Iosco. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 5, 1864. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEYER, CHARLES G., East Saginaw. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MEYERS, CHARLES, Detroit. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 31, 1863.

MICKLEY, HENRY L., Adrian. Entered service Nov. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MIGNAULT, JOHN B. K., Mt. Clemens. Surg. 8th Cav., Nov. 6, 1862. Resigned for disability Sept. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILES, CLARENCE L., Commerce. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Cav. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Feb. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILES, EDWIN C., St. Clair. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 16, 1862. Capt. 11th Cav. Aug. 1, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILES, HAMILTON S., Coldwater. Entered service July 19, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

MILES, JAMES W., ——. Second Lt. Batt. E, 1st Light Art., Oct. 1, 1861. No further record.

*Had in his regiment three companies of Michigan troops during the war.

MILES, MARCUS H., St. Clair. First Lt. and Q. M. 11th Cav., Aug. 21, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. July 20, 1865, on consolidation. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLARD, CYPRIAN H., Linden. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 10, 1861, and honorably discharged.

MILLARD, WILSON, Tallmadge. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out May 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, ALFRED K., Coldwater. Entered service Feb. 20, 1863. Serg't Comp'y L, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 27, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

MILLER, CHARLES R., Adrian. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Capt., Aug. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, CHARLES S., Rockland. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Maj. 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Killed in action near Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864.

MILLER, CLEMENT F., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned Mar. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, GEORGE, Pokagon. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Mar. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, HARRISON, Ingham. Entered service Dec. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 4, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 29, 1864. Mustered out as 2d Lt. Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, HENRY, Saginaw. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Honorably discharged Feb. 18, 1863.

MILLER, HENRY E,, Jackson. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 20, 1865.

MILLER, HOBART, Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 9th Cav., Dec. 5, 1862. Resigned Mar. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, JACOB W., Fentonville. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 18, 1864. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

MILLER, MARSHALL M., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 19, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Wounded in action at Marietta, Ga., June 27, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 19, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, MARVIN, Corunna. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, PHILIP D., Schoolcraft. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Ass't Surg., Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLER, SHIRK, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Aug. 17, 1865.

MILLER, WILLIAM H., Berrien. Entered service Oct. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 12th Inf'y. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned May 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLERD, MELANCTHON, Adrian. Second Lt., 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MILLERSHAUM, STEPHEN W., St. Clair. Entered service Mar. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Mar. 25, 1865.

MILLS, LEONIDAS E., Coldwater. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned June 23, 1862. Pvt. Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y, Jan. 19, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLS, LUCIUS F., Ionia. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Capt., July 14, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MILLS, HIRAM R., Saline. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 20th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg. 8th Cav., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLS, SAMUEL C., Coldwater. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned June 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MILLS, WM. H., Kalamazoo. Entered service Dec. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Cav. First Lt., July 24, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

MINAHAN, JAMES, Redford. Entered service Aug. 28, 1863. Serg't Maj. 10th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Capt., Aug. 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MINER, WILLIAM P., Moscow. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 19, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MINER, IRVIN S., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 29, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 9, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 8, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MINTY, ROBERT H. G., Detroit. Maj. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Lt. Col. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Col. 4th Cav., July 31, 1862. Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished service during the war." Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MITCHELL, GILBERT, Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Cav. First Lt., Feb. 20, 1865. Transferred to 136th U. S. Col'd Troops, June 22, 1865. No further record.

MITCHELL, LEVI J., Detroit. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Oct. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MITCHELL, JOHN, Palmyra. Entered service Nov. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MIX, FRANK W., Allegan. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 26, 1862. First Lt., May 25, 1862. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Maj., Feb. 18, 1863. Wounded in action near Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864. Resigned Nov. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MIX, ELISHA, Manlius. Capt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Maj., Mar. 2, 1863. Lt. Col., Ap'l 16, 1864. Not mustered as Lt. Col. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 2, 1864. Exchanged Sept. 27, 1864. Col., Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for long, faithful, and meritorious service."

MIZNER, JOHN K., Detroit. Cadet M. A., 1852. Bvt. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Dragoons, July 1, 1856. Second Lt., Feb. 28, 1857. First Lt., May 9, 1861. Capt., Nov. 12, 1861. Col. 3d Mich. Cav., Mar. 7, 1862. Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Oct. 4, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Corinth, Miss." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., June 12, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in action at Pinola, Miss." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out of volunteer service, Feb. 12, 1866. Maj. 4th U. S. Cav., Jan. 26, 1869. Now in service.

MIZNER, HENRY R., Detroit. Capt. 18th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Col. 14th Mich. Inf'y, Nov. 11, 1862. Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Dec. 31, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle

of Jonesboro, Ga." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out of volunteer service July 18, 1865. Maj. 20th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 22, 1869. Transferred to 12th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 15, 1869. Transferred to 8th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1877. Lt. Col. 10th Inf'y, Dec. 15, 1880. Now in service.

MIZNER, WILLIAM London. Entered service Aug. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOASE, CHARLES, Burr Oak. Second Lt. 1st Three Months Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 14, 1862. Reäppointed Feb. 15, 1862. Resigned November 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MOGK, GEORGE C., Ann Arbor. First Lt. 1st Three Months Inf'y, May 1, 1861. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Capt., Aug. 30, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MOLLOY, JOHN, Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 17, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Sept. 17, 1865. Died of consumption from exposure while in service at Fort Bridger, U. T., Feb. —, 1866.

MOLSBERRY, WM. F., Buchanan. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned Oct. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MONROE, DAVID S. Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 20th Inf'y,——. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

MONROE, CHARLES, Bay City. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., July 13,.1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MONTAGUE, CALVIN S., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Capt. 1st Mich. (102d U. S.) Colored Troops, Mar. 11, 1864. Maj., June 19, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vols., Sept. 30, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MONTEITH, GEORGE, Adrian. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned, Sept. 28, 1862. Capt. 4th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1863. Resigned May 31, 1864. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. Vols., Ap'l 20, 1864. Resigned Jan 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MONTGOMERY, PETER D., Eaton Rapids. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1st, 1862. Wounded in action May 27, 1863. Resigned Aug. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MONTGOMERY, CAMPBELL, Detroit. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. First Lt. and Adjt. 23d Inf'y, Sept. 9, 1862. Resigned July 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN S., Eaton Rapids. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Jan. 26, 1863. Wounded in action May 10, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE L., Lansing. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. On detached service at muster out of regiment.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT B., Aurelius. Entered service Mar. 26, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 7th Cav. Second Lt., 8th Cav., to rank from Jan. 27, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOODY, SAMUEL, Houghton. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Maj., Dec. 17, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Died June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action at Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864.

MOODY, WILLIAM J., Coldwater. Entered service July 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

MOON, SETH K., Otisco. Capt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Ap'l 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MOON, EMERY P., Otisco. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May —, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. Capt., Jan. 1, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MOON, ROBERT A., Big Rapids. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Charleston, Va., Oct. 18, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOONEY, ROBERT, Greenville. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Dec. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, DANIEL C., Lyons. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt., Sept. 22, 1662. Resigned May 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, DANIEL M., Rome. Entered service Sept. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, HEMAN N., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Ap'l 21, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt. 7th Cav., Nov. 26, 1862. Resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, JOHN S., Niles. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 9, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Capt., July 30, 1863. Wounded in action July 30, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, MALCOLM M., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Taken prisoner at Charleston, Va., Oct. 18, 1863. Escaped Ap'l 1, 1865. First Lt., May 23, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out as Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOORE, ORLANDO H., Schoolcraft. Second Lt. 6th U. S. Inf'y, June 27, 1856. First Lt., Mar. 2, 1861. Capt., May 26, 1861. Lt. Col. 13th Mich. Inf'y, Dec. 28, 1861. Resigned Volunteer commission, July 4, 1862. Col. 25th Mich. Inf'y, Aug. 18, 1862. Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., July 4, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at Tebb's Bend, Ky." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out of volunteer service June 24, 1865. Maj. 6th U. S. Inf'y, June 8, 1874. Now in service.

MOORE, WILLIAM C., Medina. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged, ——. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Capt., Nov. 24, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOORES, EMIL Detroit. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Capt., Mar. 6, 1862. Resigned Ap l 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MORAN, GILBERT J., Grosse Point. Entered service Oct. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOREHOUSE, THOMAS B., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOREHOUSE, JESSUP, Flint. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 2d Cav. Discharged for disability May 5, 1863. Reëntered service Sept. 13, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 13, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 18, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MORELOCK, FRANK, St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

MOREY, SAMUEL, Rome. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1863. Resigned Mar. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MORGAN, JAMES S., Muskegon. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 23, 1863. Capt., Oct. 19, 1863. Taken prisoner at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Released ——. Mustered out as First Lt. Jan. 8, 1865. Capt. 13th Inf'y, to rank from Nov. 28, 1864. Died May 31, 1865.

MORRIS, SYLVESTER L., Dowagiac. Ass't Surg. 5th Cav., Sept. 8, 1863. Surg., Oct. 23, 1863. Resigned July 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MORRIS, THOMAS E., East Saginaw. First Lt. and Adjt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1861. Maj. 15th Inf'y, Aug. 21, 1862. Resigned May 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MORRISON, WALTER B., Grand Rapids. Entered service as Hosp'l Stew'd 3d Inf'y, June 10, 1861. Ass't Surg. Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned June 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

MORROW, HENRY A., Detroit. Pvt. Comp'y C, Watson's Regiment, D. C., and Maryland Vol's, May 18, 1846. Discharged May 30, 1847. Col. 24th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 1, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished service during the present campaign before Richmond, Va." Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6, 1865. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for distinguished and conspicuous gallantry and for good conduct before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 19, 1865. Lt. Col. 36th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865. Transferred to 13th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 15, 1869. Col. 21st U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 27, 1879. Now in service.

MORSE, ALLEN B., Ionia. Entered service July 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, Dec. 16, 1862. Adjt., Feb. 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Mission Ridge, Tenn. Nov. 25, 1863, while on staff duty as Act'g Ass't Adjt. Gen., losing left arm. Resigned Sept. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MORSE, FRANK H., St. Clair. Entered service Nov. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MORSE, WILLIAM R., Flint. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Wounded at Williamsburg Va., May 5, 1862. Resigned Aug. 22, 1863, to accept appointment in Vet. Reserve Corps. No further record.

MORSE, WILLIAM B., St. Clair. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned June 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MORSMAN, JOHN J., Coldwater. Entered service July 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

MORTHLAND, DAVID L., Ypsilanti. Entered service July 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

MORTON, RICHARD T., Constantine. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Mar. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

MORTON, ANDREW N., Chelsea. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 20th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action May 12, 1864. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

MORTON, JOHN, Ionia. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 17, 1862. Capt., Jan. 15, 1863. Resigned Sept. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Perryville, Chaplin Hills, and Stone River, Tenn."

MORTON, GEORGE, ——. Entered service Aug. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S. Second Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge not known.

MOSHER, JAMES P., Ann Arbor. Entered service Oct. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 31, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 2, 1864.

MOTHERSILL, PHILIP, Holly. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 5th Cav. Second Lt., July 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Wounded in action at Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Capt., Feb. 1, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out as First Lt., June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOTT, JUDD M., Detroit. Capt. 1st Lancers, Sept. 30, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 20, 1862. Capt. 16th Inf'y, to rank from Sept. 30, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Released Aug. 12, 1862. Wounded in action at Middleburg, Va., June 21, 1863. Died June 28, 1863, of wounds received June 21, 1863.

MOTTRAM, CHARLES V., Kalamazoo. Surg. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 23, 1864.

MOULTON, GEORGE H., Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. M, 1st Light Art., July 16, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 26, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOULTON, CHARLES, St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 23, 1864. Capt. Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOWRY, JOSEPH R., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 27, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 28, 1863. Resigned May 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MOYERS, GILBERT, Allegan. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Maj., Feb. 27, 1862. Lt. Col., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 2, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MOYNAHAN, JAMES, Copper Harbor. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865. Capt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MUDGE, MELVIN, Quincy. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Lt. Col., Jan. 7, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MUHLBURG, FRANC, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Inf'y. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1864. Wounded in action May 5, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MULFORD, WILLIAM J., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 26, 1864. Serg't Maj., 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 12, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MULLEVEY, WILLIAM, St. Joseph, Mo. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MULLOY, JAMES, Livingston. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1861, and honorably discharged.

MUMA, CHARLES A., Flint. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MUMFORD, FREDERICK A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y. Serg't Maj., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 22, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Resigned Feb. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MUNGER, HENRY C., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 10, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MUNGER, GEORGE, Dundee. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 2, 1864. Taken prisoner in action at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Exchanged, ——. Capt., Oct. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MUNGER, WILLIAM, Prairie Ronde. Entered service Nov. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. First Lt., May 31, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MUNSON, JOHN, Decatur. Entered service Nov. 30, 1863. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 4, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

MURCH, WILLIAM, Paw Paw. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Discharged for disability Ap'l 21, 1862. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Jan. 11, 1864. Resigned May 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MURDOCK, GEORGE W., Ann Arbor. Entered service Mar. 7, 1865. Hosp'l Stew'd 15th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MURDOCH, GEORGE H., Berrien Springs. Capt. 1st S. S., Oct. 1, 1863. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Dec. 2, 1864, "for gallant service at the Battle of Spottsylvania, Va., and during the present campaign before Richmond, Va." Resigned Dec. 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MURPHY, EDWARD, Three Rivers. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Resigned Aug. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MURPHY, ISAIAH C., Buchanan. Entered service Feb. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. Resigned June 7, 1865, and honorably discharged,

MURPHY, PATRICK, Flint. Entered service Aug. 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 8, 1865.

MURPHY, SAMUEL F., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 11, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MURRAY, CHARLES R., Birmingham. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 25, 1863. Honorably discharged June —, 1864.

MURRAY, SAMUEL D., Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. Capt., Sept. 19, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as First Lt., Jan. 10, 1865.

MURRAY, CHESTER J., Marshall. Entered service Nov. 20, 1862. Serg't Maj. 8th Cav., ——. Capt. 1st Mich. (102d U. S.) Col'd Inf'y, Mar. 24, 1864. Honorably discharged Feb. 3, 1865.

MYERS, JOSEPH W., Detroit. Entered service Nov. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 4, 1862. First Lt., May 30, 1863. Adjt., July 3, 1863. Capt., July 10, 1864. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MYERS, EDWARD, Lansing. Chap. 1st Three Months Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

MYERS, JOHN M., Cassopolis. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Q. M., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

MYERS, FREDERICK, Houghton. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Maj., July 8, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability May 15, 1865.

MYLER, WILLIAM H., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt. Mar. 7, 1865. First Lt., July 10, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NAIRN, GEORGE K., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NALL, HENRY W., Detroit. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, July 1, 1861. Capt., May 10, 1862. Maj. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 17, 1863.

NASH, GEORGE J., Volinia. Entered service Feb. 24, 1863. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 6, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NASH, WILLIAM H., New York City. Capt. Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., July 7, 1862. Taken prisoner in action, May 6, 1864. Exchanged, ——. Honorably discharged Mar. 14, 1865.

NASH, ALFRED, Trenton. Ass't Surg. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Captured at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Surg. 9th Cav., Dec. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 12, 1864.

NASH, ALBERT H,, Paw Paw. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Dec. 24, 1862. Resigned Feb. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

NASH, CHARLES P., Muskegon. Chap. 7th Cav., Sept. 6, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NAVARRE, ALEX. T., Monroe. Entered service Jan. 26, 1864. Q. M. Serg't 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Nov. 4, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NEAL, CARLTON, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 1, 1861. Second Lt. Batt. L, 1st Light Art., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Jan. 14, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NEFF, WILLIAM, Monguagon. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1863.

NEFF, CADY, Trenton. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Feb. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NEGUS, EDWARD L., Chelsea. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Cav., Aug. 30, 1861. Second Lt., Sept. 7, 1862. First Lt., May 18, 1863. Capt., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NELLIS, JAMES J., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 16th Inf'y. First Lt., Aug. 3, 1864. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NELSON, DOUGLAS H., Isabella City. Entered service, ——. Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 24, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 8, 1863. Resigned Mar. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NELSON, GEORGE, Otsego. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, June 1, 1864.

NELSON, THEODORE, Arcadia. Entered service July 30, 1862. as Serg't Comp'y D, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Capt., Dec. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NELSON, WARREN G., Pontiac. Entered service Nov. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 10th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NELSON, WILBUR, Arcadia. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 8th Inf y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Resigned to take effect Nov. 13, 1863. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Mar. 22, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NELSON, WILLIAM H., Fentonville. Hosp'l Stewd U. S. Army, ——. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NESTER, MATHIAS, Houghton. Entered service July 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

NEVINS, WILLIAM S., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 18, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NEVINS, HENRY M., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 7th Cav., Jan. 1, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

NEWBERRY, CHARLES W., Three Rivers. Entered service Ap'l 19, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. First Lt., June 24, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1863. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

NEWBRE, GUY, Emmet. Second Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 20, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 22, 1864.

NEWCOMBE, GEORGE K., Owosso. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Maj. 7th Cav., Dec. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Resigned Oct. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

NEWCOMBE, ROLAND, B. C., Blissfield. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Not mustered.

NEWELL, GEORGE E., Flint. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1861. Capt., Sept. 10, 1862. Resigned Mar. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

NEWELL, MINOR S., Flushing. First Lt. and Q. M. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NEWELL, CASTLE L., Clayton. Entered service July 29, 1862. Serg't Maj. 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 30, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NEWELL, CICERO, Ypsilanti. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1862. Maj. 10th Cav., Aug. 19, 1862. Wounded in action at Clifton, Miss., Feb 10, 1863. Resigned Jan. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NEWKIRK, ROBERT R., Adrian. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. First Lt., June 28, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NEWMAN, JOSEPH J., Owosso. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt., July 31, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Feb. 27, 1865.

NEWMAN, GEORGE S., Detroit. Entered service as Pvt. Comp'y F, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 4, 1862. Wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. First Lt., May 13, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability June 30, 1864.

NIBLACK, JAMES W., Hillsdale. Ass't Surg. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 15, 1863. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NICHERSON, ANDREW, Hastings. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 5, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 20, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1863. Killed in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

NICHOLS, LEMUEL R., Oxford. Entered service Oct. 23, 1863. Serg't Comp'y C, 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NICHOLS, H. WALTER, Ann Arbor. Entered service Oct. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Mustered out Ap'l 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NICHOLS, JONAS H., Albion. Entered service Oct. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., June 18, 1864. Capt., Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NICHOLS, ASAHEL W., Lansing. Capt. 1st S. S., May 8, 1863. Maj., Oct. 18, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 7, 1865. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Honorably discharged June 2, 1865.

NICHOLS, FRANKLIN P., Ionia. Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned July 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NICHOLSON, HARMON F., Joliet, Ill. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., June 1, 1862. Maj., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NICHOLSON, PETER, Wayne. Entered service Nov. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 4, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NIMS, FREDERICK A., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 12, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NIMS, HANNIBAL H., Lexington. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., July 5, 1862. Died Sept. 3, 1864, of wounds received in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

NIMOCKS, CHARLES A., Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 2, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 7, 1864. Mustered out as First Lt. Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NIXON, EDWARD S., Grand Rapids. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NOBLE, WILLIAM R., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 27, 1862. Serg't Maj. 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 27, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Nov. 17, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Detroit Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 17, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Dec. 1, 1862. Killed in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

NOLAN, MICHAEL, Mt. Clemens. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y L, 3d Cav. Second Lt., June 9, 1862. Honorably discharged Aug. 24, 1864.

NORRIS, CLINTON F., Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 23, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NORRIS, WILLIAM M., Coldwater. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1863. Capt. Oct. 28, 1864. Resigned as Second Lt. Nov. 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NORTH, WILLIAM O., Lapeer. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862, First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Capt., July 3, 1863. Killed in action near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

NORTH, CYRUS, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 10, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 23, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out May 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NORTH, MYRON T., Farmington. Entered service July 23, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 26, 1865.

NORTHRUP, HENRY H., Flint. Chap. 13th Inf'y, Mar. 21, 1862. Resigned Oct. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

NORTON, WARREN A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Corp'l Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Nov. 10, 1862. First Lt., May 25, 1863. Capt., July 8, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 1, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NORTON, SEQUESTER R., Adrian. Entered service July 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NORTON, GEORGE W., Eaton Rapids. Entered service July 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 4, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NORTON, EDWIN C., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Maj., 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Dec. 24, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Capt., July 9, 1863. Taken prisoner at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Paroled Mar. —, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NORTON, ELLIOTT M., Wayland. Entered service Nov. 21, 1862. Serg't Maj. 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 1, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Jan. 4, 1865. Wounded by Indians, Sept. 4, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NORVELL, FREEMAN, Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned June 14, 1862. Maj. 5th Cav., Aug. 27, 1862. Lt. Col., Dec. 1, 1862. Col., Dec. 31, 1862. Resigned Feb. 27, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Adj't Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 8, 1863. Resigned May 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NORVELL, EDWIN F., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st Cav., July 29, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign of 1864 in the Shenandoah Valley, Va." Mustered out Ap'l 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NORVELL, DALLAS, Detroit. First Lt. and Com. 5th Cav., Jan. 6, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 10, 1863.

NORVELL, JOHN M., Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 30, 1861. Maj., Aug. 22, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for meritorious service in the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Resigned June 21, 1865. First Lt. 31st U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Capt. and Maj., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Gettysburg, and Wilderness." Unassigned May 15, 1869. Assigned to 12th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1871. Capt., Jan. 31, 1874. Now in service.

NORVELL, ALFRED C., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Com. Serg't 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 19, 1862. Resigned Mar. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NORVILLE, HENRY C. Saginaw City. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Died of disease Oct. 3, 1862.

NOTEMAN, DAVID, Coldwater. First Lt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned for disability June 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

NOYES, KIRKE W., West Haven. Entered service Dec. 27, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 1st S. S. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. First Lt., July 15, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Peebles's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Paroled Feb. 22, 1865. Exchanged ——. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NUGENT, EDWARD B., Saginaw. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., June 9, 1862. Maj., Sept. 22, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

NUHFER, ANDREW, Cleveland, O. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. First Lt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NUNNELY, GEORGE, Mt. Clemens. Entered service Nov. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Cav. Second Lt., May 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NUTE, JOSEPH R., Milford. Entered service July 31, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., June 7, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Millen, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.

NYE, EDGAR A, Romeo. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

NYE, ALBERT Mt. Clemens. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt., Dec. 10, 1861. Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 23, 1862.

NYMAN, A. J., Bangor. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 1, 1864. Taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864. Paroled ——. Resigned Ap'l 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OAKES, DAVID, Jr., Centreville. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Died of disease at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1863.

OAKLEY, CHARLES, Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 3, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died at Milford, Va., May 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864,

OAKLEY, FRANCIS M, York. Ass't Surg. 25th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Feb. 23, 1864.

O'BRIEN, LYSTER M., Detroit. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Adjt., May 5, 1864. Capt., Nov. 17, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 26, 1865. Second Lt. 16th U. S. Inf'y, May 11, 1866. Transferred to 25th U. S. Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. First Lt., Sept. 21, 1867. Unassigned Ap'l 26, 1869. Assigned to 17th Inf'y, Dec. 15, 1870. Capt., Mar. 22, 1879. Now in service.

O'CALLAHAN, JOHN W., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. First Lt. and Adj't, May 20, 1862. Capt., July 18, 1862. Resigned June 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

O'CONNOR, MAURICE, Detroit. Entered service Dec. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 26, 1865.

O'CONNOR, JOHN, St. Clair. Entered service July 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged to take effect July 9, 1865.

ODELL, HIRAM M, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Cav. Second Lt., May 18, 1863. Mustered out Sept. —, 1863, and honorably discharged.

O'DONNELL, CHARLES W., Northville. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 13, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

O'DONNELL, WILLIAM, Saginaw. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Jan. 30, 1862, to accept position as Capt. and Add'l Aid-de-camp to Gen. J. H. Lane. Discharged Mar. 21, 1862. Maj. 26th Inf'y, Oct. 13, 1862. Died of disease at Portsmouth, Va., May 14, 1863.

O'DONNELL, MALACHI I., Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., Dec. 24, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

O'DONOUGHUE, WILLOUGHBY, Albion. Ass't Surg. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864. Surg. same regiment, Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OHLS, HENRY J., Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OLIPHANT, DAVID, Detroit. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Dec. 3, 1862. Wounded in action at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 13, 1863. Died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.

OLIVE, ISAAC, Oxford. Entered service Nov. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OLIVER, JOHN M., Monroe. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., Sept. 25, 1861. Col. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 15, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Jan. 12, 1865. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U, S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and efficient service during the war." Mustered out Aug, 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ORCUTT, BENJAMIN F., Kalamazoo. Lt. Col. 25th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1862. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

O'RIORDAN, CALLAHAN H., Detroit. Entered service May 28, 1861, as Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1862. Discharged for disability, July 29, 1862. Capt. 13th Batt., Feb. 2, 1864. Resigned June 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ORMSBY, ALBERT M., Kalamazoo. Entered service July 19, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

OSBORN, CHARLES Y., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Maj. 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 18, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864. Capt., Aug. 9, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 28, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

OSBORN, CHARLES A., North Newberg. Ass't Surg. 11th Cav., Aug. 27, 1863. Resigned for disability, Nov. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

OSBORN, WILLIAM L. M., Adrian. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OSGOOD, GEORGE H., Grand Haven. Entered service Nov. 24, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., Dec. 13, 1862. Resigned Oct. 31, 1864, and honorably discharged.

OTIS, NORMAN L., Union City. Chap. 8th Cav., June 13, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1855, and honorably discharged.

O'TOOLE, P. WILLIAM, Mason. Ass't Surg. 3d Cav., Aug. 27, 1863. Resigned Jan. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OTTMAR, JOSEPH, Manchester. Entered service June 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y. First Lt., Oct. 22, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OWEN, EDWARD T., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 4th Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Sept. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

OWEN, JOHN R., Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Inf'y, Sept. 9, 1861. Second Lt., Ap'l 9, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 22, 1864. Resigned Jan. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

OWEN, WILLIAM A., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 7, 1863.

OWEN, FRANK W., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 27, 1864. Serg't Comp'y D, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged May 26, 1866.

PACKARD, CASSIUS R., Morenci. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PACKARD, NELSON J., Sturgis. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Oct. 28, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PACKARD, CHARLES F., Boston, Mass. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Ap'l 19, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PACKER, EDWARD A., Jonesville. Entered service Dec. 11, 1862. Serg't Batt. L, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 26, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PADDOCK, IRVING, Three Oaks. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 2, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PADDOCK, BYRON D., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 19, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 5, 1862. Capt., Sept. 1, 1863. Mustered out Ap'l 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PAGE, JAMES, Lyons. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1861. Resigned July 11, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PAGE, JAMES M., Croton. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Cav. Second Lt., May 23, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 21, 1865.

PAINE, WILLIAM H., Eaton Rapids. Ass't Surg. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Died Aug. 5, 1863, on board steamer Westmoreland, Mississippi river.

PAINE, WALDO W., Marquette. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, ALONZO B., Ann Arbor. Surg. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Sept. 23, 1861, and honorably discharged.

PALDI, ANGELO, Trenton. Maj. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Wounded in action at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, CHARLES H., Niles. Entered service Oct. 20, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y K, 11th Cav. Second Lt., June 1, 1864. First Lt., July 20, 1865. Transferred to 8th Cav., on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, DAVID G., Jackson. First Lt. and Q. M. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, ELMORE, Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 29th Inf'y, July 30, 1864. Surg., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, FRANK A., Jackson. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861. Serg't Maj. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, JOHN A., Chelsea. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 4th Cav., July 19, 1862. Second Lt., June 27, 1863. First Lt., June 12, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, JOSEPH, Wright. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Oct. 22, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, LEVANT D., Hudson. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, OSCAR, Hudson. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S. Transferred to 2d U. S. S. S., Nov. 4, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd, ——. Ass't Surg., Jan. 20, 1864. No further record.

PALMER, THEODORIC R., Kalamazoo. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Maj., Feb. 26, 1863. Lt. Col., May 26, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, THOMAS G., Kalamazoo. Entered service July 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PALMER, WALTER A., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 25, 1863. Q. M. Serg't 10th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 19, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PALMERLEE, HEMAN, Grand Rapids. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned July 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PAPST, RUDOLPH, Lexington. Entered service Oct. 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Adjt., Feb. 24, 1865. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PARK, GEORGE W., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned ——, 1861, and honorably discharged.

PARK, MARVIN A., Ypsilanti. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Mustered out Jan. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged. First Lt. and Q. M. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 8, 1862. Not mustered.

PARK, JOSIAH B., Ovid. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., Mar. 23, 1862. Maj. 4th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 18, 1863. Resigned Nov. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, ALFORD A., Pontiac. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. First Lt., June 20, 1862. Resigned May 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, N. AUGUSTUS, Ann Arbor. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 20th Inf'y. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 10, 1864. Capt., Oct. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, CHARLES A., Addison. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Feb. 3, 1864. Resigned for disability, Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, SEWELL S., Monroe. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 13, 1863. Capt., Oct. 12, 1863. Maj., 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, SENTER S., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861. Com. Serg't 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 26, 1864. Resigned Jan. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PARKER, THOMAS J., Allegan. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. Resigned Dec. 21, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PARKHURST, JOHN G., Coldwater. Lt. Col. 9th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Dec. 3, 1862. Col., Feb. 6, 1863. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 22, 1865, "for gallant, faithful, and meritorious service." Mustered out Nov. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PARR, HENRY C., Bellevue. Entered service Dec. 19, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Cav. Second Lt., June 21, 1864. Mustered out Sept 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PARSONS, CHARLES B., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1861. Capt., July 1, 1862. Resigned Mar. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PARSONS, ADELBERT F., Brighton. Entered service Dec. 1, 1863. Serg't Maj. 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 10, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Mar. 10, 1866.

PARSONS, ORRIN, Saline. Entered service Sept. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 15, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. Capt., Nov. 10, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PARSONS, LOREN G., Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y L, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 23, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 24, 1865.

PARTRIDGE, BENJAMIN F., Bay City. Second Lt., 1st Lancers, Oct. 12, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 20, 1862. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, to rank from Oct. 12, 1861. Wounded in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 16, 1863. Wounded

in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Maj., June 1, 1864. Wounded in action at Peebles's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864. Lt. Col., Sept. 30, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1864, "for distinguished service at the battle of Peebles's Farm, Va." Col., Dec. 17, 1864. Wounded in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865. Wounded in action at Quaker Road, Mar. 31, 1865. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 31, 1865, "for gallant conduct at the action at White Oak road, Va., Mar. 29, 1865." Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PATTEN, WILLIAM H., Detroit. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., May 12, 1862. Wounded in action May 22, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 19, 1862.

PATTEN, CHARLES H., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Q. M., 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned for disability, Dec. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PATTEN, LOVINUS H., Prairie Ronde. Entered service Dec. 20, 1862. Corp'l Comp'y F, 8th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PATTERSON, STEPHEN, Galesburg. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 7th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. First Lt., to rank from Ap'l 20, 1864. Died of wounds received in a skirmish Mar. 29, 1865.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM H., Houghton. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. Capt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PATTERSON, DAVID H., Grass Lake. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., July 31, 1863. Q. M., Ap'l 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 22, 1864.

PATTERSON, JOHN Q., Ovid. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 20, 1863. First Lt., May 5, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 7, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Ap'l 28, 1865.

PATTERSON, ANDREW J., Owosso. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PATTISON, HOLMES A., Colon. Chap. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PAXSON, ERASTUS B., Saginaw. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Serg't Maj. 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. Capt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PAYNE, SANDFORD D., St. Clair. Entered service Nov. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 31, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PAYSON, ALBERT L., Schoolcraft. Chap. 25th Inf'y, Sept. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PEABODY, THOMAS H., Manchester. Entered service July 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 14, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PEARCE, SAMUEL, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 20, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 21, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Killed in action at North Anna, Va., May 24, 1864.

PEARL, LEWIS W., Benton. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Sept. 1, 1862. Maj., June 10, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PEARSON, HERBERT B., New Baltimore. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned June 5, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PEASE, PERRY L., Detroit. Entered service July 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 28, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 14, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PEASE, BENJAMIN F., Flint. Entered service Aug. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PEAVY, LYFORD, Marshall. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Sept. 15, 1861. Died of disease at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30, 1861.

PECK, ARVINE, Lowell. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PECK, CARLTON, Albion. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PECK, ABIJAH W., Muskegon. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned May 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PEEL, HENRY A., Detroit. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned May 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PEET, WILLIAM R., Coldwater. Entered service May 28, 1861. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., May 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PELTON, SILAS M., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861 as Pvt. Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 2, 1862. Missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Returned May —, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 22, 1863.

PELHAM, ABRAM, Galesburg. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., July 4, 1862. Mustered out Feb. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PENDILL, CORTEZ B., Prairieville. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864. Capt., July 10, 1864, Not mustered. Resigned as Second Lt. on account of disability, Sept. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PENDLETON, DWIGHT B., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 25, 1862. Com. Serg't 5th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Com., Oct. 17, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. Exchanged ——, 1865. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PENNELL, ELBERT H., Superior. Second Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PENNIMAN, GEORGE H., Marshall. Entered service Sept. 12, 1864. Serg't Maj. 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 12, 1865. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865. "for meritorious service at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and Kinston, N. C." Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PENNINGTON, JOHN, Henrietta. Entered service Nov. 15, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 18, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 20, 1865. Adjt., June 14, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PERCE, LE GRAND W., St. Joseph. First Lt. and Q. M. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., June 21, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 10, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERKINS, HORACE T., Muir. Entered service July 31, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERKINS, HERMAN W., Corunna. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERKINS, ORLANDO S., St. Johns. Entered service Feb. 20, 1864. Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 19, 1864. Honorably discharged Dec. 28, 1864.

PERKINS, WILLIAM H., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt., Aug. 23, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PERKINS, FRANKLIN, Ada. Entered service Aug. 29, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Jan. 28, 1865. Capt., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERKINS, MARTIN S., Coldwater. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Feb. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. Resigned June 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERLEY, JAMES P., Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 15, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 16, 1862. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Released, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Resigned as Second Lt., Ap'l 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERRIN, PORTER K., St. Johns. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 20, 1863. Capt. 1st Independent Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, Feb. 29, 1864. Maj. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Honorably discharged as Capt., Nov. 23, 1864.

PERRINE, ISAAC, Jr., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 27, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERROTT, WILLIAM B., Buchanan. First Lt. and Q. M. 12th Inf'y, Aug. 4, 1862. Died at Buchanan, Mich., Mar. 14, 1864.

PERROTT, JOHN, Buchanan. Entered service Oct. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., June 9, 1864. Resigned Jan. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERRY, CHARLES P., Ypsilanti. Second Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned Aug. 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PERRY, CHARLES R., Lowell. Ass't Surg. 21st Inf'y, Aug. 26, 1862. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PERRY, GLEASON F., Flint. Entered service Dec. 17, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PERRY, LEONARD E., Plainwell. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PETTEE, HENRY H., Flint. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Died at Detroit, Nov. 10, 1863, from injuries received by fall from a horse.

PEW, ALFRED, Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., May 21, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 20, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PHEELY, WILLIAM, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHELPS, JOSEPH, Algonac. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 26, 1864. Resigned July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHELPS, HORACE, Kalamazoo. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned July 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PHELPS, AUGUSTUS H., Monroe. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PHELPS, RALPH Z., Lapeer. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Killed, accidentally, Mar. 31, 1862.

PHETTEPLACE, ELHANAN C., Tuscola. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 28, 1861. Capt., Sept. 2, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Resigned May 11, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PHETTEPLACE, LUCIUS, Coldwater. Entered service July 27, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 19th Inf'y. Captured Mar. 5, 1863. Exchanged May —, 1863. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., Oct. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHILBRICK, BENSON, Hancock. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, DAVID W., Albion. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Aug. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, DELOS, Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 17th Inf'y. Bvt. 2d Lt., Oct. 17, 1862, "for gallant conduct at Antietam." Second Lt., Dec. 6, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 4, 1863. Capt., Oct. 19, 1863. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Escaped May 23, 1864. Lt. Col. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Declined. Resigned as Capt. 17th Inf'y, Oct. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE W., Saranac. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1861, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, JOHN J., Vienna. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Resigned Dec. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, TRAVERSE, Hastings. First Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 29, 1861. Resigned June 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM B., Niles. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Died of disease at New Madrid, Mo., Mar. 25, 1862.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM W., Adrian. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 19, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM W., Ypsilanti. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861. Serg't Maj. 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1863. Resiged June 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PHIPPERY, SIDNEY, North Star. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 26th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out to take effect June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PICKET, ALBERT L., Laphamsville. Entered service Nov. 14, 1861. Serg't Batt. B, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 27, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1864. Resigned for disability Oct. 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PIERCE, EDWIN S., Lyons. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Lt. Col., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1864.

PIERCE, BYRON R., Grand Rapids. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Maj., Oct. 28, 1861. Lt. Col., July 25, 1862. Col., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 7, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 6, 1865, "for gallant service at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va." Mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIERCE, CHARLES D., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., May 31, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIERCE, SILAS K., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 25, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, July 22, 1865, "for distinguished service." Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIERSON, AARON P., Lapeer. Entered service in the 7th Inf'y band, Aug. 22, 1861. Discharged July —, 1862. Reëntered service Nov. 17, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 5, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 26, 1864. Taken prisoner in action Oct. 28, 1864. Exchanged, ——. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIERSON, WARNER H., Flint. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 18, 1863. First Lt., June 14, 1864. Capt., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIERSON, JOHN, Pontiac. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Lt. Col. 109th U. S. Col'd Troops, Aug. 30, 1864. No further record.

PIERSON, HIRAM B., Jackson. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned Nov. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PIGNEY, JOHN, Eagle River. Entered service July 23, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 22d Inf'y. Discharged Ap'l 23, 1863. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Resigned June 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PIKE, ROBINSON D., Bayfield, Wis., Second Lt. 1st Cav., Oct. 1, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PILLSBURY, THEODORE, Hastings. Chap. 21st Inf'y, Aug. 29, 1862. Resigned Dec. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PINKNEY, GEORGE, Wyandotte. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 10, 1863. Died of accidental wounds, Aug. 15, 1864.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES C., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Com. Serg't 1st Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1861. First Lt. and Q. M., Ap'l 16, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PINCKNEY, HENRY J,, Whitmore Lake. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 20, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 13, 1863. Capt., Oct. 24, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PINCKNEY, JAMES R., Whitmore Lake. Entered service Sept. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 20, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PIPER, JOHN, Battle Creek. Capt. Western S. S., Nov. 9, 1861. Maj., 1st Mich. S. S., Nov. 24, 1862. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

PISTORIOUS, Fred, Detroit. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Cav., Feb. 20, 1864. Honorably discharged Sept. 11, 1864.

PITKIN, EDWIN P., Ann Arbor. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Adjt., Feb. 24, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 28, 1863.

PITTMAN, SAMUEL E., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1861. Detached as A. D. C. to Gen. A. S. Williams, ——. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vols., May 22, 1863. Resigned Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col., U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war."

PLATT, GEORGE, Bloomingdale. Entered service Sept. 10, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y H, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1865. First Lt., Feb. 2, 1866. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PLATT, HENRY S., Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 12, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 10, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Elk river, Tenn., July 1, 1863. Exchanged May 14, 1864. Capt., July 13, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PLIMPTON, EMORY M., Niles. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PLOGART, FRANK, Coldwater. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Capt., Sept. 12, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PLUMB, WILLIAM H., Adrian. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Dec. 4, 1861. Wounded in action at Bull Run 2d, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 14, 1862. Resigned Aug. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PLUMMER, DANIEL, Ontonagon. Capt., 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PLUMMER, JAMES, Detroit. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 4, 1863. Killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

POE, ORLANDO M., Ohio. Cadet M. A. Sept. 1, 1852. Bvt. Second Lt. Topographical Eng's U. S. A., July 1, 1856. Second Lt., Oct. 7, 1856. First Lt., July 1, 1860. Col. 2d Mich. Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1861. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Resigned as Col. 2d Mich., Feb. 16, 1863. Capt. Eng's U. S. A., Mar. 3, 1863. Appointment of Brig. Gen. Vol's expired by constitutional limitation, Mar. 4, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., July 6, 1864, "for gallant service at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn." Chief Engineer Gen. Sherman's army, ——. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant service at the capture of Atlanta, Ga." Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Dec. 21, 1864, "for gallant service at the capture of Savannah, Ga." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. J. E. Johnston." Maj. Eng's U. S. A., Mar. 7, 1867. Col. and Aid-de-camp to the General, Jan. 1, 1873. Now in service.

POMEROY, EDWARD, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Capt., Jan. 16, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

POMEROY, WILLIS B., St. Clair. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Jan. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

POMEROY, AUGUSTUS, Salem. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POND, ALBERT C., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Musician Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Serg't Comp'y E, 9th Inf'y, Aug. 26, 1861. Serg't Maj., ——. Second Lt., June 23, 1862. First Lt., July 27, 1862. Capt., Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POOLE, RANSOM F., Jackson. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Q. M., Oct. 1, 1864. Resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POPE, GRAHAM, Houghton. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

POPE, HORACE H., Allegan. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., June 11, 1862. Taken prisoner at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Resigned Nov. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PORTER, EDWIN H., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Com. 4th Cav., Aug. 15, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PORTER, BYRON R., Sharon. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Com. Serg't 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 22, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PORTER, BENJAMIN F., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. First Lt., Ap'l 21, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, May 14, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PORTER, CALVIN C., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Oct. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PORTER, FRANCIS, Parma. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Capt., Jan. 9, 1863. Wounded in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1863. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Maj., Dec. 20, 1864. Lt. Col., Mar. 11, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PORTMAN, JAMES G., Lyons. Chap. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Feb. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

POST, JARED L., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POTTER, HENRY A., Ovid. Entered service July 28, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Feb, 16, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Capt., Aug. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POTTER, EDWARD, Burchville. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863. Exchanged Mar. 1, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

POTTER, LUCIEN B., Maple Grove. Entered service Aug. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, "Merrill Horse." Second Lt., July 2, 1862. Wounded in action at Memphis, Mo., July 18, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Capt., Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POTTER, JAMES J., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Maj. 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 11, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POTTER, JOHN D., Alpena. Entered service Aug. 19, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. First Lt., Ap'l 10, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

POWELL, FRANK, Pontiac. Capt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Mustered out Feb. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POWER, ALBERT L., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 16, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1864.

POWERS, HARVEY H., Boston. Ass't Surg. 27th Inf'y, Mar. 12, 1864. Surg. 3d Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1864. Resigned May 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POWERS, T. FRANK, Fentonville. Entered service Mar. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., June 21, 1864. Capt., Aug. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

POWERS, VOLNEY, Hillsdale. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 6, 1865. Wounded in action near Bradford Springs, S. C., Ap'l 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, CHARLES B., Marshall. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, CHARLES O., Niles. Entered service Sept. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Cav. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 28, 1864. Capt., Dec. 12, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt., Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, ERASTUS A., Howell. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, FOSTER, Kalamazoo. Ass't Surg. 13th Inf'y, Dec. 19, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865. Surg. same regiment Jan. 21, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, GILBERT E., Detroit. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner in action June 16, 1862. Exchanged ——. Lt. Col. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Killed, accidentally, Ap'l 6, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

PRATT, JAMES H., Hillsdale. First Lt. and Q. M. 18th Inf'y, Aug. 2, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 8, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, JOHN M., Saranac. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, JOSEPH, Marquette. Entered service July 27, 1861. Corp'l Comp'y I, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Honorably discharged Ap'l 27, 1863.

PRATT, N. MINER, Flint. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. First Lt. and Adjt., Nov. 15, 1861. Killed in action at Wilmington Island, Ga., Ap'l 16, 1862.

PRATT, NEWELL, Greenville. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Com. Serg't 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 11, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, ROLLIN A., Saginaw. Entered service July 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 30, 1865. Capt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as 1st Lt. July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, WILLIAM, Byron. Entered service Oct. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRATT, WILLIAM A., Boston. Entered service Mar. 14, 1864. Serg't 2d Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 20, 1864. Wounded in action June 30 and Aug. 21, 1864. Honorably discharged Dec. 1, 1864.

PRALL, THEODORE H., Pontiac. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. First Lt., July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

PRENTISS, GEORGE, Detroit. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. First Lt., June 27, 1862. Honorably discharged Jan. 19, 1863.

PRENTISS, JEROME J., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt. Nov. 3, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRESTON, SIMON B., Hudson. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Taken prisoner July 21, 1861. Exchanged, ——. Died June 30, 1862, of wounds received in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

PRESTON, HEMAN, Howell. Entered service Sept. 6, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 3, 1863.

PRESTON, ALMON E., Battle Creek. Capt. Comp'y L, Merrill Horse, Dec. 17, 1862. Resigned Aug. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PRESTON, ARCHIBALD S., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Aug. 31, 1863. Taken prisoner Aug. 4, 1864, during Stoneman's raid. Exchanged May —, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

PRICE, JOHN R., Lansing. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 10, 1861. Resigned July 26, 1861, and honorably discharged.

PRICE, CHARLES A., Lansing. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 1, 1864. Transferred to 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRINCE, ARTHUR C., Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 13, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1863. Capt., to rank from Jan. 13, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for very efficient service rendered in the recent campaigns." Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRITCHARD, BENJAMIN F., Romeo. Chap. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 12, 1862. Discharged for disability, Dec. 5, 1863. Re-commissioned June 10, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PRITCHARD, BENJAMIN D., Allegan. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863. Lt. Col., Nov. 26, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 10, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PROBASCO, JACOB O., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1863. First Lt., May 19, 1864. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PROCTOR, ADONIJAH H., Bellevue. Entered service Sept. 24, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y K, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PROUDFIT, GEORGE, Jackson. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1861. Resigned Dec. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

PRUTZMAN, EDWARD M., Three Rivers. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 6, 1863. First Lt. and Adjt., June 17, 1863. Killed in action at Resaca, Ga. May 14, 1864.

PUGSLEY, JOHN S., Lafayette. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 4th Cav., ——. First Lt. and Com., Jan. 23, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PULFORD, JOHN, Detroit. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., May 15, 1862. Wounded in action and taken prisoner at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862. Confined in Libby Prison. Exchanged July 18, 1862. Maj., Dec. 14, 1862. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Lt. Col., May 2, 1863. Wounded twice at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Col., June 10, 1864. Wounded at Boynton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for good conduct and meritorious service during the war." President's appointment reads, "for gallantry in action and efficiency in the line of duty." Mustered out July 5, 1865. Second Lt. 19th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. First Lt., Feb. 23, 1866. Transferred to 37th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Unassigned May 19, 1869. Retired with the rank of Col. U. S. Army, Dec. 15, 1870, "for wounds received in line of duty while serving as a Colonel of Volunteers."

PULLMAN, PASCALL A., Allegan. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 25, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.

PULVER, ANDREW, Marquette. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., May 18, 1863. Killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

PURDUE, JAMES, Plymouth. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861. Sergeant Comp'y F, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 21, 1864. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PURDY, J. CURTISS, Jackson. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 25, 1862. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Oct. 27, 1862. Capt., May 14, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

PURDY, STEPHEN P., Detroit. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Maj., Oct. 24, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability May 15, 1865.

PURINTON, DAVID B., Coldwater. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in the campaigns of Nashville and North Carolina," Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

PURINTON, ALFRED, Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. Bvt. 1st Lt. U. S. Vol's, May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PURSEL, CHARLES G., Schoolcraft. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 19th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 15, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 4, 1864. Killed in action near Averysboro, N. C., Mar. 16, 1865.

QUACKENBUSH, TEUNIS V., Whitmore Lake. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Wounded in action at Coffeeville, Miss., Dec. 5, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

QUACKENBUSH, JAY L., Owosso. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Sept. 5, 1861. Resigned Mar. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

QUACKENBUSH, MYNDERT W., Owosso. Maj. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 1, 1861. Lt. Col., Nov. 11, 1862. Resigned Mar. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

QUACKENBUSH, LEWIS B., Owosso. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

QUACKENBUSH, JOHN W., Reading. First Lt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

QUINN, FRANCIS, Niles. Col. 12th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

QUICK, REUBEN, Lowell. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Com. Serg't 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Jan. 2, 1865.

QUIGLEY, JOHN, Detroit. First Lt., 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RADCLIFF, WILLIAM H., Houghton. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 7, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 10, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RANDALL, ALBERT L., Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 15, 1863. First Lt. Sept. 14, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RANDALL, JOHN R., Fayette. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Capt., Feb. 8, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

RANDALL, LEWIS C., Marshall. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 1st (3 years) Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Wounded in action Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864.

RANDALL, SAMUEL C., Flint. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 16, 1864. Mustered out as First Lt., Dec. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RANDALL, WILLIAM H., Pittsfield. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st S. S. Nov. 15, 1862. Second Lt., Oct. 3, 1863. Taken prisoner before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Paroled Feb. 28, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RANDOLPH, JOHN M., Ann Arbor. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Maj., July 18, 1862. Mustered out on account of disability May 22, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RANDOLPH, SMITH, Madison. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 23, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 28, 1864. Not mustered at First Lt. Died May 30, 1864, of wounds received in action at Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864.

RANKIN, ARTHUR M., Essex, Canada West. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Nov. 28, 1861, and honorably discharged.

RANNEY, ALBERT B., Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 19th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RANNEY, GEORGE E., Charlotte. Entered service as Hosp'l Stew'd 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Discharged for disability June 14, 1862. Ass't Surg. 2d Cav., June 6, 1863. Surg., Nov. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1865, to accept commission of same date as Surg. 136 U. S. Col'd Inf'y. Mustered out Jan. 1, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RANSFORD, BYRON, Rochester. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 5, 1862. Died of disease at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 15, 1862.

RANSOM, JOHN L., Jackson. Entered service Nov. 26, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Prisoner of war. Escaped. Sick in Mich. July 5, 1865. No further record.

RANSOM, RUDOLPH, Flint. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., June 27, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

RATH, CHRISTIAN, Jackson. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Antletam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 6, 1862. Capt., Aug. 4, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Escaped May 12, 1864. Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, July 8, 1865, "for special and efficient service during the confinement, trial, and execution of conspirators." Honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

RATHBUN, GEORGE H., Adrian. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RATHBUN, HUGO B., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Cav, ——. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RAUSER, JOHN G., Lodi. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Mustered out May 20, 1862. Re-entered service Dec. 27, 1862. Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RAWLINGSON, NEWELL H., Battle Creek. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Nov. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

RAYMOND, FRANCIS, Detroit. Entered service July 24, 1862. Com. Serg't 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Capt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. and Adjt., July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RAYMOND, HENRY S., Bay City. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Lt. Col., Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RAYMOND, MAHLON H., Grass Lake. Ass't Surg. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 6, 1862. Surg., Ap'l 20, 1863. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REA, JOHN, Flint. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

REDFIELD, THOMAS H., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st Cav., June 4, 1862. Wounded in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. First Lt., June 3, 1864. Capt., Oct. 26, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REDFIELD, JAMES, Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned for disability, Sept. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

REDFIELD, BENJAMIN B., Orion. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned June 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

REDFIELD, ESLI R., Orion. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Inf'y. First Lt., Sept. 3, 1864. Capt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REED, HIRAM, Mattawan. Entered service Nov. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. First Lt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REED, MYRON W., Hudson. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Capt., Aug. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REED, GEORGE, Forest. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REESE, THEODORE, Chicago, Ill. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Sept. 7, 1864.

REEVE, DAVID, Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Nov. 11, 1863. Resigned Aug. 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REEVE, SELAH V., Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1861. Not mustered.

REEVE, LOUIS, Detroit. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Cav, ——. Second Lt. Mar. 7, 1865. First Lt., Mar. 10, 1865. Resigned July 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REEVE, HASBROUCK, Detroit. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned June 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

REISDORF, BENJAMIN, Monroe. Second St. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. First Lt. Mar. 12, 1862. Resigned Dec. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

REMICK, ROYAL A., Detroit. Entered service July 20, 1862. Com. Serg't 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REMINGTON, GEORGE W., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 25, 1862. Adjt., Nov. 23, 1862. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

REMINGTON, CHARLES W., Kalamazoo. Entered service Nov. 26, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 13th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., Dec. 16, 1862. Resigned Jan. 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

REMINGTON, LEONARD C., Adrian. Entered service July 19, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 26, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REXFORD, JAMES P., Detroit. Supernumerary Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. First Lt., June 27, 1863. Resigned Mar. 28, 1864. First Lt. 8th Cav., June 16, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

REXFORD, WILLIAM H., Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Capt., Dec. 13, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 21, 1863. Ordnance Storekeeper U. S. Army, May 16, 1865. Capt. and O. S., July 28, 1866. Now in service.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES O., Lenawee. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Oct 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. First Lt., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

REYNOLDS, JAMES, Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Died in rebel prison, Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

REYNOLDS, HERBERT M., Niles. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Com. Serg't 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 27, 1863. First Lt., May 25, 1864. Honorably discharged as Second Lt. July 20, 1864.

RHINES, LEVANT C., Battle Creek. Capt. 1st S. S., Mar. 20, 1863. Maj., June 12, 1864. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

RHODES, JOSEPH. J., Detroit. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Capt., July 30, 1862. Maj., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICE, CHARLES L., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Serg't 1st Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 15, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 14, 1863.

RICE, CHARLES S., Southfield. Entered service Sept. 1, 1864, as Q. M. Serg't 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RICE, CHARLES P., Orion. Entered service Oct. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICE, FRANCIS R., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st (3 years) Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1861. First Serg't, July 1, 1862. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out July 2, 1863. Second Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, June 27, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 21, 1866. Second Lt. 44th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866, Regimental Q. M., Jan. 15, 1867, to May 27, 1869. Bvt. First Lt. and Capt., Mar. 2. 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va." First Lt., June 5, 1867. Unassigned May 27, 1869. Retired Dec. 15, 1870, for loss of leg from wounds received in line of duty.

RICE, HOWARD M., Lapeer. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Maj., June 27, 1865. Mustered out as Capt. July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICE, LANGDON B., Flint. Entered service Nov. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 10th Inf'y,——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICE, LEONARD C., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICHABY, RICHARD W., Hillsdale. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action June 24, 1864. Lt. Col., Dec. 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 14, 1864.

RICHARDS, ALEXANDER, St. Johns. Entered service Mar. 21, 1864. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, GEORGE R., Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg, 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, HORACE H., Paris. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, HUGH, Tecumseh. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned June 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, JOSEPH, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Q. M. Serg't, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb, 24, 1863. Resigned for disability Ap'l 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, STEPHEN M., St. Clair. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Oct. 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM V., Ann Arbor. First Lt. 1st Mich. Lancers, Nov. 1, 1861. Mustered out Mar. 20, 1862. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, July 2, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt., July 19, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Dec. 2, 1864, "for gallant service during the war." Mustered out June 3, 1865. Second Lt., 11th U. S. Inf'y, May 11, 1866. Bvt. First Lt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of South Mountain, Md." Bvt. Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va." First Lt., June 19, 1868. Regimental Adjt., Aug. 12, 1868, to Ap'l 14, 1869. Transferred to 16th Inf'y, Ap'l 14, 1869. Regimental Q. M., Ap'l 14, 1869, to Aug. 1, 1874. Regimental Adjt., Aug. 1, 1874, to June 30, 1880. Regimental Q. M., July 1, 1880. Now in service.

RICHARDSON, EDMUND, Adrian. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., May 15, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDSON, HARPER S., Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 8, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 7th Inf'y. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Died of wounds Jan. 25, 1864.

RICHARDSON, ISRAEL B., Pontiac. Cadet M. A., ——, 1835. Bvt. Second Lt. 3d U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1841. Second Lt., Sept. 30, 1841. First Lt., Sept. 21, 1846. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Bvt. Maj., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec." Capt., Mar. 5, 1851. Resigned Sept. 30, 1855. Col. 2d Mich. Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 17, 1861. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, July 4, 1862. Died Nov. 3, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md., of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

RICHARDSON, JOHN H., Tuscola. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Maj., Mar. 27, 1862. Resigned Dec. 30, 1862. Lt. Col. 27th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 16, 1863.

RICHARDSON, JOHN L., Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1862. Resigned Feb. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RICHARDSON, JOHN W., Jackson. Pvt., ——. Ass't Surg. 21st Inf'y, Ap'l 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Date of discharge unknown.

RICHMAN, CHARLES H., Saginaw City. Capt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Mustered out Feb. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICHMOND, JACOB L., St. Clair. Entered service Oct. 17, 1861, as Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1863. Capt., Aug. 8, 1863. Honorably discharged as First Lt., for disability, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHTER, GEORGE, Ann Arbor. Entered service Dec. 12, 1862, as Serg't Batt. K, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Mar. 8, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RICKETTS, LUTHER B., Rockford, Ohio. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, May 6, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RIDDLE, JAMES S., Hudson. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RIDER, ORAMEL L., Norvell. Ass't Surg. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned May 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RIDLEY, MARK H., Orion. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RIDLON, JOHN M., Paw Paw. First Lt. and Q. M. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 27, 1862. On detached service at muster out of regiment, June 24, 1865.

RIFORD, IRA B., Niles. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Resigned for disability as Second Lt., Jan. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

RIGGS, HURLBUT, Scipio. Entered service Feb. 17, 1864, as Pvt. 2d Comp'y S. S. 27th Inf'y. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action July 17, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 4, 1864.

RIGGS, JOHN H., Detroit. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 31, 1863. Capt., June 3, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 2, 1864. Exchanged ——. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

RIGGS, JOHN G., Millington. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RING, EDWARD H., Jackson. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned June 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

RIPLEY, LAUREN H., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Cav., Aug. 8, 1862. Second Lt., Sept. 13, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 28, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RISDORPH, CHARLES H., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RITTER, PETER, Angola, Ind. Entered service Aug. 15, 1864. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. First Lt., to rank from June 30, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, as Serg't, and honorably discharged.

RITTER, CHARLES H., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Oct. 10, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RIX, THOMAS, Manchester. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

RIX, JOHN, Clinton. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Pvt. Comp'y B, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 29, 1863. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBARGE, GEORGE, Erie. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, Jan. 5, 1864. First Lt., July 19, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBBINS, EDWIN, Kalamazoo. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Nov. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROBBINS, RICHARD B, Adrian. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Maj., Aug. 23, 1863. Wounded in action at Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in action at Kingston, Ga." Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBBINS, JEROME, Matherton. Entered service May 25, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 2d Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., Mar. 11, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTS, AMI M., Almont. Entered service Dec. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Q. M., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTS, HORACE S., Detroit. Second Lt. Comp'y D., 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican War, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848. Capt. Three Months Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Lt. Col. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1861. Col., Ap'l 28, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

ROBERTS, JAMES J., Monroe. Entered service Dec. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Capt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTS, JAMES B., Ionia. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 6, 1863. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTS, JOSEPH, Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTS, MORRIS, Tecumseh. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., May 15, 1863. Died of disease Sept. 14, 1864.

ROBERTSON, CHARLES G., Waterford. Ass't Surg. 8th Cav., Mar. 12, 1863. Surg., Sept. 12, 1864. Taken prisoner at Sunshine Church, Ga., July 31, 1864. Released Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE W., Mt. Clemens. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., to rank from Nov. 17, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTSON, JAMES D., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 9, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Cav., ——. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Capt., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ROBERTSON, SAMUEL V., Hillsdale. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 2d Cav. Second Lt., May 2, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Dec. 31, 1864, Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBINS, EDWIN, Brockway. First Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., May 25, 1864. Capt., Oct. 9, 1864. No further record.

ROBINSON, CALEB W., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Honorably discharged Mar. 6, 1863.

ROBINSON, CHARLES W., Eckford. Entered service Feb. 13, 1864 as Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 28, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, ERASTUS D., Detroit. Capt. Provost Guard, Oct. 29, 1862. Mustered out July 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, ERASTUS R., Binghampton, N. Y.. Entered service July 27, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 28, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned July 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, GEORGE, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 15, 1861, as Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., July 15, 1862. Capt., Nov. 20, 1862. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, GEORGE W., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav. ——. Second Lt., Aug. 2, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Killed in action Oct. 21, 1864.

ROBINSON, HOLLAND F., Convis. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 20, 1864. Capt., Nov. 4, 1864. Killed in front of Petersburg, Va., Feb. 14, 1865.

ROBINSON, JAMES D., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Capt., Dec. 26, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, JOHN C., Binghampton, N. Y. Cadet M. A., July 1, 1835. Out of service Mar. 14, 1838. Second Lt. 5th U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 27, 1839. First Lt., June 18, 1846. Capt., Aug. 12, 1850. Col. 1st Mich. Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1861. Maj. 2d U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 20, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 28, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, July 1, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Mar. 5, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 27, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Col. 43d U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Mustered out of volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. Retired with rank of Maj. Gen., May 6, 1869, for loss of left leg from wounds received in line of duty.

ROBINSON, JOHN, ——. First Lt. Comp'y I, Merrill Horse, Aug. 20, 1861. Capt., June 25, 1863. Honorably discharged Sept. 21, 1864.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Morris, Ill. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 19, 1862. First Lt., May 27, 1863. Resigned Oct. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, NELSON, JR., Eureka. Entered service Aug. 29, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 6, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, ROBERT R., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 3, 1863. Capt. to rank from Jan. 8, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, WESLEY L., Waterloo. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned May 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM F., Jackson. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt. Dec. 12, 1861. First Lt., July 18, 1862. Capt., Jan. 27, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Resigned May 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROCKAFELLOW, BENJAMIN F., Lyons. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1862. Capt., Mar. 17, 1864. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Sept. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ROCKWELL, BYRON B., Niles. Second Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Capt., Sept. 3, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RODIER, ANTOINE D., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Pvt. Comp'y D, 23d Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Maj., ——. Second Lt., July 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RODGERS, WILLIAM F., Blissfield. Entered service Oct. 17, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 26th Inf'y. First Lt., and Q. M., Dec. 22, 1864. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROE, WILLIAM B., Plymouth. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Capt., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned for disability, May 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROEHM, ERNEST G., Detroit. Entered service July 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. First Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, CHARLES H., Plymouth. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 2, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, FORDYCE H., Pontiac. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1862, as Batt. Adjt., and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, HANSON H., Alpine. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862. Serg't Maj. 5th Cav., ——. Wounded in action July 3, 1863. Second Lt., Feb. 5, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Capt., Ap'l 13, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS. HENRY A., Paw Paw. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Cav. Second Lt., July 12, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 11, 1862. Resigned Aug. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, HORACE B., Lansing. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 16, 1863.

ROGERS, JABEZ B., Battle Creek. Capt. Comp'y H, Merrill Horse, (2d Mo. Cav.) Aug. 20, 1861. Maj., May 28, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, JOHN, Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 11, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROGERS, OSCAR K, Ypsilanti. Entered service Sept. 1, 1864. Q. M. Serg't 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 28, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RODGERS, PHILO W., Eaton Rapids. First Lt., 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Died of disease at Evansville, Ind., May 17, 1862.

ROGERS, WILLIAM, Camden. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROLLS, WILLIAM H., Trenton. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Capt., Aug. 18, 1863. Resigned Jan. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

ROOT, CHARLES D., Battle Creek. Second Lt., Comp'y L, Merrill Horse, (2d Mo. Cav.) Dec. 17, 1862. First Lt., June 27, 1863. Resigned June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROOT, DANIEL S., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1861. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Capt., Feb. 5, 1863. Maj. 5th Inf'y, June 12, 1864. Lt. Col., Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROOT, ROLAND, Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. A, 1st Light Art., May 28, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 6, 1861. Resigned Nov. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ROOT, STEPHEN E., Burlington. Entered service Sept. 3, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 9th Inf'y. Chap., Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROOT, SIMEON P., Somerset. Surg. 18th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1862. Resigned Feb. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROOT, WILLIAM E., Otisco. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1865. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSE, A. MORELL, Monroe. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 25, 1861. Capt., Jan. 1, 1882. Killed in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

ROSE, CHARLES B., Westphalia. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Died of disease at Farmington, Miss., June 11, 1862.

ROSE, GEORGE W., Brighton. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 28, 1862. First Lt., July 22, 1862. Capt., June 23, 1863. Died May 20, 1864, of wounds received in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

ROSE, HARVEY L., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. First Lt., July 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSE, PRESTON B., Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 5th Inf'y, Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action Oct. 27, 1864. Honorably discharged Ap'l 16, 1865, on account of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1864 (loss of leg).

ROSEMAN, HARMON, Montcalm. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, DANIEL, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, DUNCAN, Bowne. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 7, 1864. First Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, GEORGE A., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 13, 1864. Capt., Oct. 17, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, JAMES, Houghton. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. First Lt., July 11, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, WILLIAM G., Exeter. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Inf'y. First Lt., July 13, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROSS, WILLIAM H., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Jan. 26, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Exchanged Nov. 19, 1862. Maj. 1st Reg't Light Art., Sept. 3, 1863. Lt. Col., Nov. 18, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the recent campaigns." Mustered out July 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROSSITER, ALBERT C., Morris, Ill. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861, as First Serg't Comp'y G, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 20, 1862. Wounded in action at Mission Ridge, Tenn.. Nov. 25, 1863. Capt., Jan. 24, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROTH, WILLIAM F., Ann Arbor. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

ROUNDS, FRANCIS P., Ionia. Entered service Sept. 30, 1864, as Corp'l Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., June 30, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ROUNDS, OLIVER C., Niles. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Oct. 12, 1862. Resigned Aug. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROUSE, JONATHAN S., Hadley. Entered service Feb. 1, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 10th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. 14th Inf'y, June 4, 1863. Surg. 10th Inf'y, May 22, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROW, SAMUEL H., Sharon. Entered service July 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 14, 1862. First Lt., June 22, 1863. Resigned Oct. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ROWDEN, PHILIP, Burr Oak. Chap. 1st Inf'y Aug. 25, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROWE, AARON, Niles. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROWE, GEORGE M., Saugatuck. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, July 13, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 13, 1863. Capt., Mar. 9, 1864. Maj., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROWELL, GEORGE H., Battle Creek. Second Lt. Comp'y H, Merrill Horse, (2d Mo. Cav.) Aug. 20, 1861. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Capt., Sept. 1, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROWLAND, ORAN W., Lawrence. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 29, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. Capt., Nov. 17, 1864. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

ROWLEY, MANLEY S. Niles. Entered service Nov. 10, 1861, as Serg't Maj., 12th Inf'y. First Lt. and Adj't 11th Cav., Sept. 1, 1863. Resigned June 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

ROWLEY, HENRY K., Adrian. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 7, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. Adjt., Ap'l 17, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1665, and honorably discharged.

ROYCE, JOHN M., Hamburg. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 13, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1864. Capt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROYCE. DAVID G., Burns. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

ROYES, LESTER W., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art. First Lt., Jan. 21, 1864. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably dis-discharged.

ROYS, CYRUS D., Hudson. First Lt. Batt. L, 1st Light Art., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Feb. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ROZELLE, DANIEL R., Hillsdale. Entered service Sept. 8, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 29, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUBY, JOHN, Plymouth. Entered service July 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

RUDDIMAN, GEORGE, Muskegon. Entered service June 13, 1863. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUDDOCK, WILLIAM, Kimball. Second Lt. 1st S. S., Oct. 26, 1863. Wounded in action July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 25, 1864.

RUEHLE, JOHN V., JR., Detroit. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Capt., Sept. 22, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

RUEHLE, MARTIN, East Saginaw. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Absent, wounded, on muster out of regiment.

RUEHLE, JOHN V., Detroit. Maj. 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 18, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848. Lt. Col. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 21, 1861. Resigned July 6, 1862, and honorably discharged.

RUFF, JOSEPH, Albion. Entered service Dec. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 14, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 18, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RUGGLES, CHARLES H., Prairieville. Entered service Oct. 23, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 28, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Mar. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUNDELL, JAMES S., Niles. Ass't Surg. 12th Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1862. Surg., Oct. 8, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUNYAN, OSCAR V., Wayne. Entered service July 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 30, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, ALBERT G., Hubbardston. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Resigned Jan. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, BENTON T., Coldwater. Entered service Dec. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Cav.. Second Lt., Feb. 27, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, CHARLES P., Pontiac. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, GEORGE A., Girard. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Maj. 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, JAMES F., Battle Creek. Entered service July 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Inf'y. First Lt., May 30, 1865. Capt., July 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, JESSE B., Woodstock. Entered service Mar. 2, 1864, as Pvt., unassigned, 23d Inf'y. Chap. 23d Inf'y, Mar. 4, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, MARION C., Hastings. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 17, 1863. Resigned as Second Lt., Feb. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM H., Adrian. Entered service May 29, 1862. Serg't Maj. 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RUSSEY, JAMES H., Niles. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Resigned Dec. 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

RYAN, WILLIAM L., Muskegon. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. Wounded at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Capt., Oct. 20, 1862. Resigned Mar. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SABIN, ALVIN N., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 5th Cav. Second Lt., May 28, 1863. Wounded in action at Newby's Cross Roads, Va., July 24, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 5, 1864. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Capt., Oct. 21, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SACKETT, JOHN, Port Huron. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 15, 1862. Died of disease, Jan. 1, 1863.

SAFFORD, WINFIELD S., Plymouth. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

SAFFORD, BENJAMIN D., Plymouth. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 23, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 14, 1863. Capt., May 12, 1864. Taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Released, ——. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAFFORD, CHARLES H., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., June 13, 1863. Capt., July 15, 1864. Resigned Jan. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

SAGE, DAVID B., Cannonsburg. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAGE, JAMES A., Otisco. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 15th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 7, 1864. Wounded in action near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 30, 1864.

SALTER, CHARLES H., Detroit. Enterd service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861, First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Capt., Dec. 16, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1864. "for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Peebles's Farm, Va." Mustered out Jan. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAMPLE, DAVID, Trenton. Entered service Jan. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Honorably discharged Aug. 14, 1865.

SANBORN, BENJAMIN F., Danby. Entered service Feb. 10, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SANBORN, WILLIAM, Port Huron. Maj. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Lt. Col., Jan. 5, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, June 7, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865. "for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service during the war."

SANBORN, PETER B., Port Huron. First Lt. Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., Jan. 7, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 1, 1862.

SANFORD, GEORGE P., Ann Arbor. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Sept. 15, 1861. Resigned May 5, 1862. Maj. and Paymaster U. S. Vol's, Sept. 19, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, June 21, 1865, "for faithful service in the Pay Department." Mustered out July 1, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SANGER, JOSEPH P., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Art., Aug. 5, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 26, 1861. Bvt. Capt., May 28, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va." Bvt. Maj., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Fussell's Mills, Va., Aug. 16, 1864." Regimental Adjt., Jan. 31, 1866, to Feb. 13, 1868. Capt., Feb. 7, 1875. Now in service.

SARGENT, EVERETT D., Howell. Entered service Oct. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 9th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Second Lt., Nov. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SARGEANT, SILAS L., Chelsea. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Feb. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SAUNDERS, CHARLES H., Ecorse. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 20, 1863. Resigned Mar. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SAUNDERS, EDWIN, Saginaw City. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAVAGE, JOHN R., Hudson. Entered service Dec. 24, 1863, as Pvt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art. Chap. 12th Inf'y, Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned Aug. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SAVAGE, ISAAC O., Fairfield. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. Q. M., Aug. 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAVAGE, JAMES M., Dowagiac. Entered service Oct. 31, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 18, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SAVIERS, LEMUEL, Franklin. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S. Second Lt., Oct. 18, 1861. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Maj., May 15, 1863. Lt. Col., Mar. 30, 1864. Wounded in four different places in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Col., Sept. 12, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Sept. 27, 1864.

SAVILLE, JAMES R., Ruby. Entered service Aug. 26, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., May 12, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SAVORY, STEPHEN P., ——. Second Lt. Battery H, 1st Light Art, Mar. 6, 1862. Resigned Mar. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SAWDY, HENRY J., Hudson. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862, as Serg't Batt. I, 1st Light Art. First Lt., Dec. 15, 1863. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAWYER, DANIEL W., Quincy. Entered service Oct. 31, 1861. Serg't Batt. D, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 2, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 23, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SAYERS, JOHN H., Mason. Capt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Jan. 7, 1863.

SAYLOR, THOMAS, Saginaw. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Maj., July 12, 1862. Col. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCARRETT, JAMES J., Port Huron. Maj. 10th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1861. Died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863.

SCHEFFLER, CARL B., Jackson. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., June 10, 1862. Capt., Oct. 17, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SCHEFNIKER, JOSEPH, Saginaw. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Nov. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SCHEICK, CARL, Marengo. Entered service Oct. 21, 1863. Serg't 14th Batt. Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 17, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCHILL, ADOLPH, Detroit. First Lt. Batt. K, 1st Light Art, Feb. 21, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCHIMPF, CHARLES, Rockland. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 27th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCHNEIDER, FREDERICK, Detroit. Entered service ——, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 2d Inf'y. Serg't, May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj., May 14, 1864. First Lt., June 6, 1864. Wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Capt., July 30, 1864. Taken prisoner July 30, 1864. Escaped July 30, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, Va., Oct. 27, 1864. Exchanged Feb. 22, 1865. Lt. Col., Dec. 18, 1864. Col., Ap'l 17, 1865. Mustered out as Lt. Col., July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCHOONMAKER, S. FRANKLIN, New York City. Chap. 7th Inf'y, May 8, 1863. Resigned Sept. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SCHRAM, LA RUE, Burton. Capt. 29 thInf'y, July 29, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Mar. 22, 1865.

SCHUETZ, JOHN C., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 4, 1861. First Lt., Feb. 7, 1862. First Lt. Batt. K, 1st Light Art., Nov. 21, 1862. Capt., Feb. 21, 1863. Maj. 1st Reg't Light Art., Ap'l 11, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCHUYLER, PETER S., Grand Rapids. First Lt. and Adjt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 11, 1862. Taken prisoner at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Exchanged June 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863. Resigned Sept. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SCOFIELD, THOMAS D., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y D, 9th Inf'y. Discharged ——. First Lt. 1st Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, Feb. 27, 1864. Taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Paroled Mar. —, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

SCOFIELD, REYNOLDS H., Lyons. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 21, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 17, 1863. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 3, 1863. Resigned May 1, 1863. Capt. 1st Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1864.

SCOLLAY, ABEL, Lexington. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 6, 1862. Resigned June 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SCOTT, WILLIAM M., Newark, N. J. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 15, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCOTT, JAMES P., Grand Haven. Batt. Q. M. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt. and Regimental Q. M., Aug. 1, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SCOTT, WILLIAM D., Greenville. Ass't Surg. 10th Cav., July 7, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SCOTT, ALEXANDER H., Schoolcraft. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 6th Inf'y. Discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Ass't Surg. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SCRANTON, LEONIDAS S., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 29, 1862. Maj., Oct. 26, 1862. Resigned Nov. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SEAGE, JOHN, White Pigeon. Chap. 4th Inf'y, July 20, 1862. Wounded June 8, 1863, by guerrillas. Mustered out June 29, 1864. Chap. 4th Inf'y (reorganized), July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SEAGE, R. WATSON, White Pigeon. Entered service June 20, 1861. Corp'l Comp'y E, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Discharged Dec. 31, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

SEAGER, SCHUYLER F., Lansing. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., July 14, 1863. Honorably discharged as Supernumerary Second Lt., to date from June 1, 1863.

SEARS, CHARLES F. Courtland Centre. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SEARS, WILLIAM W., Marshall. Entered service Sept. 2, 1864. Serg't Comp'y E, 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 14, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SEARS, HENRY W., Muskegon. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Maj., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SEIGFRIED, FRANKLIN B., Mason. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 30, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability Ap'l 20, 1864.

SELFRIDGE, ROBERT F., Bruce. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 22d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 26, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SELFRIDGE, ROBERT O., Tecumseh. First Lt. and Adjt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 28, 1862. Maj. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, July 14, 1862. Resigned Feb. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SELINO, TALBERT, Saginaw City. Entered service Aug. 2, 1862. Com. Serg't 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 4, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SELLON, WILLIAM R., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Maj. 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 8, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 23, 1862. Lt. Col. 1st U. S. Col'd Troops, Aug. 17, 1863. No further record.

SERGEANT, DAVID, Kalamazoo. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 2, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SESSIONS, JOHN Q. A., Eaton. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SEWARD, WILLIAM H., Detroit. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Dec. 4, 1861. Resigned Aug. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SEXTON, NELSON A., Lambertsville. Entered service Sept. 3, 1864. Serg't Comp'y M, 8th Cav., ——. First Lt., Sept. 12, 1864. Mustered out on consolidation with 11th Cav., July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SEYMOUR, CHARLES H., Saginaw. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Aug. 28, 1863. Killed in action near Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864.

SEYMOUR, HENRY P. Linden. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Cav. First Lt. and Adj't 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SEYMOUR, GEORGE, Union City. Entered service Aug. 29, 1861. Serg't Battery D, 1st Light Art., ——. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHAFER, SYLVESTER, Lapeer. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Feb. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHAFER, MARION A., Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 7th Cav., July 7, 1863. Not mustered.

SHAFFER, GEORGE T., Calvin. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Thompson's Station, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1863. Exchanged May 5, 1863. Capt., May 15, 1864. Wounded in action June 22, 1864. Maj. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Lt. Col. Dec. 10, 1864. Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles before Atlanta, Ga., and at Wise Fork, N. C." Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SHAFTER, WILLIAM R., Galesburg. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 28, 1861. Wounded in action May 31, 1862. Maj. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Captured Mar. 5, 1863. Exchanged May 5, 1863. Lt. Col., Ap'l 4, 1863. Col. 17th U. S. Col'd Troops, Ap'l 19, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Nov. 2, 1866. Lt. Col. 41st U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Unassigned Mar. 15, 1869. Assigned to 24th Inf'y, Ap'l 14, 1869. Col. 1st U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 4, 1879. Now in service.

SHAFTER, JOHN N., Galesburg. Entered service Sept. 6, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 19th Inf'y. First Lt., June 24, 1863. Capt., Oct. 24, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHANK, HURLBUT B., Lansing. Surg. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 19. 1861. Resigned Jan. 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHANNAHAN, WINFIELD S., Cassopolis. Entered service Mar. 6, 1863. Corp'l Comp'y E, 1st S. S., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHARE, MOSES A., Detroit. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Dec. 13, 1861, and honorably discharged.

SHATTUCK, LUCIUS P., Plymouth. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 24th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

SHAW, HENRY A., Eaton Rapids. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept 2, 1861. Maj., Nov. 12, 1861. Resigned Sept. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHAW, BIRNEY E., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Sept. 9, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 10, 1864. Resigned Mar. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHAW, THOMAS, Bridgeton. Entered service Aug. 22, 1863, as Hosp'l Stew'd 10th Cav. Ass't Surg., Aug. 17, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHAW, ADDISON C., Addison. Chap. 23d Inf'y, Mar. 10, 1864. Resigned Sept. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SHEARER, JOHN W., Detroit. Entered service June 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 17, 1862. Resigned Nov. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHEARER, JAMES D., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHEEHAN, DANIEL, Jr., Ann Arbor. Entered service July 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 20th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 29, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHEERS, THOMAS, Jr., Nankin. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar. 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, BARBER N., Quincy. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, CARLOS D., Houghton. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, GEORGE W., Hastings. Entered service Sept. 10, 1864. Serg't Maj. 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 19, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, GEORGE A., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Feb. 4, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

SHELDON, GEORGE, Fentonville. Entered service June 5, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, GEORGE C., Houghton. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, May 25, 1864. First Lt., Sept. 7, 1864. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHELDON, JOEL S., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt. and Com., Mar. 16, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 10, 1864.

SHELDON, STEPHEN A., Battle Creek. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 12, 1863. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant service at the battle of Jackson, Miss., and meritorious service during the war."

SHELEY, GEORGE A., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. M, 1st Light Art., Aug. 24, 1863. Wounded while scouting in Powell Valley, West Va., June 18, 1864. Honorably discharged for wounds, Sept. 24, 1864.

SHELT, JOHN, Rome. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Dec. 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHEPHERD, CHAUNCEY F., Owosso. First Lt., 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 24, 1862. Capt. 10th Cav., July 6, 1863. Resigned Feb. 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SHERIDAN, PHILIP H., Ohio. Cadet M. A., July 1, 1848. Bvt. Second Lt., 1st U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1853. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, Nov. 22, 1854. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1861. Capt. 13th Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Col. 2d Mich. Cav., May 25, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, July 1, 1862. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Dec. 31, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Sept. 20, 1864. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Nov. 8, 1864, by the following order of President Lincoln: "For personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, Va.,

whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reörganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days." The thanks of Congress tendered to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, by joint resolution approved Feb. 9, 1865, "for the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by them in the valley of the Shenandoah, and especially for their services at Cedar Run on the 19th day of October, 1864, which retrieved the fortunes of the day and thus averted a great disaster." Lt. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 4, 1869. Now in service.

SHERLOCK, EDWARD T., Detroit. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Maj., July 18, 1862. Lt. Col., Dec. 14, 1862. Killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

SHERLOCK, TOBIAS J., Detroit. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. First Lt., June 16, 1862. Resigned May 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, ADNA, Lamont. Ass't Surg. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, B. FRANKLIN, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Adjt., Dec. 21, 1864. Capt., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, CHARLES L., Kalamazoo. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned May 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, EDWARD A., Hillsdale. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Died Aug. 18, 1864, at Hillsdale, Mich., of wounds received in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

SHERMAN, GIDEON H., Hillsdale. Entered service Dec. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 10th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Feb 24, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, HENRY R., Kalamazoo. Entered service Jan. 7, 1863. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Secoud Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM H., Hillsdale. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, Ap'l 5, 1864. Resigned Sept. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SHIER, CHARLES, Jr., Decatur. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 12, 1863. Died Oct, 31, 1864, of wounds received iu action at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

SHIER, HENRY, Ypsilanti. Entered service Oct. 8, 1861. Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art., ——. First Lt., June 30, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SHIFFER, WILLIAM H., St. Johns. Entered service Dec. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHIFFERT, ROBERT, Burr Oak. Entered service Feb. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHIPMAN, SEYMOUR, New Haven. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Cav. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Wounded in action July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability July 5, 1864.

SHOECRAFT, JAMES A., Coldwater. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Wounded in action at Thompson's Station, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1863. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Resigned Jan. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SHOEMAKER, MICHAEL, Jackson. Col. 13th Inf'y, Jan. 28, 1862. Taken prisoner Sept. 7, 1862, near Tyree Springs, Tenn., and confined in Libby Prison. Exchanged Sept. 27, 1862. Resigned May 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SHONTS, JOHN, Byron. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHOOK, EDGAR H., Mt. Clemens. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., June 22, 1862. Discharged Feb. 8, 1863. Recommissioned Capt., Feb. 9, 1863. Wounded in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Maj., Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHOUP, SAMUEL, Connersville, Ind. Entered service ——. Serg't Maj. 2d U. S. S. S., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 14, 1862. Transferred to 5th Mich. Inf'y, Feb. 18, 1865. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for good conduct and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHRIVER, FREDERICK, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt., Aug. 1, 1861. Wounded in action at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Resigned Oct. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SHUMWAY, ALONZO, Saline. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Capt., Aug. 23, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SHUMWAY, DAVID A., Jackson. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861. Sergeant Comp'y H, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., May 31, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIBLEY, HENRY H., Ionia. Capt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Resigned Sept. 27, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SICKLES, CHARLES D., Holly. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SICKLES, WILLIAM, St. Johns. First Lt., 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Dec. 22, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SIEBERT, JACOB E., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adj't, June 18, 1864. Killed in action at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

SIEGEL, BARTLEY, Shiawassee. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 8th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIGLER, ISAAC, Berlin. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 1st Eng's and Mech's. ——. Second Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SILLICK, HENRY L., Quincy. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt. Aug. 31, 1863. Resigned on account of disability, Oct. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SIMMONS, WARNER, Lexington. Entered service Nov. 8, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Absent on furlough on muster out of regiment.

SIMMONS, JOHN, Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIMONDS, EDWARD S., Shiawassee. Entered service Nov. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1864. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIMONDS, ELI K., Northville. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned July 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SIMONDS, GEORGE W., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 6th Cav. Second Lt., May 12, 1864. First Lt., and Com., Dec. 10, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SIMONDS, JAMES N., Raisin. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Jan. 5, 1864. Not mustered.

SIMONS, JOHN A., Lexington. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Dec. 10, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SIMPSON, JOHN H., Allegan. Entered service July 26, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 23, 1863. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIMPSON, CHARLES, Owosso. Entered service Sept. 5, 1862, as Corp'l Comp'y D, 6th Cav. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., Feb. 1, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, ALEXANDER P., Grand Rapids. Entered service Jan. 24, 1862, as Com. Serg't 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 21, 1862. First Lt., May 23, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, EDWARD W., Adrian. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862. Q. M. Serg't 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, GEORGE F., Climax. Entered service Nov. 30, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y I, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 9, 1864. First Lt., Jan 21, 1865. Resigned as Second Lt., June 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, JOHN T., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, ROBERT P., Grand Rapids. Col. 14th Inf'y, Sept. 23, 1861. Resigned Nov. 10, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, ROBERT O., Hillsdale. Second Lt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Dec. 6, 1861. Resigned June 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, WILLIAM H., Jonesville. Second Lt. Batt. C, 1st Light Art., Dec. 6, 1861. First Lt., July 15, 1862. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Nov. 5, 1862. Maj. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 8, 1863. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Sept. 1, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SIRRINE, WILLIAM R., Paw Paw. Entered service Feb. 27, 1864. Serg't Comp'y H, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 19, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SIZER, SAMUEL H., Adrian. Entered service July 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SKEELS, RUFUS W., Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 21, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SKIDMORE, DAVID M., Bowne. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SKINNER, EDWIN A., Detroit. First Lt. and Q. M. 10th Inf'y, Nov. 8, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 31, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SKINNER, PRESCOTT M., Ypsilanti. Entered service July 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 20th Inf'y. First Lt., May 12, 1864. Capt., Apr. 5, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLACK, JOSEPH B., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Apr. 22, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SLAFTER, ALBERT, Tuscola. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 7th Inf't, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 10, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

SLAWSON, COMFORT M., Greenville. Entered service Sept. 3, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Mar. 6, 1865. Surg., May 22, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SLAWSON, JAMES H., Houghton. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Died at Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 2, 1862, from effect of a gun shot wound while "Officer of the Day," inflicted by one of his men.

SLAYTON, JAMES R., Jackson. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Capt., Feb. 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SLAYTON, JOSHUA, Jackson. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., Nov. 12, 1862. Resigned on account of disability, Feb. 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SLAYTON, ASA W., Grattan. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned June 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SLEETH, JAMES, Byron. Ass't Surg. 6th Cav., Mar. 1, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLEIGHT, WILLIAM E., Bath. Entered service May —, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 65th N. Y. Inf'y. Wounded in action May 3, 1873. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col. Inf'y, Jan. 20, 1864. First Lt., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLEIGHT, JACOP P., Bath. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861. Corp'l Comp'y B, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col. Inf'y, Dec. 23, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLIGH, JAMES M., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 28, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Capt., Apr. 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLIGH, JAMES W., Grand Rapids. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863, of injuries received in a railroad accident, while the train was being attacked by rebels, Nov. 1, 1863.

SLIPPER, WILLIAM, Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 2, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 19th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SLOCUM, JEREMIAH D., Adrian. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Capt., June 20, 1861. Resigned Sept. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SMAILS, JOHN D., California, Mich. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Mustered out May 20, 1862. Re-entered service Dec. 2, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Cav, Second Lt., Dec. 29, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMART, JAMES S., Flint. Chap. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 5, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, ALBERT C., Jonesville. Entered service July 26, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 9, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, ALEXANDER S., Pontiac. Entered service Sept. 27, 1862, as Saddler-Serg't 5th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. First Lt. and Com., July 3, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, ALONZO, Jonesville. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 12, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, AMOS K., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 15, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st Cav. Hosp'l Stew'd, Oct. 1, 1862. Ass't Surg., Dec. 1, 1862. Surg., Oct. 25, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, AVERY A., Hillsdale. Entered service Dec. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 23, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Resigned Nov. 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, BENJAMIN, Pine Plains, N. Y. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Maj., May 7, 1863. Lt. Col., Sept. 13, 1863. Mustered out Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CALVIN W., Caledonia. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

SMITH, CHARLES C., Redford. Ass't Surg. 24th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1862. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CHARLES E., Oshtemo. Maj. 11th Cav., Aug. 31, 1863. Lt. Col., Oct. 4, 1864. Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service." Col., July 12, 1865. Mustered out as Lt. Col., Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CHARLES H., Girard. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Mar. 27, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 17, 1864. Capt., Aug. 19, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CHARLES F., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 14, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862. Exchanged Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Mar. 27, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CYRUS, Jackson. Ass't Surg. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Ass't Surg. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Surg., Oct. 10, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, CYRUS M., Lyons. Entered service Ap'l 14, 1864. Com. Serg't 15th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, DANIEL H., Mason. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 26, 1864. Resigned May 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, DEWITT C., Chelsea. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861. Serg't Maj. 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 27, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. Capt., Mar. 7, 1865. Died of disease at Fort Halleck, D. T., Sept. 16, 1865.

SMITH, DEWITT C., Jackson. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Maj., Nov. 30, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 17, 1864.

SMITH, EDGAR W., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Capt., Jan. 15, 1863. Died Oct. 16, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

SMITH, EDWARD H., Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, EUGENE E., Antwerp. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 28, 1863.

SMITH, FAYETTE, Bridgeport. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 3, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Feb. 23, 1864.

SMITH, FAYETTE, St. Johns. Capt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, FREDERICK B., Commerce. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Mar. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, GEORGE E., St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 29, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 7th Cav., ——. First Lt., May 24, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, GEORGE G., Williamston. Entered service Oct. 7, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 9th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Mar. 18, 1863. Surg., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, GEORGE H., Albion. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 2, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, GEO. W. C., Saginaw. Entered service Nov. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 5, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 14, 1865. Capt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt. July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, GERRITT, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 12, 1865. Mustered out June 11, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, HAMILTON E., Lexington. Ass't Surg. 27th Inf'y, Sept. 13, 1862. Surg., Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, HARMON, Prairieville. Entered service Dec. 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 7th Cav. Second Lt., Dec. 12, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, HARVEY M., Dansville. Entered service Mar. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 14th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 17, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, HUBBARD, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Serg't Stanton Guard, May 1, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1862. Second Lt. Provost Guard, Jan. 3, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, ISRAEL C., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Adjt., July 19, 1861. Capt., Jan. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Maj. 10th Cav., Aug. 23, 1863. Lt. Col., Feb. 18, 1865. Col., Sept. 2, 1865. Bvt. Brlg. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JAMES H., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 16, 1862. First Lt. May 29, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863. Capt., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JAMES L., Plainfield. Entered service Ap'l 12, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 8th N. Y. Inf'y. Serg't 47th N. Y. Inf'y, Aug. 6, 1861. Capt. 10th Mich. Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JOEL H., Dowagiac. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned July 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JOHN E., Lyons. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned July 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JOHN S., Armada. First Lt. and Q. M. 8th Cav., Nov. 6, 1862. Resigned Dec. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JOSEPH L., Hudson. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Wounded in action with loss of leg at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Resigned Mar. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, JULIUS W., Grand Rapids. Entered service Dec. 29, 1863. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, LUTHER R.. Detroit. First Lt. Batt. I, 1st Light Art., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Dec. 15, 1863. Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, M. INGERSOLL, Saranac. Chap. 3d Inf'y, July 30, 1864. Resigned May 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH MOSES R., Port Huron. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned June 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, OLIVER G., Leoni. Entered service Mar. 31, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 17th Inf'y. First Lt., July 10, 1864. Honorably discharged Feb. 27, 1865.

SMITH, OTIS, Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, May 1, 1864.

SMITH, SAMUEL N., Detroit. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., Apr. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Lt. Col., July 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863. Resigned Oct. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, SIDNEY B., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Aug. 20, 1863. No further record.

SMITH, STEPHEN S., Oronoco. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, SYLVESTER B., Morenci. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Maj., Aug. 18, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863. Lt. Col., Jan. 7, 1863. Resigned as Maj., Mar. 19, 1863, on account of wounds, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, THEODORE F., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. First Lt., May 27, 1863. Resigned May 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WATSON B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 27, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Cav. First Lt. and Com. 8th Cav., Nov. 6, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 2, 1864. Exchanged Sept. 28, 1864. Maj., Nov. 14, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vols, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 22, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, W. HUNTINGTON, Adrian. Maj. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Lt. Col., Oct. 14, 1862. Killed in action at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.

SMITH, WILLARD B., Jackson. Ass't Surg. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Dec. 1, 1862. Resigned May 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WILLIAM A., Marion. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Capt., Jan. 5, 1863. Died Oct. 11, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

SMITH, WILLIAM E., Hillsdale. Entered service Nov. 2, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y M, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 8, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WILLIAM G., Hartland. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Maj. 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 24, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1864. Resigned June 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., Farmington. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., Stockbridge. Entered service ——. Serg't Maj. 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., Lapeer. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec, 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SNELL, HIRAM M., Armada. Ass't Surg. 8th Cav., Mar. 12, 1863. Died Aug. 18, 1863.

SNELL, ELIJAH, Independence. Second Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 27, 1862. Capt. Aug. 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Died Sept. 25, 1863, of wounds.

SNIDER, CHARLES H., Prairieville. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SNOOK, JONATHAN, Burr Oak. Entered service Ap'l 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SNOOK, WILLIAM A., Mt. Clemens. Entered service Ap'l 13, 1863, as Serg't Batt. M, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SNOVER, CHARLES A., Armada. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. First Lt., Mar. 22, 1865. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SNYDER, ASHBEL W., Three Rivers. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SNYDER, CHARLES J., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Feb. 27, 1862. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 5, 1862. Died July 21, 1863, of wounds received at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863.

SNYDER, JOHN G., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOLEAN, ADRIAN C., Frenchtown. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Capt., Jan. 10, 1865. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 28, 1865.

SOLEAN, JAMES J., Frenchtown. Entered service Sept. 1, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y E, 11th Cav. First Lt., Oct. 11, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOLEAN, FRANCIS X., Monroe. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Wounded in action July 28, 1864. Maj., June 7, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, as Capt., Feb. 2, 1865.

SOULE, HARRISON, Albion. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Maj., Dec. 14, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOULE, AMBROSE L., Lyons. Supernumerary Second Lt., 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Discharged Nov. 1, 1863. First Lt. 10th Cav., to rank from July 25, 1863. Capt., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOULE, CHARLES E., Lyons. First Lt. and Adj't. 10th Cav., July 6, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 21, 1864.

SOULES, FRIEND D., Emmet. Entered service Nov. 20, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

SOUTHWORTH, LORENZO T., Ovid. Entered service July 28, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOUTHWORTH, GEO. A., Leoni. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 5, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 15, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SOUTHWORTH, CHARLES T., Monroe. Surg. 18th Inf'y, Feb. 26, 1863. Resigned June 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SPALDING, DAVID C., Lyons. Ass't Surg. 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863. Released same day. Surg. 10th Cav., Sept. 28, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPALDING, EDGAR G., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 15, 1862. Wounded in action and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., June 7, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPALDING, GEORGE, Frenchtown. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 5, 1861. Capt., Jan. 13, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Lt. Col. 18th Inf'y, July 18, 1862. Resigned Feb. 24, 1864, to accept promotion. Col. 12th Tenn. Cav., Feb. 24, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 21, 1865, "for valuable service in the battle of Nashville, Tenn." Honorably discharged Oct. 24, 1865.

SPALDING, JAMES W., Monroe. Entered service Dec. 15, 1862. Serg't Maj. 18th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 28, 1863. Capt. 12th Tenn. Cav., Ap'l 30, 1864. Maj., ——. Honorably discharged Oct. 7, 1865.

SPALDING, WILLIAM P., Sault Ste. Marie. First Lt. and Q. M. 27th Inf'y, Sept. 10, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SPANG, CHARLES D, Muskegon. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Oct. 28, 1861, and honorably discharged.

SPARLING, FRED W., Detroit. Ass't Surg. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 1, 1861. Surg. 10th Inf'y, May 1, 1862. Mustered out May 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPAULDING, CALVIN L., Scipio. Entered service July 25, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 18, 1863. First Lt., Ap'l 17, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPAULDING, EZEKIEL, Buchanan. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 23, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SPAULDING, HENRY D., Monroe. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Dec. 27, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SPAULDING, OLIVER L., St. Johns. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Maj., Feb. 13, 1863. Lt. Col., Ap'l 6, 1863. Col., Ap'l 16, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 25, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPEAR, JOHN W., Cambridge. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Capt., Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SPEARS, JOHN, Riley. Entered service Sept. 16, 1863. Serg't Comp'y I, 10th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 19, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPEARS, WILLIAM W., Austin, Ind. Ass't Surg. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, June 6, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPEED, WILLIAM J., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

SPEER, ABRAM C., Saginaw. Entered service Oct. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 9, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 9, 1863. Wounded in action at Chattahoochee river, Ga., July 5, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 25, 1864.

SPENCER, CLINTON, Ypsilanti. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y H, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Feb. 22, 1862. Capt., July 17, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, losing right leg and disabling left arm. Honorably discharged May 16, 1864, for appointment in Vet. Reserve Corps.

SPENCER, HENRY N., Three Rivers. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Nov. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SPENCER, HOMER, Chelsea. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 20th Inf'y. First Lt., Ap'l 18, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Absent, wounded, at muster out of regiment.

SPENCER, AUGUSTUS L., Port Huron. First Lt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art., Mar. 6, 1862. Resigned Aug. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SPICER, DANIEL A., Newaygo. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Hosp'l Stew'd 2d Cav. Ass't Surg. 10th Inf'y, Sept. 23, 1862. Surg. 4th Inf'y, Oct. 15, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 9, 1866, and honorably discharged,

SPICER, DANIEL, Lawton. Second Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Wounded in action Mar. 8, 1865. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

SPITZER, GARRETT J., Schoolcraft. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned July 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SPOOR, JOHN W., Allegan. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SPRAGUE, CHARLES H., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Capt., July 5, 1862. Dropped as missing Oct. —, 1863.

SPRAGUE, ASA W., Detroit. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Died in rebel prison at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, 1864.

SPRAGUE, ROGER A., Rochester. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., May 19, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 10, 1866. Mustered out as First Lt. May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SPRAGUE, JONATHAN A., ——. Second Lt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Dec. 10, 1861. Resigned Nov. 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SPROUL, ROBERT, Birch Run. First Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Capt., June 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Kelly's Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863. Maj., May 24, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SQUIER, MARTIN L., Vermontville. Entered service Sept. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Oct. 22, 1864. A. A. Q. M. Vol's, July 29, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SQUIRE, LINUS T., Quincy. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 11th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 24, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1863. Adjt., Aug. 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STAFFORD, JOHN A., Decatur. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 6, 1863. Resigned July 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STAGG, PETER, Trenton. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Maj., Nov. 12, 1862. Lt. Col., Dec. 7, 1862. Col., Aug. 17, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished service." Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STAGG, JOHN, Jr., Trenton. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Q. M. Serg't, 11th N. J. Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1864. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Dec. 4, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STANDISH, JOHN H., Brooks. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Maj., Oct. 10, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864," when, with 125 men and Collins's Ill. Batt., he repulsed an attack from Wheeler's Cav. Corps of 6,000 men, with nine pieces of artillery, and when seven men of his regiment held McMillan's Ford, on the Holston river, by hard fighting, against a brigade of rebel cavalry for three and one half hours. Bvt. Col., Ap'l 11, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Abbott's Creek, N. C." Lt. Col., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STANDISH, FRANK, Jackson. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STANNARD, WALTER D., Grand Haven. Ass't Surg. 2d Cav., Mar. 10, 1865. Transferred to 137th U. S. Col'd Troops. No further record.

STANNARD, HERCULES, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 22, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STANWAY, DAVID, Ypsilanti. Entered service July 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 10, 1863. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 4, 1864.

STARK, JACOB H., Hillsdale. Entered service Feb. 23, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 13, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STARK, HENRY, Otsego. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Capt., Oct. 21, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STARKEY, HENRY, Detroit. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 2, 1863.

STARKWEATHER, COLUMBUS C., Farmington. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1861. Second Lt., May 14, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 20, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STARKWEATHER, JOHN, Redford. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Taken prisoner in action at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged ——. Mustered out May 20, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Cav., Aug. 28, 1863. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Resigned Oct. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STAUBER, SILAS I., Monterey. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y L, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 21, 1864. First Lt., June 21, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, May 10, 1865, "for meritorious service in the capture of Jeff. Davis." Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STAYT, CHARLES B., Hillsdale. Entered service July 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1863. Resigned Jan. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ST. CLAIR, WILLIAM J., St. Clair. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Aug. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR K., Marquette. Ass't Surg. 1st Cav., Mar. 1, 1863. Surg. 5th Cav., July 28, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEARNS, DANIEL L., Houghton. Entered service Sept. 12, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 24, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 10, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STEARNS, DANIEL E., Mecosta. Entered service Feb. 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y M, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. Adjt., June 11, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STEARNS, WILLARD, Franklin. First Lt., 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Oct. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STEBBINS, JAMES G., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Died of disease at Detroit, Mich., June 4, 1862.

STEELE, FRED. S., St. Clair. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Sept. 16, 1862. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STEELE, AMOS E., Mason. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., Oct. 1, 1861. Lt. Col., May 17, 1863. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

STEELE, HENRY T., Mason. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. Capt., Mar. 30, 1863. Killed in action at Hanover Junction, Va., May 24, 1864.

STEINER, WILLIAM, Detroit. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 13, 1865. First Lt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENS, JOHN H., Allegan. Entered service Oct. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENS, CHARLES J., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861. Serg't Maj. 14th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENS, ROYAL H., Stockbridge. Entered service Aug. 31, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 30, 1865. Mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENS, JOSEPH N., Niles. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y L, 2d Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENSON, WALTER, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 4, 1864. Wounded in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Wounded in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Capt., Oct. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEPHENSON, THOMAS H., Paw Paw. First Lt. 1st Cav., Oct. 3, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability May 28, 1864.

STEPPER, JOHN, Burr Oak. Entered service Ap'l 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Re-entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Paroled and exchanged, ——. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 18, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STERNS, BENTON, Galien. Entered service Jan. 3, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 21, 1865. First Lt., June 10, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STETSON, HENRY A., Jackson. First Lt. 4th Cav., Aug, 13, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, ALONZO P., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1863. Wounded in action Nov. 16, 1863. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863, of wounds received Nov. 16, 1863.

STEVENS, AMBROSE A., Saranac. Lt. Col. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Col. 21st Inf'y, July 25, 1862. Wounded in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Resigned Feb. 3, 1863. Maj. Vet. Reserve Corps, July 20, 1863. Col., Sept. 25, 1863. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 7, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Resigned Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, BENEVOLENT, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1864. Capt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, CHARLES D., Tecumseh. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 4, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, DAVID S., Oakville. Ass't Surg. 18th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1862. Surg., June 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, ELISHA O., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Adjt., Jan. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1862.

STEVENS, ERASTUS M., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Sept. 18, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Jan. 13, 1865.

STEVENS, JOHN H., Hartland. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 22, 1862. Wounded in action June 30, 1862. Wounded in action Dec. 14, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 25, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Capt., Oct. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged June 9, 1864.

STEVENS, JOHN J., Monroe. Capt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, WILLIAM C., Whitmore Lake. First Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned May 28, 1862. Capt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Maj., June 3, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEVENS, WILLIAM E., Mason. Entered service Oct. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 2, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STEVENSON, GEORGE W., Galesburg. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 6, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. Wounded at Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863. Capt., Feb. 16, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 7, 1864.

STEVENSON, THOMAS G., Ionia. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, Dec. 17, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 15, 1863. Capt., to rank from Jan. 13, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEWARD, WILLIAM, Newberry. Entered service, ——. Serg't Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., ——. First Lt., Oct. 9, 1864. No further record.

STEWART, DAMON, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Corp'l 2d Inf'y. Discharged Aug. 6, 1862. Capt. 23d Inf'y, to rank from Aug. 1, 1862. Mustered out Mar. 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEWART, FRED S., Pontiac. Entered service Nov. 27, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 10th Inf'y. First Lt. and Adjt., May 28, 1862. Resigned July 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STEWART, GEORGE F., St. Joseph. Entered service Aug. 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 19th Inf'y. First Lt., Jan. 11, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEWART, JAMES, Detroit. Entered service Dec. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt., June 4, 1863. Capt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEWART, JOHN, Detroit. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged July 24, 1864.

STEWART, WILLIAM A., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STEWART, WILLIAM C., Flint. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 17, 1862. Killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

STEWART, WILLIAM E., Niles. Entered service Oct. 9, 1861. Serg't Maj. 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., June 14, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

ST. JOHN, CHARLES, Dowagiac. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 18, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STILLMAN, GEORGE L., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861, as Serg't Batt. G, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Feb. 15, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STILLSON, MELVIN, Elkhart, Ind. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STILLSON, ELI L., Battle Creek. Entered service Sept. 5, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, Merrill Horse (2d Mo. Cav). Wounded in action Aug. 18, 1862. Second Lt., May 1, 1863. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1863. Resigned Sept. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STOCKTON, JOHN, Mt. Clemens. Col. 8th Cav., Oct. 3, 1862. Honorably discharged Ap'l 15, 1864.

STOCKTON, WILLIAM C., Mt. Clemens. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Capt., 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STOCKTON, THOMAS B. W., Flint. Cadet M. A., —, 1823. Bvt. 2d Lt., 1st U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1827. Second Lt., July 1, 1827. First Lt. Mar. 4, 1833. Resigned Nov. 30, 1836. Col. 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 18, 1847. Mustered out July 23,

1848, and honorably discharged. Col. 16th Mich. Inf'y, July 21, 1861. Taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Exchanged Aug. 12, 1862. Resigned May 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STOCKWELL, CYRUS M., Port Huron. Surg. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 23, 1862. Resigned Dec. 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STODDARD, NOLTON F., Trenton. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 15, 1862. Resigned Nov. 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STODDARD, BYRON, Concord. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1863. Died of disease at Port Hudson, La., July 17, 1863.

STODDARD, CAMERON C., Fair Grove. Entered service Aug. 24, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 19, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STONE, CLEMENT W., Kalamazoo. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Com. Serg't 6th Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., June 21, 1862. Capt., May 23, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STONE, GEORGE R., Allegan. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Mar. 1, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Mar. 18, 1863. Capt., Aug. 25, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STONE, ADDISON R., Memphis. Ass't Surg. 5th Cav., Sept. 25, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 8, 1863.

STONE, ELIAS B., Bowne. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. First Lt., May 23, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

STONE, HENRY, Newaygo. Entered service July 13, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 5, 1865. Resigned Oct. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STONEBURNER, GEO. W., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 11, 1863. Second Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Feb. 9, 1864. Resigned for disability, June 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STORER, JOHN T., Hillsdale. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Resigned June 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STORMS, IRVING, Chelsea. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y "C," 1st Inf'y. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Nov. 6, 1863. Honorably discharged March 22, 1864.

STORRS, CHARLES E., Blendon. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Capt., July 17, 1863. Wounded in action at Snicker's Gap, Va., July 19, 1863. Major, Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STOUT, ISAAC N., Deerfield. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1862 Resigned Aug. 11, 1863. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STOUGHTON, HENRY C., Otsego. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Oct. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STOUGHTON, WILLIAM L., Sturgis. Lieut. Col. 11th Inf'y, Oct. 11, 1861. Col., Ap'l 1, 1862. Wounded in action near Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864, losing a leg. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

STOW, FREDERICK A., Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. Capt., Oct. 25, 1862. Resigned Mar. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

STOWELL, ABRAM E., Coldwater. First Lt. 11th Cav., Jan. 15, 1864. Resigned Nov. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

STOWELL, HENRY H., Marshall. Entered servlce Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Sept. 10, 1864. Capt., Jan. 12, 1865. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STRAYER, GEORGE, Pinckney. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862. Serg't Comp'y B, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STREETER, JOHN W., Union City. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 6, 1864. First Lt., May 25, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STREEVER, LLOYD G., Flint. Entered service Aug. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STRICKLAND, RUSSELL K., Grand Rapids. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STRONG, ADDISON K., Monroe. Chaplain 7th Inf'y, Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned July 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STRONG, ASAHEL B., Reading. Ass't Surg. 1st S. S., Jan. 15, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability July 9, 1864.

STRONG, GEORGE A., Monroe. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Died Ap'l 10, 1862, of wounds received in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862.

STRONG, GEORGE W., Port Huron. Entered service Nov. 27, 1861, as Drum Major 15th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 30, 1862. Capt. 1st Tenn. Col'd Inf'y, ——. No further record.

STRONG, HENRY N., Adrian. Chap. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned July 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STRONG, JAMES A., Burlington. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Aug. 23, 1863. Maj., Dec. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STROUD, DAVID R., Hudson. Capt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Resigned Aug. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STROUT, WILLIAM T., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y. First Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. Wounded in action June 19, 1864. Q. M., Oct 5, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STUART, CHARLES E., Kalamazoo. Col. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Jan. 28, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STUART, ANDREW B., Lansing. Capt. Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S., Aug. 25, 1861. Resigned Oct. 14, 1862, and honorably discharged.

STUDLEY, JAMES D., Mendon. Entered service Dec. 22, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 9th Cav. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

STURGIS, AARON B., Sturgis. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 7, 1862. Resigned Feb. 13, 1863. Cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

STURTEVANT, BENJAMIN A., Port Austin. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 23d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 3, 1864. Flrst Lt., Oct. 6, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SUDBOROUGH, JOSEPH A., Adrian. Entered service May 29, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 17th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 6, 1862. First Lt , Mar. 20, 1863. Capt., July 19, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 9, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. First Lt., July 10, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SUMMERS, ROWAN, Jackson. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. Resigned Mar. 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SUMNER, JOHN H., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Q. M., Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out June 20, 1864. Capt., July 29, 1864. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SUMNER, JOHN D., Charleston. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y. Wounded in action at James Island, June 16, 1862. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Mar. 27, 1863. Capt., May 6, 1864. Wounded in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Lt. Col. 30th Inf'y, Dec. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SUMNER, WILLIAM. Utica. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Maj. 27th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SUMNER, JAMES E., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Oct. 27, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SUNDERLIN, VAN RENSSELAER, W., Pewamo. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Nov. 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SUTTER, ELIAS P., Detroit. First Lt. Stanton Guard, May 1, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SUTTON, JOSHUA P., Flint. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Jan. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

SUTTON, FRANK T., Galesburg. Capt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Mar. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SUTTON, THEODORE W., Battle Creek. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. First Lt., Feb. 25, 1864. Killed in action at Latimer's Mill, Ga., June 20, 1864.

SWAIN, ELISHA R., Newaygo. Entered service Sept. 20, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SWART, MENZO, Flushing. Entered service July 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt. Ap'l 27, 1863. Wounded in action at Tolopotomy, Va., June 1, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 3, 1864. Mustered out as Second Lt., Sept. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SWARTOUT, CHARLES H., Prairieville. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. First Lt. to rank from Oct 18, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SWAYZE, MALCOM, Port Huron. Second Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Died of disease at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 27, 1862.

SWEATLAND, LAFAYETTE, North Star. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

SWEET, B. FRANK, Marshall. Second Lt. 14th Batt., Light Art., Mar. 1, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 17, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SWIFT, FREDERICK W., Detroit. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Lt. Col., Nov. 26, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Exchanged Aug. 3, 1864. Col., Dec. 4, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va." Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SWIMM, GEORGE T., St. Charles. Capt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SWINSCOE, GEORGE E., Detroit. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Jan. 9, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., May 1, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SWOBE, THOMAS, Bertrand. Entered service Oct. 16, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 20, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 12, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

SYLVESTER, FRANK, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

SYNOLD, ERNEST, Lyons. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y E, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1864. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TALLET, JULIUS, Kalamazoo. Entered service Mar. 7, 1864. Serg't Maj. 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Resigned June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TALLMAN, WILLIAM H., Coldwater. Entered service Sept. 26, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., Oct. 7, 1864. Transferred to 136th U. S. Col'd Troops, June 22, 1865. No further record.

TANNER, CHARLES G., Fowlerville. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 27, 1863. Died of disease at Fowlerville, Mich., Dec. 23, 1863.

TATE, THOMAS, Georgetown. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 3, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 17, 1862. Capt., Mar. 28, 1863. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Transferred to 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. On detached service at muster out of regiment.

TAYLOR, ALBERT B., Sylvan. Entered service Aug. 2, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, Ann Arbor. Chap. 8th Inf'y, Oct. 9, 1862. Resigned Mar. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, JOHN C., Ionia. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 21st Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 13, 1863. Capt., Oct. 16, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, LORRISON J., Monroe. Capt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, OLIVER, Detroit. Chap. 5th Cav., Sept. 2, 1862. Taken prisoner July 1, 1863. Exchanged Oct. —, 1863. Resigned Oct. 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, OLIVER N., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 3, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 6th Cav. First Lt. and Q. M., 10th Cav., Sept. 3, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TAYLOR, ROBERT, Hillsdale. Chap. 2d Cav., Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned Feb. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TEAL, RICHARD, Lexington. Entered service Oct. 29, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

TEED, LOVELL C., Paw Paw. Entered service Oct. 5, 1861, as Serg't Batt. B, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Feb. 8, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TEMPLETON, THOMAS G., Adrian. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 24, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TEN BROOK, WILLIAM L., Adrian. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 4th Inf'y, ——. Wounded in action in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. First Lt., July 26, 1864. Capt., Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TEN EYCK, JEROME B., Lansing. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y ——. Second Lt., Mar. 20, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1863. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war."

TEN EYCK, JAMES B., Lansing. Second Lt., 3d Inf'y, May 10, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1861, and honorably discharged.

TENNANT, AMOS G., Comstock. Entered service Sept. 1, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y I, 28th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., Sept. 12, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TENNANT, ALDRICH, Mason. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Maj. 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 20, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TENNANT, JOHN, Buchanan. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., July 26, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability June 14, 1864.

TENNEY, WILLIAM, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Oct. 22, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TENNEY, CHARLES W., Allegan. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861, as Saddler Serg't 3d Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. First Lt., Nov. 8, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt. Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TER BUSH, SYLVAN, Pontiac. First Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Maj., May 20, 1865. Lt. Col., June 7, 1865. Mustered out as Maj., July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TERRY, HENRY D., Detroit. Col. 5th Inf'y, June 10, 1861. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, July 18, 1862. Resigned Feb. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TERRY, HIRAM, Cannonsburg. Entered service Nov. 7, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 18, 1862. Resigned Jan. 2, 1863, and honorably discharged.

THATCHER, MARSHALL P., Pontiac. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt., June 8, 1862. Capt., Mar. 1, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, RICHARD R., Battle Creek. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 6th Inf'y. Wounded in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Second Lt., Dec. 20, 1862. Resigned June 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, FRANK, Dearborn. Entered service Mar. 7, 1863. Serg't Comp'y A, 1st S. S., ——. First Lt., Feb. 5, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, S. B., Battle Creek. Surg. Merrill Horse, (2d Mo. Cav.) Sept. 1, 1861. Resigned May 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, HOMER L., Lansing. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., June 9, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 25, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 7, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Mustered out Feb. 26, 1867, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, WILLIAM W., Battle Creek. First Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug 19, 1861. Resigned Mar 28, 1862. Capt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Wounded in action at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. Resigned May 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

THEILL, JAMES H., Hillsdale. Entered service July 27, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

THELAN, JOHN P., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 15, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 17, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

THOMAS, ALBERT P., Allen. Second Lt. 1st S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 13, 1864.

THOMAS, CHARLES O., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 16, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 22, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 9, 1863. Q. M., Aug. 1, 1864. Capt., Nov. 16, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, HENRY F., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 7th Cav. Second Lt., July 31, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, JAMES E., Grass Lake. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Dec. 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, JOSEPH L., Leonidas. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, NELSON C., Brighton. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 6th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1864. Capt., Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, SAMUEL S., Allegan. Entered service Feb. 20, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 8th Cav. Capt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Resigned May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, STEPHEN V., Lapeer. First Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Capt., Ap'l 7, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMAS, WILLIAM B., Ionia. Surg. 21st Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, ALBERT, Vermontville. Entered service Oct. 3, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 4, 1863. Ass't Surg. 3d Cav., Mar. 31, 1864. Surg., Oct. 24, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, ALBERT H., Paw Paw. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Maj. 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 13, 1862. Resigned Oct. 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, ALMON A., Vermontville. Ass't Surg. 12th Inf'y, Sept. 24, 1862. Resigned Jan. 28, 1863. Ass't Surg. 11th Cav., Dec. 23, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, BRADLEY M., East Saginaw. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1864. Maj. and Paymaster U. S. Vol's, July 2, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful, gallant, and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Dec. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, CHARLES A., Kalamazoo. Entered service June 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, CHARLES A., Jr., Kalamazoo. Capt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Honorably discharged July 27, 1864.

THOMPSON, CHARLES J., Detroit. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned Oct. 1, 1862. Capt. Batt. L, 1st Light Art., Nov. 3, 1862. Died of disease at Detroit, Jan, 12, 1864.

THOMPSON, CHARLES A., Port Huron. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y A, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, HENRY E., Grand Rapids. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Lt. Col., June 10, 1863. Wounded in action at Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, June 6, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

THOMPSON, JAMES, Centreville. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Maj. 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, MILTON, Ray. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 23, 1863. Capt., June 16, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

THOMPSON, THOMAS J., Hamburg. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, W. BAKER, Hudson. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 29, 1864. Transferred to 8th Cav. as Q. M., July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 3, 1864. Principal musician 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 15, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

THOMSON, WILLIAM J., ——. Second Lt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 30, 1864.

THOMS, JOHN, Ypsilanti. Entered service July 31, 1862. Com. Serg't 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., March 11, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

THORNTON, WILLIAM E., Albion. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 21st Inf'y. First Lt., Mar. 26, 1863. Resigned Oct. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

THORP, DARIUS D., Three Rivers. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 28, 1864.

THORP, CHARLES W., Nicholasville. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Corp'l Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 11, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 27, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, May 24, 1864.

THROOP, WILLIAM A., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Maj., Aug. 30, 1862. Lt. Col., Mar. 18, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., May 30, 1864. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 1, 1864, "for brave conduct and efficient service in the battles of the campaign." Col., Dec. 22, 1864. Mustered out as Lt. Col., Jan. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for attention to duty and discipline." Appointed Capt. 28th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866, declined.

THROOP, HARRISON M., Owosso. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 16, 1863. Resigned July 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

THURBER, DAN D., Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 5th Cav. First Lt. and Q. M., Feb. 20, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 4, 1864.

TIBBITTS, BARTON S., Coldwater. Entered service Aug. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Cav. Second Lt., July 10, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TILTON, JOHN M., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 1., 1861. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 6, 1864. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TILLOTSON, WILLIAM K., Owosso. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. First Lt., June 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for service in Veteran Reserve Corps, June 30, 1863.

TITUS, PLATT S., Detroit. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, April 9, 1847. Bvt. First Lt., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec." Disbanded Aug. 6, 1848. First Lt. 10th Mich. Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. Capt., Mar. 31, 1863. Mustered out Ap'l 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TITUS, WILLIAM, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TITUS, JONAS H., Jr., Detroit. Second Lt. First Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, Sept. 16, 1861. First Lt., May 18, 1862. Resigned Jan. 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TOBAN, JAMES W., Whitmore Lake. Entered service Nov. 10, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Cav., ——. Second Lt., June 27, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOBY, SAMUEL D., Ganges. Entered service Dec. 26, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 8th Cav. Ass't Surg., July 20, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, July 31, 1864. Exchanged Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TODD, CHARLES D., Ionia. Entered service July 17, 1862. Serg't Maj. 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 4, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 19, 1863. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., July 23, 1864. Bvt. Capt., July 23, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign before Richmond, Va." Honorably discharged for disability Dec. 30, 1864.

TOLTON, JOSEPH B., Manchester. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL, Detroit. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, Oct. 28, 1861. Resigned July 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TOMPKINS, LEANDER D., Cassopolis. Ass't Surg. 19th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1862. Resigned Sept. 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TOMPKINS, HORACE, Kalamazoo. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Sept. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL S., Port Huron. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Capt., Nov. 18, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOPPING, JAMES L., Fentonville. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned Mar. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TORRY, WILSON M., Onondaga. Entered service Nov. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TORRY, JOHN, Saginaw. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TOWAR, GEORGE W., Detroit. Ass't Surg. 24th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOWER, SAMUEL S., Byron. Entered service Oct. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 10th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Capt., May 20, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOWER, SAMUEL, Oakfield. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned May 14, 1862. and honorably discharged.

TOWER, ANGELO E., Ionia. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., May 9, 1863. Capt., Nov. 12, 1863. Resigned Aug. 15, 1864, for disability, and honorably discharged.

TOWER, OSMOND S., Ionia. Capt. 6th Cav., Aug. 16, 1864. Honorably discharged May 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOWN, CHARLES H., Detroit. Maj. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Wounded in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Col., Sept. 30, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Aug. 17, 1864.

TOWN, NORTON F., Tompkins. Entered service Oct. 18, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOWN, HIRAM M., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861, as Serg't Batt. C, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Feb. 20, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TOWNSEND, GEO. W., Greenbush. Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 25, 1862. Capt., Nov. 2, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability July 15, 1864.

TOWNSEND, OLIVER C., North Plains. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 13, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRACY, ALANSON, Detroit. Batt. Adjt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Died of disease at Cincinnati, O., June 18, 1862.

TRACY, BENJAMIN C., Grand Rapids. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 1, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TRACY, JOHN C., Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 2, 1863. Wounded in action at Tolopotomy, May 31, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Sept. 6, 1864.

TRACY, WILLIAM, Flint. Entered service Aug. 15, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 3, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRACY, DAVID B., Petersburg. Chap. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Resigned June 22, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TRASK, WILLIAM S., Charlotte. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Capt., July 21, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRASK, HOWELL H., Plainwell. Entered service Oct. 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 20, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Wounded in action at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 12, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Resigned as Second Lt., May 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRAVERSE, CHARLES S., Port Huron. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Died July 22, 1862, of wounds received in action.

TRAVER, HARRY A., Detroit. Entered service Sept. 13, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. First Lt., Feb. 25, 1866. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TRAVIS, JAMES, St. Johns. Second Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 22, 1862. Died of disease, Jan. 26, 1863.

TRAVIS, BENJAMIN F., Galesburg. Entered service Aug. 1, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 16, 1863. First Lt., Mar. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TREAT, HIRAM D., St. Johns. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y I, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service July 4, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TREAT, BENJAMIN, Waterford. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Cav. Second Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 27, 1864. Cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

TROWBRIDGE, LUTHER H., Three Rivers. Chap. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 23, 1865. Not mustered.

TROWBRIDGE, HENRY W., Saginaw. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Died of disease at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 9, 1862.

TROWBRIDGE, LUTHER S., Detroit. Maj. 5th Cav., Sept. 2, 1862. Lt. Col. 10th Cav., Aug. 25, 1863. Col., July 25, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 15, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 15, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TROWBRIDGE, GEO. M., Centreville. Ass't Surg. 19th Inf'y, July 18, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRUAX, JAMES H., Saranac. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Capt., Dec. 16, 1862. Resigned Aug. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TRUKEY, NELSON, Marquette. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 1, 1864. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TRUESDALE, HORACE E. Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 5, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TUBBS, BUTLER S., Fentonville. Entered service Aug. 24, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G 7th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 24, 1865. First Lt., May 26, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TUCKER, WILLIAM H., Decatur. Entered service Oct. 28, 1863. Serg't Comp'y K, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 7, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TUCKER, EDWARD L., Macon. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 16, 1863. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863, of wounds received in action at Cotton Port, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.

TUCKER, GEORGE D., Algonac. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 9th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 20, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 7, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TULLOCH, EBENEZER C., Plymouth. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 16, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1863. Capt., July 7, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 16, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TUMY, SOLOMON P., Muir. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Aug. 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TUNNICLIFF, JOSEPH, JR., Jackson. Surg. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Resigned Aug. —, 1861. Surg. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned for disability, Dec. 10, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TUPPER, JOSEPH E., Clarkson. Entered service Dec. 29, 1861. Serg't Maj. 10th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 13, 1863. Maj. 17th U. S. Col'd Troops, Nov. —, 1863. No further record.

TURCK, WILLIAM S., Alma. Second Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Capt., Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURNBULL, GEORGE W., Sherman. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURNBULL, JAMES D., Chelsea. Entered service July 24, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 20th Inf'y. Second Lt., Ap'l 9, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, ALFRED B., Grand Rapids. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Resigned Jan. 9, 1862. Capt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Wounded in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Resigned Jan. 15, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, GEORGE H., Flint. Second Lt., 8th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1861. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 25, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, GEORGE, Midland. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Oct. 1, 1861. First Lt., June 23, 1862. Capt., Nov. 16, 1863. Not mustered as Capt. Capt. 1st U. S. Vet. Vol. Eng's, Aug. 26, 1864. No further record.

TURNER, GEORGE H., Coldwater. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Mar. 12, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, JEROME W., Corunna. First Lt. and Adjt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, SELDEN E., Hastings. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. Resigned Jan. 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, STANLEY W., Hillsdale. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Jan. 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

TURNER, TIMOTHY G., Coldwater. First Lt. and Q. M. 19th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1862. Resigned May 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TURRILL, JAMES H., Lapeer. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

TURRILL, REUBEN, Hubbardston. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TURVER, WILLIAM, Flint. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TURVER, EDWIN C., Saginaw City, Entered service Sept. 22, 1864. Serg't Comp'y C, 29th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 15, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TUTHILL, RICHARD S., ——. Second Lt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art., Ap'l 25, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1865. Resigned May 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TUTTLE, GRANT W., Paw Paw. Entered service Dec. 10, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y E, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 27, 1864. Resigned Nov. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TUTTLE, JONATHAN B, Alpena. Capt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, Dec. 10, 1863. Resigned May 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TUTTLE, WILLIAM H., Saginaw City. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TWIST, CHARLES O., Coldwater. Entered service Oct. 21, 1862, as Serg't Maj. 8th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 31, 1863. Wounded in action Nov. 18, 1863. Resigned on account of disability, Sept. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TWOMBLY, ARTHUR M., Niles. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Wounded at Tebbs Bend, Ky., July 4, 1863. Resigned Sept. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

TWOOMEY, MICHAEL, Monroe. First Lt. and Q. M. 15th Inf'y, Jan, 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

TYLER, ABRAM A., Jackson. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Feb. 19, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 5, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TYLER, JOHN, Detroit. Private Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Capt., Jan. 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863. Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps, May 3, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Campbell's Station, Tenn." Mustered out Jan. 30, 1867. First Lt. 43d U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of South Mountain, Md." Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the attack on Campbell's Station, Tenn." Transferred to 1st Inf'y April 8, 1869. Retired May 29, 1874. "for loss of left arm from wound received in line of duty."

TYLER, WILLIAM L., Union. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 19th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 28, 1864. Capt., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt., June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TYLER, GEORGE B., Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. F, 1st Light Art., Oct. 15, 1861. Killed in a skirmish at Henderson, Ky., June 30, 1862.

TYLER, RICHARD W., Wayne. Entered service Dec. 26, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st U. S. S. S. Second Lt., Nov. 27, 1863. First Lt., May 25, 1864. Wounded in action Aug. 16, 1864. Resigned Nov. 9, 1864. Second Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 25, 1864. Bvt. First Lt. and Capt. U. S. Vol's, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Oct. 15, 1866. First Lt. 44th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Captain U. S. A., March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va." Retired with rank of Captain, Dec. 15, 1870, "for loss of left arm from wound received in line of duty."

TYNDAL, ANTHONY F., Kalamazoo. Entered service ——. Serg't 13th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

UNDERHILL, ANDREW J., Grand Traverse. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 13, 1863. Resigned Oct. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

UNDERHILL, WILLIAM N., Detroit. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Resigned Dec. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

UNDERWOOD, JOHN, Adrian. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 11th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Nov, 14, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. First Lt. and R. Q. M. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

UPTON, JOHN B., Lawrence. First Lt. and Q. M. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

UPJOHN, WILLIAM, Hastings. Surg. 7th Cav., Nov. 1, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN ANTWERP, WILLIAM W. Jackson. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 18, 1862. Capt., June 27, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the recent campaigns in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia." Mustered out July 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN ARSDALE, PETER, Saugatuck. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., July 13, 1862. Capt., Feb. 23, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 16, 1865. Maj., Ap'l 25, 1865. Lt. Col., May 12, 1865. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN ATTER, RICHARD N., Watervliet. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Corp'l Com'y M, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Wounded in action at Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863. Taken prisoner July 6, 1863. Exchanged ——. Resigned March 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN BUSKIRK, JOSEPH, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 16, 1863. Wounded in action at Jackson, Miss , July 11, 1863. Capt., July 12, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VAN CLEVE, AUGUSTUS A., Ypsilanti. Second Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1862. Capt., Nov. 28, 1863. Resigned Jan. 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VANCE, HENRY, Muskegon. Entered service Aug. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 2d Cav. Second Lt., June 2, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 26, 1862. Capt., Mar. 1, 1864. Maj., July 31, 1865. Mustered out as Capt., Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VANDERBURGH, ABRAM C., Port Huron. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Capt., Dec. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 10, 1863.

VANDERBURGH, FRANCIS M., Port Huron. Entered service Nov. 15, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt , June 20, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Antioch Station, Tenn., Ap'l 10, 1863. Died of wounds Ap'l 18, 1863

VANDERBURGH, DAVID W., Port Huron. Ass't Surg. 10th Inf'y, March 31, 1863. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VANDERLIP, HUGH F., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y A, 24th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VANDER VEEN, AREND, Grand Haven. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861. Hosp'l Stew'd 8th Inf'y, ——. Ass't Surg., Feb. 26, 1863. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN DEUSEN, CHARLES, Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 10, 1864. Mustered out June 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VANDEWALKER, ALBERT, Clinton. Entered service Sept. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VAN DYNE. ORANGE W.,, Lyons. Entered service Aug. 27, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 12, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 21, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN DYKE, ABNER, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 19, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 25th Inf'y. First Lt. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col. Inf'y, Feb. 7, 1864. Resigned Aug. 31, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VAN HISE, RUNYAN, Lawton. Entered service Oct. 26, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 15, 1864. First Lt., July 3, 1864. Resigned Dec. 31, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VAN LOO, CORNELIUS, Greenville. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN OSTRAND, HENRY, Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 9, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN PELT, GEORGE W., Coldwater. Entered service May 31, 1861, as Serg't Maj. Batt. A, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Oct. 6, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

VAN RIPER, CHARLES A., Cassopolis. First Lt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Resigned Feb. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

VAN SICKLE, MORATIO, Utica. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 22, 1863. Maj., Oct. 5, 1864. Lt. Col., Nov. 18, 1864. Honorably discharged as Maj., May 15, 1865.

VAN VALER, CORNELIUS B., Hillsdale. Capt. 18th Inf'y July 27, 1862. Resigned Aug. 1, 1863. Capt. 4th Inf'y, Ap'l 5, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 30, 1864, "for gallant service at the battle of Peeble's Farm, Va." Resigned Oct. 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN VLEET, ALFRED H., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y. First Lt. and Adj. 11th Cav., June 1, 1864. Resigned July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VAN VLEET, EZEKIEL, Ridgeway. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Capt., July 13, 1862. Resigned Feb. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

VAN VLIET, FREDERICK, Bloomfield. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Killed in action on the Shelbyville pike near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.

VEEDER, CHARLES S., Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 16th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VERNOR, JAMES, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Hosp'l Stew'd 4th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VESEY, JAMES W., Sturgis. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 18, 1862. Died June 3, 1864, of wounds received near Richmond, Va.

VICKERY, RICHARD S., Ann Arbor. Entered service as Pvt. Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, May 17, 1861. Ass't Surg., Aug. 8, 1862. Wounded in action, June 30, 1864. Surg., Sept. 1, 1864. Discharged for disability, Mar. 11, 1865. First Lt. and Ass't Surg. U. S. Army, May 14, 1867. Capt. and Ass't Surg., Dec. 28, 1867. Now in service.

VINCENT, WESLEY, Lapeer. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Dec. 29, 1862. Resigned Ap'l 12, 1863. Surg. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col. Inf'y, Feb. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VINTON, WARREN G., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 29, 1862, and honorably discharged.

VINTON, HARVEY H., Vergennes. First Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Capt., Mar. 16, 1863. Maj., May 19, 1864. Lt. Col., June 6, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VON KROUT, MAX, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt., Aug. 1, 1861. Resigned Nov. 28, 1861, for disability, and honorably discharged.

VOORHEIS, DANIEL C., Belleville. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

VOSPER, BENJAMIN, Saranac. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 21st Inf'y. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability May 31, 1864.

VOSPER, MASON, Boston. Entered service Mar. 24, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 20, 1864. Killed in action near Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864

VOSPER, RICHARD, Hillsdale. Capt. 2d Comp'y S. S., 27th Inf'y, Feb. 27, 1864. Wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Resigned Sept. 27, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VOSBURG, BERNARD, Galesburg. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned July 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

VOWELS, HENRY C., New Hudson. Entered service Jan. 20, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1863. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

VREELAND, MICHAEL J., Brownstown. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y I, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 16, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1864. Lt. Col. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Bvt. Col. and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

VREELAND, JOHN S., Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Capt., Dec. 25, 1863. Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

VREELAND, WILLIAM S., Brownstown. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

VROOMAN, SIDNEY B., Jonesville. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., May 22, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 2, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WADDELL, ANDREW D., Howell. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, Feb. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WADE, WILLIAM W., Jonesville. Second Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. First Lt., May 22, 1862. Q. M., May 1, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864. First Lt. and Q. M. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WADE, MYRON C., Jackson. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Resigned Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WAGAR, ALBERT, Prairie Ronde. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 4, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 5, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Oct. 28, 1864.

WAGER, MARTIN, Battle Creek. Second Lt. 1st S. S., June 3, 1863. Killed in action in front of Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.

WAIT, DANIEL, Owosso. Second Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Resigned Feb. 4, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WAITE, CHARLES, Rockland. First Lt. 27th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1862. Capt., May 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Lt. Col., Nov. 18, 1864. Col. Mar. 6, 1865. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault upon Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WAKENSHAW, WILLIAM, Owosso. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., June 1, 1862. Wounded in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, with loss of arm. Resigned Nov. 6, 1864. Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Nov. 7, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALBRIDGE, FRANK E., Kalamazoo. First Lt. and Q. M. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, June 9, 1862. Died at Kalamazoo, Ap'l 6, 1863.

WALBRIDGE, NELSON H., Richland. Capt. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 12, 1861. Resigned Oct. 27, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WALBRIDGE, HENRY. St. Johns. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WALDRON, GEORGE W., Pontiac. Entered service Mar. 26, 1862. Com. Serg't 5th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Sept. 12, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt., Jan. 25, 1863. Wounded in action at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. Capt. and Com. of Subs. U. S. Vol's, May 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 23, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALKER, ALEXANDER, Niles. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Maj., Feb. 14, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Nov. 28, 1864.

WALKER, CHARLES M., Lapeer. First Lt. and Q. M. 7th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1861. Resigned May 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WALKER, HENRY W., Ovid. Entered service Oct. 1, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 2d Cav., ——. First Lt. and Q. M., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALKER, SAMUEL G., Litchfield. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 18, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WALKER, THOMAS A., St. Joseph. Entered service Oct. 2, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. Resigned Oct. 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WALKER, WILLIAM B., Owosso. Entered service Sept. 6, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 20, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 8, 1864. Capt., May 8, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALLACE, ELMER D., Detroit, Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 24th Inf'y. First Lt., Oct. 17, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALLACE, HENRY F., Corunna. First Lt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 6, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Sept. 1, 1862.

WALLACE, JAMES N., Lyons. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., July, 28, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1863, for promotion in Col'd Troops. No further record.

WALLACE, ROBERT C., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Supernumerary Second Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 18, 1863. Taken prisoner at Hawkhurst's Mill., Va., Ap'l 19, 1863. Exchanged, ——. First Lt., Nov. 2, 1863. Capt., Aug. 24, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Maj., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALLACE, THOMAS, St. Joseph. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 10, 1861. Resigned May 2, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WALLACE, WALTER H., Brownstown. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Inf'y, ——. First Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

WALLIN, ALFRED C., Chicago, Ill. Second Lt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1862. Resigned June 30, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WALT, JOHNSON, Marshall. Entered service Sept. 13, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav., ——, Second Lt. July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALTERS, SIDNEY, Clarkston. Entered service Sept. 8, 1863, as Corp'l Comp'y L, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Aug. 10, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALSH, PATRICK, Grand Rapids. First Lt. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 18, 1861. Capt., Mar. 25, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WALSH, MARTIN, Mill Point. Entered service Nov. 1, 1862. Com. Serg't 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 8, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WANDS, HAZZARD P., St. Clair. First Lt., 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Capt., June 6, 1863. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. Paroled Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARD, JAMES, Lansing. First Lt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. on consolidation, July 20, 1865. Capt., July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARD, MATTHEW H., West Point, N. Y. First Lt. and Q. M. 9th Cav., Dec. 5, 1863. Honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1864.

WARD, JOHN W., Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 29, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARNER, HENRY D., Lansing. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 17th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Dec. 30, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARNER, HIRAM S., Marshall. Second Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Capt., Dec. 10, 18[illegible]. Resigned Jan. 16, 1862. First Lt. and Adjt. 20th Inf'y, July 19, 1862. Q. M., Feb. 24, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability July 20, 1864.

WARNER, LINUS F., Royalton. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Maj. Oct. 12, 1864. Transferred to 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 27, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WARNER, SILAS P., Grass Lake. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Dec. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WARNER, JEROME B., Marshall. Entered service Oct. 31, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Cav. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1864. Capt., Dec. 31, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARREN, GEORGE C., Detroit. Entered service June 10, 1863, as Serg't Batt. M, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Sept. 27, 1864. On detached service at muster out of Batt.

WARREN, LANDON, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 16, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 20th Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., Aug. 22, 1864. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WARREN, LEVI S., Flint. Entered service Jan. 4, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y F, 4th Cav. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Ap'l 22, 1864. Honorably discharged Feb. 28, 1865.

WARREN, MILES, Quincy. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Resigned Feb. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WARREN, ROBERT L., Flint. Entered service Aug. 6, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt. 27th Inf'y, Jan. 8, 1863. Resigned Oct. 27, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WARREN, ROBERT S., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st Cav., Nov. 17, 1863. Killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.

WARRING, WILLIAM, Oberlin, O. Chap. 1st Mich., or 102d U. S. Col'd Inf'y, ——. Resigned May 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATERMAN, JOHN H., Burr Oak. Capt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Jan. 2, 1862. Capt. 15th Inf'y, Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WATERMAN, ASA E., Hartland. Entered service Jan. 1, 1862. Serg't Batt. H, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 25, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATERMAN, JASPER A., Hillsdale. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned Sept. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WATERS, ELIJAH D., Grand Rapids. Maj. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Resigned May 7, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WATERS, THOMAS J., Muskegon. Entered service June 10, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Inf'y. Second Lt., Oct. 28, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 5, 1862. Wounded at Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. Capt., Mar. 25, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WATERS, GILBERT E., Fentonville. Ass't Surg. 22d Inf'y, June 18, 1863. Not mustered.

WATKINS, CHARLES W., Grand Rapids, Entered service Aug. 29, 1862, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 6th Cav. Second Lt. 10th Cav., May 25, 1864. First Lt. and Adjt., June 16, 1865. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, March 13, 1865, "for gallantry in action at Abott's Creek, N. C., and for meritorious conduct during the raid of Gen. Stoneman's Cavalry in the spring of 1865." Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATKINS, ORESTUS, Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 26, 1861. Hospital Steward 2d Cav,, ——. Ass't Surg., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATKINS, CHARLES G., Grand Blanc. Entered service Aug. 13, 1861. Com. Serg't 8th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATKINS, GILBERT A., Porter. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Oct. 15, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATROUS, WILLIAM W., Marshall. Entered service Feb. 10, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 12, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, AMASA B., Muskegon. Maj. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 10, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, CHARLES, Marshall. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 6th Inf'y. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1862. First Lt., Oct. 1, 1863. Resigned July 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, CHARLES, Lyons. Entered service Aug. 21, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y B, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 2, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, EDWARD M., Marquette. Entered service Aug. 23, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st Cav. First Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Capt., Mar. 15, 1864. Wounded in action at Morristown, Tenn., ——. Resigned as First Lt., Sept. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, JAMES W., Colon. Entered service July 10, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y C, 17th Inf'y. First Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATSON, NATHANIEL P., York. Capt. Hall's S. S., Sept. 13, 1864. Transferred to 1st S. S. Mar. 15, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATTS, JOHN S., Adrian. Second Ass't Surg. 4th Inf'y, Aug. 23, 1862. Ass't Surg., Mar. 13, 1863. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WATTS, RICHARD A. Adrian. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y K, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Wounded in action at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1863. Adjt., Nov. 1, 1863. Wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, to date July 6, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., and during the operations in front of Petersburg, Va." Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Capt., Oct. 14, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 25, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished service at Fort Steadman, Va." Wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished service in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick, Va." Mustered out July 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WAY, WILLIAM B., Pontiac. First Lt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Maj. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Lt. Col., Nov. 30, 1863. Col. June 27, 1865. Mustered out as Lt. Col., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WAY, WILLIAM C., Plymouth. Chap. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEARE, DANIEL G., Pentwater. Surg. 6th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEATHERHEAD, WM. A., Tecumseh. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Capt., Feb. 21, 1864. Taken prisoner at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864. Paroled Nov. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEATHERWAX, JOHN M., Georgetown. Second Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Capt., July 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Wounded in action at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WEATHERWAX, GEORGE, Georgetown. Capt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Resigned Oct. 19, 1861, for disability, and honorably discharged.

WEATHERWAX, JACOB, Georgetown. Entered service Oct. 3, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y M., 10th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 22, 1864. Resigned Nov. 5, 1864, cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

WEATHERWAX, BEN K., Georgetown. Capt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Killed in action at Watauga Bridge, Carter's Station, Tenn., Ap'l 25, 1864.

WEAVER, LELAND S., Newaygo. Ass't Surg. 3d Cav., Mar. 10, 1865. Not mustered.

WEAVER, STEPHEN J., Niles. Entered service Jan. 6, 1862. Serg't Maj. 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. Resigned June 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEAVER, FRANKLIN D., Buchanan. Second Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. First Lt., July 26, 1863. Died of disease at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Ap'l 2, 1864.

WEBB, ROLLIN S., Monroe. Entered service Aug. 21, 1862. Serg't Comp'y C, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEBB, CARLOS N., Saline. Entered service Jan. 4, 1864, as Pvt. 6th Inf'y. Second Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEBB, CLEMENT C., Kalamazoo. Capt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862. Died Feb. 14, 1863, of wounds received Dec. 29, 1862.

WEBBER, JACOB, Lansing. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. Resigned Jan. 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WEBER, PETER A., Grand Rapids. Batt. Adjt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Mustered out June 1, 1862. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Killed in action at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.

WEBSTER, GUY, Ionia. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 3d Cav. Second Lt., June 10, 1862. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WEBSTER, LEWIS M., Flint. Entered service Aug. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 5, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 20, 1864. Resigned May 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEBSTER, LEWIS, East Saginaw. First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Mar. 19, 1862. Capt., July 29, 1862. Resigned Dec. 11, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WEEKS, WILLIAM C., Saugatuck. Entered service July 22, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Cav., ——. First Lt., Feb. 1, 1865. Wounded in action at Five Forks, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865. Honorably discharged July 20, 1865.

WEEKS, JOSEPH H., Battle Creek. First Lt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Feb. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WEEKS, EDGAR, Mt. Clemens. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Inf'y. First Lt. and Adjt. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 2, 1862. Capt., Nov. 27, 1862. Resigned Nov. 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WEIMER, GEORGE, Saranac. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 21st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 16, 1862. First Lt., Feb. 3, 1863. Capt., Aug. 24, 1863. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEIR, THOMAS B., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., June 19, 1862. Capt., Nov. 1, 1862. Taken prisoner June 26, 1862. Exchanged, ——. Maj., Dec. 7, 1864. Lt. Col., July 4, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866. First Lt. 7th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Capt., July 31, 1867. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army, July 31, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Farmington, Tenn." Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, July 31, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the engagement with Gen. Forrest near Ripley, Miss., Dec. 1, 1863." Died at N. Y. City, Dec. 9, 1876.

WEIR, ANDREW C., Hillsdale. First Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WELCH, AMOS C., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELCH, EDWARD G., Ann Arbor. Entered service Oct. 1, 1862. Com. Serg't 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 8, 1865. First Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELCH, JOHN C., Niles. Entered service Dec. 25, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. Capt., Ap'l 15, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WELCH, NORVAL E., Ann Arbor. Maj. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 22, 1861. Lt. Col., July 6, 1862. Col., May 8, 1863. Killed in action near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

WELCH, WALLACE, Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 16, 1861, as Q. M. Serg't 16th Inf'y. First Lt. and Q. M., Sept. 8, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELLING, DEWITT C., Jackson. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y B, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Nov. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 10, 1862. First Lt., May 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, Feb. 22, 1865.

WELLINGS, JAMES H., Dewitt. Entered service ——, as Pvt. 1st Independent Comp'y S. S. Second Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 1, 1864. Honorably discharged Dec. 28, 1864.

WELLINGTON, ELBRIDGE G., Bengal. Entered service July 18, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 23d Inf'y. Second Lt., Feb. 26, 1863. First Lt., July 16, 1864. Resigned Aug. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WELLINGTON, DANIEL T., St. Johns. Entered service Oct. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Aug. 30, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 3, 1864. Capt., Dec. 7, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, ALBERT, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y B, 1st Eng's and Mech's. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, ALLEN G., Wellsville. Capt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Mar 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, BEZALEEL P., Niles. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, DANIEL T., Detroit. Capt. 1st Cav., Nov. 12, 1862. Resigned June 21, 1863. Second Lt. 8th U. S. Inf'y, to rank from Feb. 19, 1863. Bvt. 1st Lt., Sept. 29, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va." Bvt. Capt, U. S. Army, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va." Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for gallant conduct in the capture of Fort Harrison, Va., and succeeding engagements at that place." First Lt. 8th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 13, 1866. Regimental Adjt., Nov. 21, 1866, to Mar. 1, 1868. Capt., Dec. 15, 1874. Now in service.

WELLS, GEORGE A., Ann Arbor. Entered service Sept. 23, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 15, 1863. First Lt., June 17, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, GEORGE H., Tecumseh. Second Lt. 18th Inf'y, July 27, 1862. Resigned Dec. 10, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, GEORGE M., Niles. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Transferred to 8th Cav. upon consolidation, July 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, HENRY H., Detroit. Maj. 26th Inf'y, Oct. 4, 1862. Lt. Col., Oct. 9, 1862. Col., Mar. 30, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, June 3, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out Sept. 27, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, HENRY A., Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 17, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 17, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, JAMES M., Schoolcraft. Entered service Dec. 23, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y F, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Mar. 2, 1863. Taken prisoner in action near Athens, Tenn.,

Sept. 27, 1863. Escaped from Libby Prison, Feb. 9, 1864. Capt., May 2, 1864. Taken prisoner during Stoneman's raid, Aug. 31, 1864. Exchanged Sept. 28, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

WELLS, JOHN H., Comstock. First Lt. 25th Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1862. Capt., Dec. 10, 1863. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, MORRIL, Kalamazoo. Entered service Sept. 30. 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Sept. 5, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, MORRIS B., Ionia. Second Lt. 16th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1861. First Lt. and Adjt. 21st Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Wounded in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 3, 1863. Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

WELLS, RICHARD D., Oakfield. Entered service Oct. 31, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out ——, and honorably discharged.

WELLS, SAMUEL, Prairie Ronde. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Mar. 2, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

WELLS, THOMAS W., Marshall. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862. Serg't Maj. 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 22, 1863. Resigned Aug. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WELTON, EVERARD B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., July 1, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELTON, FERDINAND, Detroit. Entered service Aug. 18, 1862. Serg't Comp'y H, 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Jan. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEMPLE, CHARLES P., Grass Lake. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y F, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WENDELL, CHARLES E., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Capt. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

WESENER, HUGO, Saginaw. Second Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WEST, DANIEL, Attica. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WEST, ICHABOD M., Adrian. Entered service Sept. 1, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y G, 11th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 14, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 18, 1864. Mustered out Mar. 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEST, GEORGE S., Lexington. Supernumerary Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WEST, GEORGE I., Lexington. Capt. 11th Cav., Aug. 1, 1863. Maj., Feb. 1, 1864. Resigned Jan. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEST, LEVI, Adrian. Entered service Aug. 28, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 15th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WEST, ARNOLD J., Saginaw. First Lt. 3d Comp'y S. S., 16th Inf'y, May 1, 1864. Wounded in action Sept. 30, 1864. Capt. 16th Inf'y, May 8, 1865. Honorably discharged as First Lt. May 15, 1865.

WESTON, RUSSELL M., Niles. Capt. 12th Inf'y, Oct. 13, 1861. Resigned May 7, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WESTFALL, BENJAMIN, Hudson. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 4th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Mar. 7, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WETHERALD, RICHARD C., Flint. Second Lt. 13th Batt. Light Art., Dec. 12, 1862. Mustered out Feb. 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WETMORE, ALBERT G., Allegan. Entered service Oct. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 26, 1864. First Lt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHALEY, JOHN, Kalamazoo. First Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. Resigned Nov. 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WHALLON, JAMES M., Fawn River. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Maj. 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. Resigned Jan. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WHEAT, EDWARD S., Quincy. First Lt. Batt. D, 1st Light Art., June 20, 1862. Mustered out Feb. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHEATON, JAMES H., Chelsea. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y D, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Reëntered service Aug. 19, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., July 14, 1862. Wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Capt., Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in action near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

WHEDON, ALBERT, S., Batavia. Entered service Dec. 29, 1864. Serg't Maj. 30th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHEELER, FRANK, Tecumseh. Entered service June 20, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 4th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 1, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WHEELER, HARRISON H., Bay City. Entered service Nov. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 2, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Capt., Feb. 24, 1865. Resigned to date Feb. 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHEELER, GEORGE S., Green Oak. First Lt. 5th Cav., Aug. 14, 1862. Honorably discharged Mar. 27, 1863.

WHEELER, WILLIAM W., St. Joseph. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Maj. 23d Inf'y, Ap'l 6, 1863. Lt. Col., Ap'l 16, 1864. Col. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out July 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WHEELER, WILLIAM H., Adrian. Entered service Aug, 21, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y E, 1st Cav. First Lt., Nov. 12, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WHEELER, WILLIAM T,, Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y F, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Second Lt., 8th Inf'y, Nov. 15, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 7, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 24th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1863. Mustered out ——, and honorably discharged.

WHELAN, ARVIN F., Hillsdale. Ass't Surg. 11th Inf'y, Nov. 12, 1861. Resigned Oct. 13, 1862. Surg. 1st S. S., Jan. 1, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM L., Detroit. First Lt. Comp'y H, 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out, July 23, 1848. Capt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Lt. Col. 21st Inf'y, Aug. 13, 1862. Died of typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1862.

WHIPPLE, JOHN C., Monroe. Entered service June 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. 18th Inf'y, Aug. 13, 1862. Adjt., Oct. 6, 1862. Capt., Ap'l 17, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHIPPLE, FRANCIS, Hillsdale. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S. Second Lt. 1st Mich. S. S., Mar. 31, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. First Lt., June 20, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WHIPPLE, HENRY C., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. First Lt. and Adjt., Ap'l 15, 1863. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Sept. 19, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHISSEN, WILSON H., Detroit. First Lt. Batt. H, 1st Light Art,, Mar. 10, 1862. Resigned Dec. 22, 1862, and honorably discharged. First Lt., Mar. 15, 1863. Not mustered.

WHITCOMB, LEWIS J., Paw Paw. Chap. 13th Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 17, 1865.

WHITE, ADRIAN C., Battle Creek. Entered service July 23, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1864. Adjt. to rank from Aug. 22, 1864. Capt., Mar. 11, 1865. Mustered out as Adjt., May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, DAVID, Allegan. Entered service Sept. 4, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Dec. 7, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, FRANK H., Grand Haven. Entered service Feb. 5, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt. and Q. M., Dec. 1, 1862. Mustered out Mar. 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, GEORGE S., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 30, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y K, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1862. First Lt., July 3, 1863. Q. M., Mar. 5, 1864. Capt., Aug. 1, 1864. Declined. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vols, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, GEORGE W., Fentonville. Entered service Sept. 20, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Aug. 18, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, HENRY K., Lapeer. Capt. 1st Cav., Aug. 22, 1861. Resigned Nov. 5, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, HENRY M., Northville. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Cav., ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. First Lt., July 3, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, JACOB M., Kalamazoo. Entered service Nov. 21, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 1st Eng's and Mech's, ——. Second Lt., May 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, JAMES E., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Adj't, Dec. 24, 1862. Capt., Jan. 20, 1863. Resigned Sept. 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, NATHAN F., Ypsilanti. Entered service Mar. 6, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y G, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 25, 1863. Resigned Ap'l 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, PHINEAS G., Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 29, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav. Second Lt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1863. Resigned July 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, SAMUEL, Jr., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 16, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 5, 1864. Resigned Aug. 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, SHUBAEL F., Convis. First Lt. 28th Inf'y, Aug. 15, 1864. Capt., Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, WILLIAM, Saugatuck. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 5th Cav,, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, WILLIAM H., Wayland. First Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. Resigned Mar. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WHITE, WILLIAM H., Otsego. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y G, 6th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 1, 1862. Died of disease at Carrolton, La., Oct. 19, 1862.

WHITEHEAD, ALVAN H., Waterford. Entered service Dec. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F. 9th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1863. First Lt., Oct. 17, 1864. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITING, DEGARMO, J., Detroit. First Lt. and Q. M. 2d Inf'y, Oct. 28, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Nov. 26, 1862. Died near Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WHITING, DEWITT C., London. Entered service Aug. 8, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y H, 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 16, 1863. Resigned Jan. 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITING, HENRY R., Detroit. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Paroled, ——. Capt., May 6, 1864. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 1, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, and at the battle of Five Forks, Va." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITING, SHUBAEL C,, Detroit. Entered service Sept. 14, 1863, as Pvt. Comp'y B, 27th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 3, 1864. First Lt., May 15, 1865. Bvt. First Lt. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, Va." Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITMAN, JNO. J., Lansing. First Lt. Comp'y B, 2d U. S. S. S, Aug. 25, 1861. Died at Keedysville, Md., Sept. 18, 1862, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

WHITMAN, BENJ. S., Berlin. Capt. 2d Cav., Sept. 2, 1861. Resigned May 12, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WHITMER, ISRAEL P., Atlas. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Nov. 20, 1863. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITNEY, GEORGE C., Hadley. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y F, 1st Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 25, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 4, 1864. Killed in action at Five Forks, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865.

WHITNEY, ABRAHAM J., Hastings. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Capt., June 9, 1862. Resigned Sept. 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM G,, Allen. Entered service Aug. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Jan. 7, 1863. First Lt., June 17, 1864. Capt., Mar. 1, 1865. Muttered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITNEY, MINDRUS H. Cedar Springs. Entered service Dec. 24, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., May 23, 1863. First Lt., July 10, 1864. Honorably discharged Dec. 29, 1864.

WHITTELSEY, FRANKLIN M., Ypsilanti. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Maj. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 10, 1861. Lt. Col., Ap'l 28, 1862. Col., Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned Mar. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WHITTELSEY, EBEN T., Ypsilanti. First Lt. and Adjt. 1st Inf'y, Oct. 4, 1861. Capt., May 5, 1862. Killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

WHITTEMORE, WALTER, Bay City. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 2d Cav. Second Lt., May 27, 1863. First Lt., May 5, 1864. Capt., Sept. 23, 1864. Maj., 136 U. S. Col. Troops, June 8, 1865. No further record.

WHITTEN, DAVID J., Niles. Entered service Oct. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y C, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. Resigned Nov. 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITTON, ROBERT, East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 17, 1864, as Hosp'l Stew'd 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WHITTLESEY, HENRY M., Detroit. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. and Com. Brigade, Mich. State Troops, Ap'l 24, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vol's on Gen. A. S. Williams' staff, Oct. 31, 1861. Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col., Col., and Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out July 17, 1867, and honorably discharged.

WICKHAM, CHARLES H., Muir. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Jan. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WIDDICOMB, WILLIAM, Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 7, 1861. Com. Serg't 1st Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 27, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Resigned Mar. 10, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WIDEMAN, HENRY, Lexington. Entered service Dec. 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 10th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 8, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Capt., June 7, 1865. Mustered out July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WIGGINS, SAMUEL A., Detroit. First Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Capt., June 23, 1862. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Released Dec. 3, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WIGHT, ALDEN H., Pulaski. Entered service Feb. 21, 1865. Serg't Comp'y D, 11th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WIGHT, EDWIN B., Detroit. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Maj., June 1, 1863. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1863.

WIGHT, WILLIAM W., Livonia. Capt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Lt. Col., Nov. 22, 1863. Resigned June 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WIGHTMAN, LEONARD, Hastings. Entered service Nov. 21, 1861. Corp'l Batt. E, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 16, 1864. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Juue 20, 1865, "for meritorious service." Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILBUR ALMERICK W., Quincy. Entered service Ap'l 24, 1861. Serg't Batt. A, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Nov. 24, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 21, 1863. Capt., Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILBUR, EDWIN R., Three Rivers. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 25th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. First Lt., Feb. 24, 1865. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILCOX, ALFRED F., Jackson. First Lt., 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILCOX, IRVING F., Twinsbury, Ohio. Entered service July 4, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., July 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Wounded in two places in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 30, 1862. Adjt., Ap'l —, 1863. Resigned Sept. 27, 1863. Second Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 5, 1863. First Lt., Dec. 8, 1863. Capt., Mar. 25, 1865. Mustered out Jan. 1, 1868, and honorably discharged.

WILCOX, WILLIAM R., Walton. Entered service Aug. 29, 1864. Serg't Comp'y K, 28th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 6, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WILD, JOHN L., Caledonia. Entered service Sept. 10, 1863, as Chief Trumpeter 10th Cav. Second Lt., Ap'l 1, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 7, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILDER, JEFFERSON J., Capac. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Feb. 21, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILDER, JEFFERSON J., Vassar. Second Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. First Lt., Jan. 19, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILDER, ROBERT M., Coldwater. Second Lt. Batt. G, 1st Light Art., Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., Oct. 22, 1862. Resigned May 3, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILFORD, ALBERT, Huron. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., July 19, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLEY, MARTIN L., Flint. Second Lt. 8th Inf'y, Dec. 1, 1862. First Lt., Mar. 27, 1863. Bvt. Capt. U. S. Vol's, Ap'l 2, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, Va." Capt. 8th Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1865. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILKIE, EDWIN B., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y A, 24th Inf'y. First Lt., June 1, 1863. Capt., Jan. 21, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILKINS, NICHOLAS, Mason. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861. Corp'l Comp'y B, 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Resigned June 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WILKINS, WILLIAM D., Detroit. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. First Lt., U. S. A. "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerillas at Paso Ovegas, National Bridge, and Cerro Gordo, on Aug. 10, 12, and 15, 1847. First Lt., Aug. 20, 1847. Disbanded Aug. 7, 1848. Brigade Maj. State Troops, Ap'l 24, 1861. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. U. S. Vol's on Gen. A. S. Williams's Staff, Aug. 27, 1861. Taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. Paroled Sept. 25, 1862. Taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863. Paroled June 2, 1863. Resigned on account of disability, Aug. 29, 1863, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col., and Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

WILKINSON, FRED., Kalamazoo. Entered service May 25, 1861. Com. Serg't 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Resigned June 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM, Romeo. Capt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. Maj., Oct. 13, 1862. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Paroled Oct. 12, 1862. Lt. Col., Feb. 6, 1863. Bvt. Col. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM H., Romeo. Entered service Aug. 31, 1864. Hosp'l Stw'd 9th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 10, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILKINSON, SMEDLEY, Quincy. First Lt. 8th Cav., Nov. 1, 1862. Resigned Jan. 10, 1864. Cause, disability, and honorably discharged.

WILLCOX, LYMAN G., Detroit. Capt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Maj., Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Sept. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WILLCOX, ORLANDO B., Detroit. Cadet M. A., ——, 1843. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., July 1, 1847. First Lt., Ap'l 30, 1850. Resigned Sept. 10, 1857. Col. 1st (3 months) Mich. Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Exchanged Aug. 17, 1862. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, to date July 21, 1861. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Aug. 1, 1864, "for distinguished and gallant service in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan." Mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. Col. 29th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va." Bvt. Maj. Gen., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Petersburg, Va." Transferred to the 12th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 15, 1869. Now in service.

WILLETT, A. MILAN, Muir. Capt. Comp'y I, 1st U. S. S. S., Oct. 12, 1861. Resigned Nov. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WILLETT, FLOYD A., Kalamazoo. First Lt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., Aug. 21, 1861. Promoted Maj. 1st Reg't U. S. S. S., ——. No further record.

WILLETTS, HENRY L., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 1st Cav. Second Lt., May 18, 1863. Mustered out Sept. —, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILLETTS, JOHN, Flint. Ass't Surg. 8th Inf'y, Nov. 22, 1862. Surg. 13th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLETTS, WELLINGTON, Detroit. Capt. 7th Cav., Oct. 15, 1862. Taken prisoner at Hagerstown, Md., July 8, 1863. Exchanged ——. Honorably discharged for disability May 3, 1865.

WILLETTS, WILLIAM, Birmingham. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y D, 22d Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 3, 1863. First Lt., Sept. 25, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, ADOLPHUS W., Lansing. Maj. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Lt. Col., Mar. 6, 1862. Wounded slightly at Yorktown, Va., Ap'l —, 1862. Wounded in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Col. 20th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 21, 1863. Bvt. Brig. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

WILLIAMS, ALPHEUS S., Detroit. Lt. Col. 1st. Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 18, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848. Brig. Gen. State Troops, Ap'l 24, 1861. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, May 17, 1861. Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Jan. 12, 1865, "for marked ability and energy during the war." Mustered out Jan. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, ELIAS G., Flint. Entered service Aug. 12, 1861, as Com. Serg't 8th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 25, 1862. Q. M., Oct. 20, 1862. Resigned Mar. 20, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE S., Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 1, 1862. Died at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

WILLIAMS, HARRISON H., Grand Blanc. Entered service Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y A, 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 20, 1864. Wounded in action before Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. First Lt., July 5, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability Nov. 17, 1864.

WILLIAMS, HENRY F., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 18, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Mar. 30, 1862. First Lt., July 30, 1862. Mustered out Oct. 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, JAMES R., Saginaw. Entered service Dec. 4, 1861. Serg't Maj. 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Jackson. Entered service Dec. 19, 1863. Q. M. Serg't 8th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 6, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, JOHN D., Argentine. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Nov. 5, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, OSCAR A., Lapeer. Entered service Aug. 22, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 7th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 26, 1861. First Lt., Mar. 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 18, 1862. Mustered out on expiration of term of service, ——, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y A, 16th Inf'y. Second Lt., Aug. 9, 1861. Killed in action at Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD F., Niles. Entered service Sept. 14, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Mar. 1, 1864. Capt., May 14, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, SMITH G., Mattawan. Entered service Oct. 23, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 19, 1864. First Lt., May 12, 1865. Capt., July 5, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM B., Allegan. Capt. 5th Cav., Aug, 14, 1862. Resigned June 11, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILLIAMSON, JNO. W., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Capt., May 28, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILLIS, LUKE B., Eaton Rapids. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Resigned Jan. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILLSON, JAMES C., Flint. Surg. 10th Inf'y, Dec. 7, 1861. Transferred to 8th Inf'y, Mar. 3, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Mar. 6, 1863.

WILSON, DAVID G, Port Huron. Entered service Sept. 29, 1864, as Pvt. Comp'y E, 27th Inf'y. Ass't Surg. 5th Cav., Mar. 10, 1865. Transferred to 1st Cav., June 13, 1865. Mustered out Mar. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, EDWIN A, Onekama. Entered service Aug. 21, 1861, as Corp'l Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S. Second Lt., May 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 21, 1863. Wounded in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864. Mustered out near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, GEORGE B., ——. Ass't Surg. 3d Inf'y, Oct. 15, 1861. Resigned June 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, GEORGE W., St. Clair. Capt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, GEORGE M., New Baltimore. Entered service Nov. 11, 1861, as Pvt. Batt. E, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Mar. 16, 1864. First Lt., Mar. 27, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, ISAAC, Allegan. Second Lt. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. First Lt., Feb. 27, 1863. Capt., Oct. 1, 1863. Honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

WILSON, JAMES H., Lansing. Entered service Jan. 1, 1862. Serg't Comp'y D, 14th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. On furlough at muster out of regiment.

WILSON, JOHN, South Haven. Entered service July 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 19th Inf'y. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, JOHN P., Pontiac. Surg. 5th Cav., Sept. 2, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 23, 1863.

WILSON, JOSEPH, Lowell. First Lt. 26th Inf'y, Sept. 26, 1862. Resigned Dec. 22, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, JOSEPH, Hudson. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1861. Capt., Aug. 18, 1862. Killed in action at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.

WILSON, LYMAN A., Green Oak. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Capt., May 12, 1865. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, ROBERT, Grand Rapids. Entered service July 28, 1862. Serg't Maj., 21st Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Aug. 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865. Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, SYLVESTER K., Dayton. Entered service Aug. 7, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 26th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 2, 1865. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., to date June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILSON, WINFIELD S., Dayton. Entered service Aug. 12, 1862. Serg't Comp'y G, 26th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 4, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WILTSIE, WENDELL D., Ann Arbor. Capt. 20th Inf'y, July 29, 1862. Died Nov. 27, 1863, of wounds received in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

WINANS, GEORGE A., Middlebury. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Com. Serg't 5th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., June 10, 1864. Capt., Oct. 12, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WINANS, FRAZEY M., Monroe. Capt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. Maj., Aug. 15, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerillas at Paso Ovegas, National Bridge, and Cerro Gordo, Mexico." Resigned May 6, 1848, and honorably discharged, Lt. Col. 7th Mich. Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned May 21, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WINANS, JAMES, Adrian. Entered service Aug. 13, 1862, as Q. M. Serg't 18th Inf'y. Second Lt., Jan. 16, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Mar. 30, 1863. Resigned Sept. 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WINEGAR, WILLIAM, Grass Lake. Second Lt. 17th Inf'y, June 17, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 28, 1862. Capt., Sept. 14, 1863. Resigned Dec. 24, 1863, on account of disability, and honorably discharged.

WINEGAR, IRA, Saranac. Ass't Surg. 3d Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WING, LUCIUS M., Coldwater. Second Lt. 19th Inf'y, July 28, 1862. First Lt., May 1, 1863. Q. M., May 25, 1864. Capt., June 15, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. and Q. M., June 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WINTERS, JAMES, Marshall. Capt. 6th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Resigned Oct. 9, 1861, and honorably discharged.

WIRTS, JOHN R., Hudson. Second Lt. Comp'y C, 1st U. S. S. S., Aug. 31, 1862. Resigned Feb. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WIRTS, JOHN M., Hudson. Entered service Oct. 3, 1861, as Serg't Maj. 3d Cav. Second Lt., Feb. 27, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 13, 1862. Capt., Sept. 22, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WISE, DAVID A., Ypsilanti. First Lt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. First Lt. and Q. M. 1st Inf'y, Aug. 17, 1861. Resigned May 15, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WISE, CASSIUS M., Caledonia. Entered service Sept. 15, 1862, as musician Comp'y H, 6th Cav. Second Lt. 11th Cav., Sept. 10, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WISE, HENRY L., Caledonia. Capt. 6th Cav., Oct. 13, 1862. Maj. 11th Cav., Aug. 31, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WISELOGEL, FREDERICK G., Albion. Entered service Dec. 24, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 12th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., July 3, 1864. First Lt., Dec. 20, 1864. Capt., Ap'l 12, 1865. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WISNER, IRA G., Jonesville. Entered service Nov. 12, 1861, as Serg't Batt. G, 1st Light Art. Second Lt., Ap'l 18, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 6, 1865. Mustered out Ap'l 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WISNER, MOSES, Pontiac. Col. 22d Inf'y, Aug. 8, 1862. Died of disease at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4, 1863.

WISNER, EDWARD M., Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y D, 5th Inf'y. First Lt. 22d Inf'y, July 31, 1862. Resigned Jan. 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WITHERELL, JUSTUS, Hillsdale. First Lt. 11th Inf'y, Mar. 1, 1865. Capt., May 31, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WITHERELL, CHARLES A., Detroit. First Lt. 2d Cav., Nov. 5, 1862. Resigned May 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WITHERSPOON, ALEX., Detroit. Entered service Oct. 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 14th Inf'y. Second Lt., Nov. 21, 1862. First Lt., July 27, 1863. Wounded in action near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability, May 10, 1865.

WITHERSPOON, GEORGE, Detroit. Entered service Dec. 31, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 14th Inf'y. First Lt., Feb. 13, 1865. Mustered out July 18, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WITHERSPOON, JNO., Detroit. Entered service May 1, 1861, as Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y. Wounded in action at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 7, 1861. Serg't Comp'y B, 24th Inf'y, July 24, 1862. Second Lt., Dec. 13, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 1, 1863. Capt., Nov. 22, 1863. Wounded in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WITHINGTON, WILLIAM H., Jackson. Capt. 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Exchanged Jan. 30, 1862. Mustered out Jan. 31, 1862. Col. 17th Inf'y, Aug. 11, 1862. Resigned Mar. 21, 1863, and honorably discharged. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862."

WOLAVER, ALONZO M., Talmadge. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 5th Cav. Second Lt., Nov. 17, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 14, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOLCOTT, JOEL, Lowell. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y I, 26th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., June 9, 1865. Not mustered as an officer, having died at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

WOOD, ABRAM R., Sturgis. Capt. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Killed on picket near Yorktown, Va., Ap'l 18, 1862.

WOOD, ABNER B., St. Johns. Capt. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 20, 1863. Resigned Nov. 12, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, ADDISON J., St. Charles. Entered service Aug. 29, 1864, as Serg't Comp'y F, 29th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, ANDREW J., Dexter. Entered service Aug. 5, 1862. Serg't Comp'y E, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, ARTHUR, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 4th Cav., Aug. 13, 1862. Resigned Dec. 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, CHARLES, Niles. Entered service Aug. 20, 1861. Serg't Comp'y K, 6th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 25, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, CHARLES B., Jackson. First Lt. and Q. M. 4th Inf'y, Mar. 6, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, DAVID H., Quincy. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, July 26, 1864. First Lt., Oct. 24, 1865. Mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, DELOS R., Hudson. Entered service Nov. 30, 1861. Serg't Batt. F, 1st Light Art., ——. Second Lt., Jan. 19, 1865. First Lt., Ap'l 6, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, FRANK M., Adrian. First Lt. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 25, 1861. Resigned Oct. 28, 1861, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, JAMES A., Adrian. Entered service Nov. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y B, 9th Cav. Second Lt., Sept. 15, 1864. First Lt., June 9, 1865. Mustered out as Second Lt., July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOOD, JOHN S., Dexter. Second Lt. Hall's S. S., Dec. 30, 1864. No further record.

WOOD, JOSEPH, Coldwater. Chap. 19th Inf'y, Feb. 19, 1864. Not mustered.

WOODARD, WILLIAM M., Cooper. Entered service Sept. 2, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 3d Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 11, 1862. Resigned Sept. 17, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WOODBRIDGE, HORACE, Coldwater. Entered service Mar. 16, 1863, as Serg't Comp'y M, 8th Cav. Second Lt., Jan. 8, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865, on consolidation with the 11th Cav., and honorably discharged.

WOODBURY, DWIGHT A., Adrian. Col. 4th Inf'y, May 16, 1861. Killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

WOODIN, ORSON, Jackson. Entered service Aug. 11, 1862. Serg't Comp'y K, 17th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., May 26, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOODING, CHARLES T., Grand Rapids. Entered service Sept. 11, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y C, 1st Eng's and Mech's. Second Lt., Aug. 27, 1864. First Lt., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOODMAN, HAMILTON J., Novi. Entered service Aug. 9, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y I, 22d Inf'y. First Lt., July 8, 1863. Capt., Dec. 5, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOODMAN, LUCIUS C., Paw Paw. Ass't Surg. 3d Cav., Sept. 7, 1861. Surg. 11th Cav., Oct. 7, 1863. Taken prisoner at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864. Taken to Libby Prison. Exchanged Oct. 20, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, on consolidation with 8th Cav., and honorably discharged.

WOODRUFF, CHARLES, Niles. Entered service Aug. 14, 1862. Serg't Maj. 25th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Ap'l 2, 1864. First Lt., Ap'l 7, 1864. Adj't, May 14, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOODRUFF, HEBER H., East Saginaw. Entered service Aug. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y D, 16th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Aug. 23, 1862. First Lt., Ap'l 11, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WOODRUFF, HENRY, East Saginaw. Capt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Aug. 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WOODRUFF, HENRY, Fredonia. Entered service Sept. 3, 1861. Serg't Comp'y M, 2d Cav., ——. First Lt., Oct. 7, 1864. Transferred to 136th U. S. Col'd Troops, June 22, 1865. No further record.

WOODRUFF, JNO. E., Jackson. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. Resigned Dec. 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

WOODRUFF, WILLIAM S., Marshall. Entered service July 16, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y E, 1st Inf'y. Second Lt., Dec. 17, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. First Lt., Jan. 1, 1864. Died June 28, 1864, of wounds received in action in front of Petersburg June 25, 1864.

WOODWARD, HORACE P., Blissfield. Ass't Surg. 15th Inf'y, Feb. 4, 1862. Resigned May 1, 1862. Ass't Surg. 18th Inf'y, Aug. 9, 1862. Resigned May 9, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WOODWARD, GEORGE W., Wright. Second Lt. 21st Inf'y, July 30, 1862. First Lt., Jan. 15, 1863. Capt., Dec. 2, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas." Mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM A., Lawrence. Entered service Sept. 10, 1861. Serg't Comp'y H, 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Oct. 20, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WOODWORTH, BENJAMIN R., Detroit. Second Lt. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Resigned Nov. 12, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WOOSTER, SAMUEL R., Grand Rapids. Ass't Surg. 8th Inf'y, Aug. 19, 1861. Surg. 1st Cav., Feb. 26, 1863. Mustered out Oct. 18, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WORDEN, FREDERICK W., Grand Rapids. First Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Capt., Aug. 11, 1861. Resigned Nov. 28, 1861. Maj. 13th Inf'y, Dec. 26, 1861. Lt. Col., July 4, 1862. Resigned Feb. 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WORMER, GROVER S., Detroit. Captain Stanton Guard, May 1, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1862. Lt. Col. 8th Cav., Oct. 3, 1862. Col., Ap'l 16, 1864. Not mustered as Col. Col. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 21, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vol's, Mar, 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WORMER, HENRY G., Detroit. First Lt. 30th Inf'y, Nov. 28, 1864. Capt., June 5, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WORTLEY, CLARK S., Ann Arbor. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 20th Inf'y, ——. Second Lt.. Mar. 5, 1863. First Lt., Nov. 29, 1863. Q. M., July 20, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WRIGHT, ROBERT C., Detroit. Entered service Feb. 15, 1862. Serg't Maj. 7th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1864. Capt., June 12, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WRIGHT, LEONARD J., Niles. Second Lt. 9th Inf'y, Oct. 12, 1861. First Lt., Dec. 13, 1861. Taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862. Paroled July 15, 1862. Capt., Feb. 27, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

WRIGHT, STEPHEN J., St. Johns. First Lt. 23d Inf'y, Aug. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 6, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM B., Eagle Harbor. Maj. 27th Inf'y, Dec. 22, 1862. Lt. Col., Dec. 17, 1863. Wounded in action in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Col., Oct. 3, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability as Lt. Col., Nov. 17, 1864.

WRIGHT, EDWARD B., Detroit. Second Lt. Batt. B, 1st Light Art., Aug. 28, 1862. First Lt., Sept. 3, 1863. Wounded in action at Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864. Capt., Mar. 14, 1865. Mustered out as First Lt. June 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WYKER, DAVID B., Owosso. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 5th Inf'y. Second Lt., June 1, 1862. First Lt., June 29, 1863. Killed in action near Germania Ford, Nov. 27, 1863.

WYKER, ALFRED, Niles. Ass't Surg. 14th Inf'y, Nov. 17, 1862. Resigned June 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

WYKOFF, THOMAS, Pontiac. Entered service Aug. 20, 1864. Serg't Comp'y G, 3d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Nov. 28, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out May 25, 1866, and honorably discharged.

WYMAN, MERRIMAN S., Eaton Rapids. Entered service Sept. 30, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y G, 13th Inf'y. Second Lt., July 5, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out July 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WYNN, WILLIAM H., Niles. Entered service Sept. 1, 1861. Serg't Comp'y L, 2d Cav., ——. Second Lt., July 31, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YARNOLD, BENJAMIN E., Houghton. Entered service Sept. 11, 1862, as Hosp'l Stew'd 27th Inf'y. Ass't Surg., Sept. 13, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YATES, GEORGE W., Detroit. Entered service June 20, 1861. Q. M. Serg't 4th Inf'y, ——. First Lt. and Adjt., Sept. 26, 1862. Mustered out June 29, 1864, and honorably discharged.

YATES, JOHN B., Ionia. Capt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Sept. 12, 1861. Maj., May 28, 1863. Col., Nov. 3, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YATES, ADRIAN, Grand Rapids. Entered service Aug. 28, 1861. Com. Serg't 3d Cav., ——. Second Lt., Feb. 16, 1863. First Lt. and Q. M., Sept. 7, 1864. Mustered out Feb. 12, 1866, and honorably discharged.

YEMANS, CHARLES C., Redford. Second Lt. 24th Inf'y, July 26, 1862. Resigned Sept. 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.

YEOMANS, ERASTUS T., Ionia. Entered service Aug. 4, 1864. Serg't Maj. 3d Inf'y. ——. Second Lt., Nov. 16, 1864. Resigned Mar. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged,

YERKES, SILAS E., Lowell. Second Lt. 13th Inf'y, Oct. 3, 1861. First Lt., May 15, 1862. Capt., Feb. 26, 1863. Wounded in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas." Maj., May 12, 1865. Honorably discharged as Capt. May 15, 1865, for disability.

YERRINGTON, WILLIAM, Muir. Second Lt. 10th Cav., July 25, 1863. Resigned Oct. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YORK, ELIAS A., Ionia. Second Lt. 1st Eng's and Mech's, Jan. 1, 1864. First Lt., Aug. 27, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YOUNG, JOHN L., Plymouth. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y H, 2d Inf'y. Second Lt., Mar. 6, 1862. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1862. Capt., Dec. 1, 1862. Killed in action in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

YOUNG, GUART V. S., Perry, N. Y. First Lt. 29th Inf'y, July 29, 1864. Wounded in action at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1864. Resigned May 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YOUNG, CHARLES J., St. Johns. Entered service Aug. 15, 1862, as Serg't Comp'y G, 5th Cav. Second Lt., July 3, 1865. Not mustered as an officer. Mustered out June 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H., Ann Arbor. Ass't Surg. 9th Cav., Nov. 3, 1862. Surg., Dec. 12, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ZACHARIAS, ALLEN H., Monroe. First Lt. 7th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Capt., Mar. 10, 1862. Died, Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

ZANIER, AUGUSTUS, Port Huron. First Lt. 5th Inf'y, June 19, 1861. Resigned Oct. 28, 1861, and honorably discharged.

ZEIGLER, AUGUSTUS F., Detroit. Entered service Aug. 4, 1862. Serg't Maj. 24th Inf'y, ——. First Lt., Oct. 14, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

ZOELLNER, FRANK, Detroit. Entered service May 25, 1861. Serg't Maj. 2d Inf'y, ——. Second Lt., Feb. 24, 1863, Wounded in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. Died Dec. 2, 1863, of wounds received Nov. 24, 1863.

ZOLLY, FELIX, Grand Rapids. Second Lt. 3d Inf'y, May 13, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1861. Resigned Jan. 8, 1862. and honorably discharged.

IN THE ARMY.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

Appointments from Michigan as General Officers, and in the General Staff U. S. Volunteers and regular army from 1779 up to and during the war, and including officers born in Michigan, although appointed from other States, together with a record of their service, except those who were commissioned by the State, whose service will be found included in the register of Michigan officers.

ADAMS, OSCAR, Flint. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Mar. 18, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

AIKIN, DWIGHT A. See Michigan officers.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH. See Michigan officers.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE A. See Michigan officers.

ARTHUR, WALTER C. See Michigan officers.

AUGUR, CHRISTOPHER C., ——. Cadet M. A., July 1, 1839. Bvt. Second Lt., 2d U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1843. Second Lt. 4th Inf'y, Sept. 12, 1845. First Lt., Feb. 16, 1847. Capt., Aug. 1, 1852. Maj. 13th Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Nov. 12, 1861. Maj. Gen. Vol's, Aug. 9, 1862, "for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va." Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Aug. 9, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va." Lt. Col. 12th Inf'y, July 1, 1863. Bvt, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Port Hudson, La." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Col. 12th Inf'y, Mar. 15, 1866. Mustered out of Vol. service Sept. 1, 1866. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 4, 1869. Now in service.

BABCOCK, CHARLES P. See Michigan officers.

BACON, CYRUS. See Michigan officers.

BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM P., ——. Second Lt. 3d U. S. Cav., Nov. 29, 1865. First Lt., July 28, 1866. Mustered out Dec. 28, 1870, and honorably discharged.

BAKER, STEPHEN, ——. Pvt. Comp'y E., 6th U. S. Inf'y, Aug. 20, 1860. Corp'l, Mar. 7, 1862. Serg't Maj., Ap'l 1, 1863. Pvt. Comp'y F, 6th Inf'y, Aug. 24, 1863. Serg't, Sept. 1, 1863. Serg't Comp'y D, 6th Inf'y, Mar. 18, 1864. First Serg't, Mar. 20, 1864. Discharged, July 10, 1864. First Serg't, Comp'y D, 6th Inf'y, July 11, 1864. Q. M. Serg't, Oct. 6, 1864. Second Lt. and First Lt., May 3, 1865. Capt., June 8, 1874. Now in service.

BAKER, WILLIAM H., ——. Cadet, M. A., ——, 1823. Bvt. Second Lt., 4th U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1828. Second Lt., July 1, 1828. Resigned May 20, 1831, and honorably discharged.

BALCH, FRANK S., ——. Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vol's, Feb. 13, 1865. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BALDWIN, FRANK D. See Michigan officers.

BARNARD, PHINEAS P., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, May 13, 1863. Bvt. Maj. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for falthful and meritorious service." Mustered out Dec. 6, 1865. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 7, 1867. Bvt. 1st Lt. and Capt. U. S. Army, Mar. 7, 1867, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Unassigned, Mar. 23, 1869. Assigned to 5th Cav., July 14, 1869. First Lt., June 4, 1875. Now in service.

BARNES, DARWIN H., ——. Capt. and A. Q. M. Vol's, Jan. 31, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BARRETT, WALLACE W., Coldwater. Capt. 44th Ill. Vol's—a Michigan Comp'y,—Sept. 13, 1861. Col., Jan. 1, 1863. Bvt. Brlg. Gen. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. First Lt. 34th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Stone River, Tenn." Bvt. Maj., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga." Transferred to 16th Inf'y Ap'l 14, 1869. Died July 1, 1879, at Fort Riley, Kan.

BARTH, CHARLES G., ——. Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol's, May 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. Vol's, Aug. 8, 1866, "for efficient and meritorious service." Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

BATES, KINZIE, Detroit. Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Inf'y, Aug. 5, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 23, 1861. Bvt. Capt., Oct. 4, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Corinth, Miss." Bvt. Maj., July 4, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss." Capt., Mar. 15, 1866. Now in service.

BATES, EDWARD F., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, Jan. 7, 1863. Major and Surg., Oct. 8, 1863. Died Mar. 6, 1864.

BAXTER, HENRY. See Michigan officers.

BEACH, SAMUEL E. See Michigan officers.

BIDDLE, JAMES, Detroit. Capt. 16th U. S. Inf'y, Aug. 5, 1861. Bvt. Major, Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign." Resigned Sept. 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

BINGHAM, JAMES W., Kensington. First Lt. 16th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Died at Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862.

BIRNEY, FITZHUGH, Bay City. Capt. and Ass't Adj't Gen. Vol's, Aug. 1, 1862. Maj., Sept. 15, 1863. Died at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

BIRNEY, JAMES G. See Michigan officers.

BISSELL, CHARLES T. See Michigan officers.

BLACKMAN, HUDSON B. See Michigan officers.

BLISS, D. WILLARD. See Michigan officers.

BLISS, ZENAS E. See Michigan officers.

BREVOORT, HENRY B., Detroit. Ensign 2d U. S. Inf'y, May 7, 1802. Second Lt., ——, 1805. First Lt., Nov. 30, 1805. Capt., May 1, 1811. Maj. 45th Inf'y, Ap'l 15, 1814.

BRISTOL, HENRY B., Detroit. Second Lt. 5th U. S. Inf'y, May 15, 1857. First Lt., May 13, 1861. Capt., June 1, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service in New Mexico." Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service in New Mexico, and particularly for his untiring zeal and energy in

controlling the Navajoe tribe of Indians at the Bosque Redondo, and for his praiseworthy efforts in advancing their condition from that of savages to that of civilized men."* Retired May 20, 1879, for disability resulting from disease contracted in line of duty.

BRODHEAD, THORNTON F. See Michigan officers.

BROOKS, EDWARD J., Detroit. Second Lt. 7th U. S. Inf'y, June 30, 1855. First Lt., Feb. 26, 1861. Resigned May 16, 1861, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, JOSEPH B., Detroit. First Lt. and Ass't Surg. U. S. A., June 29, 1849. Capt. and Ass't Surg., June 29, 1854. Maj. and Surg., July 4, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col. and Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Sept. 28, 1866, "for meritorious and distinguished service at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, where cholera prevailed." Now in service.

BROWN, JOHN T., Tecumseh. First Lt. 3d U. S. Dragoons, Ap'l 9, 1847. Disbanded July 20, 1848, and honorably discharged.

BROWN, WILLIAM S., Ann Arbor. Capt. and Ass't Com. of Subs. U. S. Army, Feb. 14, 1848. Disbanded July 29, 1848, and honorably discharged.

BROWNELL, SEYMOUR. See Michigan officers.

BRUSH, ALFRED, Detroit. Cadet M. A., ——, 1828. Bvt. 2d Lt. 4th U. S. Art., July 1, 1832. Second Lt., Sept. 14, 1834. Resigned July 28, 1836, and honorably discharged.

BURNETT, WELLINGTON C., ——. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, June 17, 1848. Disbanded Aug. 30, 1848, and honorably discharged.

CANTINE, WILLIAM W. See Michigan officers.

CARLAND, JOHN. See Michigan officers.

CASE, DANIEL L., Lansing. Maj. and Paymaster Vols, Mar. 18, 1864. Resigned Dec. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CASS, LEWIS, ——. Col. 3d Reg't Ohio Vol's, 1812. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, 1813. Governor of Michigan Territory, 1813.

CASS, LEWIS, JR., Detroit. Maj. 3d U. S. Dragoons, Ap'l 9, 1847. Disbanded July 20, 1848, and honorably discharged.

CHAMPLIN, EDWARD P. See Michigan officers.

CHAMPLIN, STEVEN G. See Michigan officers.

CHANDLER, GEORGE W. See Michigan officers.

CHAPIN, ANDREW B., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, Sept. 12, 1862. Resigned Aug. 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHESTER, GEORGE M., Detroit. Capt. and A. Q. M. Vol's, Oct. 12, 1863. Resigned Nov. 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

CHILSON, GEORGE W. See Michigan officers.

CHIPMAN, HENRY L. See Michigan officers.

CHRISTIANCY, HENRY C. See Michigan officers.

CLARK, CHARLES E. See Michigan officers.

CLEM, JOHN L., ——. Musician Comp'y C, 22d Mich. Inf'y, May 1, 1863. Lance Serg't, Sept. 20, 1863. Discharged Sept. 19, 1864. Second Lt., 24th U. S. Inf'y, Dec. 18, 1871. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1874. Now in service.

CLIFT, EMORY W., Detroit. First Lt. 13th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Regimental Q. M., Sept. 1, 1861, to Nov. 1, 1862. Capt., Sept. 20, 1864. Now in service.

* The only brevet of this character found in the published "Army Registers" of the War Department.

CLITZ, HENRY B., ——. Cadet M. A., July 1, 1841. Bvt. Second Lt., 7th Inf'y, July 1, 1845. Second Lt., 3d Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1846. Bvt. First Lt., April 18, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo." First Lt., 3d Inf'y, Mar. 5, 1851. Capt., Dec. 6, 1858. Maj., 12th Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col., June 27, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va." Lt. Col., 6th Inf'y, Nov. 4, 1863. Bvt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and distinguished service in the field." Col., 10th Inf'y, Feb. 22, 1869. Now in service.

CLUBB, HENRY S., Grand Haven. Capt. and A. Q. M. Vol's, June 11, 1862. Wounded in action at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862. Mustered out Ap'l 7, 1866, and honorably discharged.

COLLINS, ROBERT M. See Michigan officers.

COPELAND, FREDERICK A. See Michigan officers.

COPELAND, JOSEPH T. See Michigan officers.

CRANE, WALTER, Detroit. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Mar. 11, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col. Vols., Nov. 15, 1865, "for faithful service in his department." Mustered out Dec. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

CREARY, WILLIAM E., Ludington. Pvt. Comp'y F, 3d Mich. Inf'y, May 13, 1861. Transferred to 2d Batt. Vet. Reserve Corps. Oct. 19, 1863. Discharged June 10, 1864. Pvt., 2d Batt., Vet. Reserve Corps, June 13, 1864. Discharged Aug. 23, 1866. Maj. and Paymaster, June 23, 1879. Now in service.

CUMING, THOMAS B., Jr., ——. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 3, 1848. Disbanded Aug. 4, 1848, and honorably discharged.

CURTENIUS, EDWARD A., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Bvt. Capt., Ap'l 7, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn." Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1862.

CUSTER, GEORGE A., Monroe. Cadet M. A., ——, 1857. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Cav., June 24, 1861. Second Lt. 5th U. S. Cav., Aug. 3, 1861. Capt. and Add'l A. D. C., June 5, 1862. First Lt., July 17, 1862. Brig. Gen. Vol's, June 29, 1863. Assumed command of Michigan Cav. Brigade at Hanover, Penn., June 30, 1863. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army, July 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., May 8, 1864. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, May 11, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va." Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Sept. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Winchester, Va." Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vol's, Oct. 19, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Five Forks, Va." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia." Maj. Gen. Vol's, Ap'l 15, 1865. Mustered out of Volunteer service Feb. 1, 1866. Lt. Col. 7th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Killed with his whole command June 25, 1876, in action with Sioux Indians on Little Big Horn river, Montana Territory.

CUSTER, THOMAS W. See Michigan officers.

DAVID, JAMES I. See Michigan officers.

DENTON, ANSEL B., ——. First Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Capt., July 22, 1862. Resigned Sept. 9, 1864, and honorably discharged.

DIETRICH, CHARLES J., ——. Capt. and Com. of Subs. Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Resigned July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

DODDS, JOSEPH L., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Aug. 3, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1862.

DOOLITTLE, CHARLES C. See Michigan officers.

DOYLE, MICHAEL, Detroit. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Died Oct. 23, 1847.

DREW, GEORGE A. See Michigan officers.

DUNBAR, GILBERT E. See Michigan officers.

DRIGGS, WILLIAM J. See Michigan officers.

EARLE, JAMES D., Grand Rapids. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Sept. 10, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for meritorious service in his department during the war." Mustered out Jan. 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

EARLE, EDWARD S. See Michigan officers.

EARLE, FRANCIS S. See Michigan officers.

EASTMAN, AHIRA G., Adrian. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Resigned May 31, 1847, and honorably discharged.

EASTMAN, JAMES E., ——. Cadet M. A., ——, 1862. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Art., June 18, 1866. First Lt., May 6, 1869. Now in service.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR. See Michigan officers.

ELDER, MATHEW. See Michigan officers.

ELLSWORTH, CHARLES C., Greenville. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Mar. 10, 1863. Resigned May 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FARLEY, JOHN, ——. Cadet M. A., ——, 1819. Bvt. 2d Lt. 2d U. S. Art., July 1, 1823. Second Lt. 1st Art., July 1, 1823. First Lt., Aug. 1, 1832. Resigned Feb. 29, 1836, and honorably discharged.

FARRAND, DAVID O., Detroit. Ass't Surg. U. S. A., Feb. 15, 1865. Bvt. Capt., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Resigned July 1, 1866, and honorably discharged.

FECHET, EDMOND G. See Michigan officers.

FERRY, WILLIAM M. See Michigan officers.

FIFIELD, BENJAMIN F., Monroe. Capt. and Com. Subs., Vol's, Ap'l 14, 1862. Honorably discharged Nov. 20, 1863.

FINLEY, HENRY H. See Michigan officers.

FITZSIMMONS, WILLIAM C. See Michigan officers.

FORD, CHARLES. See Michigan officers.

FORSYTH, LEWIS C., Detroit. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, June 11, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 3, 1866. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. U. S. A., Mar. 11, 1867. Bvt. Maj. Mar. 11, 1867, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Now in service.

FORSYTH, GEORGE,——. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Dragoons, June 8, 1836. First Lt., Sept. 26, 1837. Resigned Dec. 31, 1837, and honorably discharged.

FORSYTH, ROBERT A., Detroit. Maj. and Paymaster U. S. A., Sept. 10, 1831. Maj. and Paymaster, Aug. 8, 1846. Died Oct. 21, 1849.

FRASER, CORWIN B., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, July 5, 1864. Bvt. Capt. Vol's, Oct. 6, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

FREELEN, THOMAS H., Kalamazoo. First Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. Capt., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec." Disbanded Aug. 6, 1848, and honorably discharged.

GARLAND, JOHN S., ——. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., Mar. 8, 1847. First Lt., May 20, 1849. Capt., Dec. 29, 1857. Retired Nov. 29, 1861.

GOODMAN, JOHN B., Niles. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. First Lt., May 31, 1847. Killed Aug. 20, 1847, in battle at Cherubusco, Mexico.

GOODRIDGE, MOSES H., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Nov. 26, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 22, 1866, and honorably discharged.

GRANGER, GORDON. See Michigan officers.

GREENE, JACOB L. See Michigan officers.

GREGORY, ASA. See Michigan officers.

GRISSON, SAMUEL. Ann Arbor. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Ap'l 20, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 1, 1865.

GROUT, HENRY C., Grand Rapids. Maj. and Paymaster Vols, July 22, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col. Vol s, Oct. 6, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Nov. 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

GRUMMOND GEORGE W. See Michigan officers.

HALE, HIRAM F. See Michigan officers.

HALL, LOWELL, ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Jan. 19, 1865. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HALL, JOSEPH, ——. Pvt. Comp'y A, 22d Mich. Inf'y, Oct. 22, 1862. Transferred to Comp'y A, 29th Mich. Inf'y, June 30, 1865. Discharged Sept. 6, 1865. Cadet M. A., ——, 1868. Second Lt. 14th U. S. Inf'y, June 14, 1872. Resigned May 26, 1879, and honorably discharged.

HALL, ROBERT H., Detroit. Cadet M. A., ——, 1855. Bvt. Second Lt. 5th U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1860. Second Lt. 10th Inf'y, Jan. 23, 1861. First Lt., June 1, 1861. Capt., Aug. 31, 1863. Bvt. Maj., Nov. 24, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the batttle of Lookout mountain, Tenn." Bvt. Lt. Col., Aug. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service on the Weldon Railroad, Va." Now in service.

HALL, NORMAN J. See Michigan officers.

HALLECK, WALTER F., Monroe. Pvt. Comp'y I, 11th Mich. Inf'y, July 25, 1862. Discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Second Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Ap'l 14, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 6, 1865. Second Lt., 18th U. S. Inf'y, May 30, 1866. Transferred to 27th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. First Lt., Jan. 31, 1867. Retired Sept. 29, 1868.

HAMTRAMCK, JOHN FRANCIS, ——. Capt. 5th N. Y. Reg't, Nov. 20, 1776. Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 12, 1785. Maj., Oct. 20, 1786. Lt. Col., Feb. 18, 1793. Col., Ap'l 1, 1802.

HARTSUFF, ALBERT, Port Huron. First Lt. and Ass't Surg. U. S. Army, Aug. 5, 1861. Bvt. Capt. and Maj., Mar. 13, 1865, "for falthful and meritorious service during the war." Capt. and Ass't Surg., July 28, 1866. Bvt. Lt. Col., Nov. 26, 1866, "for meritorious and distinguished service during the outbreak and continuance of cholera in New Orleans, La." Maj. and Surg., June 26, 1876. Now in service.

HARTSUFF, GEORGE L., Port Huron. Cadet M. A., ——, 1848. Bvt. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., July 1, 1852. Second Lt. 2d Art., June 12, 1853. First Lt., Mar. 8, 1855. Bvt. Capt. and A. A. G., Mar. 22, 1861. Capt. and A. A. G., Aug. 3, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Ap'l 15, 1862. Maj. and A. A. G. U. S. Army, July 17, 1862. Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Sept. 17, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Antietam, Md." Maj. Gen. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Capt. 2d U. S. Art., May 23, 1863. Lt. Col. and A. A. G. U. S. Army, June 1, 1864. Resigned as Capt. 2d Art. June 15, 1864. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign, terminating in the surrender of Lee's army." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Mustered out as Maj. Gen. Vol's, Aug. 24, 1865. Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, June 29, 1871. Retired June 29, 1871. Died at New York City, May 16, 1874.

HARTSUFF, WILLIAM. See Michigan officers.

HATTON, EZRA. See Michigan officers.

HENDERSON, JAMES D., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Jan. 19, 1865. Mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HERRICK, S. L., Three Rivers. Maj. and Brigade Surg. Vol's, Sept. 4, 1861. Resigned Aug. 17, 1862, and honorably discharged.

HILL, GEORGE D. See Michigan officers.

HINSDILL, CHARLES B., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Aug. 16, 1861. Mustered out July 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOFFMAN, SATTERLEE, ——. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Art., Mar. 8, 1847. Killed Aug. 20, 1847, in the battle of Churubusco, Mexico.

HORTON, DEXTER, Groveland. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, May 18, 1864. Bvt. Maj. Vol's, July 12, 1865, "for efficient and meritorious service." Mustered out July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOUGHTON, CHESTER W. See Michigan officers.

HOWARD, JOSHUA, Detroit. Third Lt. 19th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 17, 1813. Second Lt., Aug. 31, 1813. Resigned Ap'l 5, 1814. Third Lt. Ordnance, Dec. 2, 1815. Second Lt., Sept. 1, 1818. Transferred to 1st Art. June 1, 1821. First Lt., Nov. 1, 1823. Bvt. Capt., Nov. 1, 1833, "for ten years' faithful service in one grade." Capt., Mar. 6, 1834. Resigned Dec. 31, 1835. Lt. Col. 15th Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. Col., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec." Disbanded Aug. 7, 1848. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, June 1, 1861. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

HOWARD, SUMNER, Flint. Entered service May 25, 1861, as Serg't Comp'y F, 2d Mich. Inf'y. First Lt. 17th U. S. Inf'y, to rank from May 14, 1861. Resigned Sept. 25, 1863, and honorably discharged.

HOWARD, JACOB M., JR. See Michigan officers.

HOWE, CHARLES E. See Michigan officers.

HOWGATE, HENRY W. See Michigan officers.

HUGO, WILLIAM H., Paw Paw. Capt. 70th N. Y. Vol's, June 21, 1861. Mustered out July 1, 1864. Second Lt. 16th U. S. Inf'y, May 11, 1866. Transferred to 25th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. First Lt., Nov. 21, 1868. Unassigned Ap'l 26, 1869. Assigned to 9th Cav., Jan. 1, 1871. Now in service.

HUNT, HENRY J., Detroit. Cadet M. A., ——, 1835. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Art., July 1, 1839. First Lt., June 18, 1846. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." Bvt. Maj., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec." Capt. 2d Art., Sept. 28, 1852. Maj. 5th Art., May 14, 1861. Col. and Add'l Aid-de-Camp, Sept. 28, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Sept. 15, 1862, "for meritorious service." Bvt. Col., July 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Lt. Col. 3d Art., Aug. 1, 1863. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vol's, July 6, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and for faithful and highly meritorious service in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, Va." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." Bvt. Maj. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Mustered out of Vol. service Ap'l 30, 1866. Col. 5th Art., Ap'l 4, 1869. Now in service.

IRWIN, CHARLES H. See Michigan officers.

JACKSON, WILLIAM W., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Mar. 24, 1862. Bvt. Maj., ——. Resigned July 14, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM H., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Nov. 18, 1862. Bvt. Maj., ——. Resigned Mar. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, JAMES H., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Bvt. Maj., Maj., ——. Mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

JOHNSON, GEORGE K. See Michigan officers.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM S., ——. Pvt. Comp'y A, 4th Batt. D. C. Vol's, Ap'l 17, 1861. Honorably discharged July 10, 1861. First Lt. 1st Ark. Cav., Oct. 1, 1862. Capt., Feb. 5, 1863. Mustered out July 21, 1864. First Lt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 15, 1864. Bvt. Capt. and Maj. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Aug. 20, 1866. First Lt. 43d U. S. Inf'y, June 12, 1867. Unassigned, Ap'l 4, 1869. First Lt. of Inf'y, Jan. 24, 1870. Mustered out Jan. 1, 1871. Second Lt. 24th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 9, 1871. Retired with rank of Capt., mounted, May 20, 1871.

JUDD, GEORGE E. See Michigan officers.

KEENEY, CHARLES C., Detroit. Ass't Surg. U. S. A., July 12, 1842. Disbanded Sept. 23, 1842. Re-appointed Mar. 19, 1845. Capt. and Ass't Surg., Mar. 19, 1850. Maj. and Surg., June 23, 1860. Lt. Col. and Medical Inspector, June 11, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out as Lt. Col. and Medical Inspector, Oct. 31, 1865. Lt. Col. and Surg., June 26, 1876. Now in service.

KELLOGG, CHARLES C., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, NATHAN G., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Ap'l 14, 1862. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Feb. 23, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

KING, JOHN H., Detroit. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Inf'y, Dec. 2, 1837. First Lt. Mar. 2, 1839. Capt., Oct. 31, 1846. Maj. 15th Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Lt. Col. 14th Inf'y, June 1, 1863. Bvt. Col., Sept. 20, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Ruff's Station, Ga." Bvt. Maj. Gen., Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war." Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vol's, May 31, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Col. 9th Inf'y, July 30, 1865. Mustered out of Vol. service Jan. 15, 1866. Now in service.

LACY, HEMAN A., Detroit. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Ap'l 14, 1862. Mustered out Mar. 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LANE, JOHN, ——. Second Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'y, June 1, 1863. Bvt. First Lt., Sept. 19, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga." Died Oct. 15, 1863, of wounds received in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

LARNED, CHARLES T., ——. Additional Paymaster, June 1, 1861. Maj. and Paymaster, Aug. 30, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Lt. Col. and Deputy Paymaster Gen., June 8, 1880. Now in service.

LARNED, FRANK H., Detroit. Second Lt. U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 8, 1847. Second Lt. Voltiguers, Ap'l 9, 1847. Transferred to Second U. S. Art., June 27, 1848. First Lt., July 1, 1852. Capt., Ap'l 28, 1861. Maj., 1st U. S. Art., Jan. 3, 1867. Retired Feb. 5, 1867, for disability resulting from sickness and exposure in line of duty.

LEE, GEORGE. See Michigan officers.

LEE, GEORGE W., Detroit. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Oct. 31, 1861. Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col. and Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out May 31, 1866, and honorably discharged.

LEFFINGWELL, CHRISTOPHER W., Grand Rapids. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Sept. 10, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1865, and honorably discharged.

LEMEKE, HENRY, Detroit. Ass't Surg. Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 30, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848, and honorably discharged.

LYNDE, RICHARD D., ——. Capt. and Ass't Surg. U. S. Army, Aug. 29, 1856. Resigned Aug. 31, 1862, and honorably discharged.

LYON, FARNHAM, See Michigan officers.

LYSTER, WILLIAM J. See Michigan officers.

MACOMB, ALEXANDER, Michigan Territory. Cornet U. S. Cav., Jan. 10, 1799. Second Lt., Feb. 16, 1801. Transferred to 2d Inf'y, Ap'l —, 1802. First Lt. Eng's, Oct. 12, 1802. Capt. June 11, 1805. Maj., Feb. 23, 1808. Lt. Col., July 23, 1810. Col. 3d Art., July 6, 1812. Brig. Gen., Jan. 24, 1814. Bvt. Maj. Gen., Sept. 11, 1814, "for distinguished and gallant conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg." Retained as Col. and Chief Eng. in the reörganization of the army June 1, 1821. Maj. Gen. and Gen. in Chief of the Army, May 24, 1828. Died June 25, 1841.

MATHEWS, ALMERON S. See Michigan officers.

McALESTER, MILES D., Flint, Cadet M. A., ——, 1852. Bvt. 2d Lt. U. S. Eng's, July 1, 1856. Second Lt., Dec. 1, 1856. First Lt., May 2, 1861. Bvt. Maj. and Lt. Col., July 1, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Peninsular campaign of 1862." Capt., Mar. 3, 1863. Bvt. Col., Aug. 23, 1864, "for highly meritorious service as Chief Eng. of Military Division of West Mississippi, etc." Bvt. Brig. Gen., Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Mobile, Ala." Maj., Mar. 7, 1867. Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Ap'l 23, 1869.

McCOMAS, D. HENRY, Baltimore, Md. Pvt. Comp'y E. 8th Mich. Inf'y, Sept. 30, 1861. Appointed Second Lt. 10th Maryland Inf'y, Jan. —, 1864. Declined. Discharged June 15, 1865, for wounds received at the battle of Peeble's Farm, Va., with loss of leg. Second Lt. 45th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 7, 1867. Bvt. Capt. Vol's, Mar 3, 1869, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Unassigned, July 22, 1869. Resigned July 26, 1870, and honorably discharged.

McCONNELL, JOSEPH, Pontiac. Second Lt. 18th U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 30, 1861. First Lt., Aug. 11, 1862. Bvt. Capt., Dec. 31, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn." Died Jan. 14, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

McDONALD, CHARLES, ——. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. Vol's, Dec. 23, 1862. Resigned Aug. 18, 1863, and honorably discharged.

McGRAW, THEODORE A., Detroit. Ass't Surg. Vol's, Mar. 30, 1864. Bvt. Capt., June 1, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Resigned June 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McNEILL, JOHN W. S., ——. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Dragoons, June 8, 1836. Killed by Indians in Florida, Sept. 11, 1837.

McREYNOLDS, ANDREW T., Detroit. Capt. 3d U. S. Dragoons, Ap'l 9, 1847. Bvt. Maj., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Disbanded July 31, 1848. Col. 1st N. Y. (Lincoln) Cav., June 15, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.

MERRIFIELD, EDWIN R., Lansing. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Resigned Feb. 17, 1848, and honorably discharged.

MILES, JOHN C., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, Oct. 11, 1864. Bvt, Capt., Oct. 12, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Oct. 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

MILLS, WILLIAM, ——. Pvt. Comp'y C, 5th U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 28th, 1858. Corp'l, Mar. 1, 1860. Serg't, July 1, 1861. First Serg't, July 21, 1861. Second Lt. and First Lt. 16th Inf'y, Feb. 19, 1863. Bvt. Capt., Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga." Capt., Feb. 13, 1866. Transferred to 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 17, 1869. Now in service.

MIZNER, JOHN K. See Michigan officers.

MIZNER, HENRY R. See Michigan officers.

MONTEITH, GEORGE. See Michigan officers.

MOORE, ORLANDO H. See Michigan officers.

MORROW, HENRY A. See Michigan officers.

NELSON, JAMES H., Pontiac. Additional Paymaster U. S. Army, Feb. 23, 1864. Maj. and Paymaster, Jan. 17, 1867. Now in service.

NELSON, GEORGE C., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Oct. 8, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Sept. 4, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

NEWBURY, SAMUEL S., Detroit. First Lt. 12th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Capt., July 21, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Aug. 18, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious in the battle of Weldon Railroad, Va." Killed in action at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

NEWELL, JAMES J., Adrian. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Aug. 5, 1861. Resigned Nov. 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

NORVELL, FREEMAN. See Michigan officers.

NORVELL, JOHN M. See Michigan officers.

NORVELL, STEVENS T., Detroit. Pvt. Comp'y A, 5th U. S. Inf'y, Jan. 23, 1858. Serg't, Oct. 3, 1858. First Serg't, May 1, 1861. Serg't, Feb. 1, 1862. Discharged Jan. 23, 1863. Serg't, Comp'y A, 5th Inf'y, Jan. 23, 1863. Second Lt., 13th Inf'y, Feb. 19, 1863. First Lt., July 12, 1863. Transferred to 31st Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Capt., June 10, 1868. Unassigned May 15, 1869. Assigned to 10th Cav., Jan. 1, 1871. Now in service.

NORVELL, SPENCER, Detroit. Second Lt. 5th U. S. Inf'y, Oct. 20, 1839. First Lt., May 18, 1846. Capt., Ap'l 30, 1849. Died Aug. 12, 1850.

O'BEIRNE, RICHARD F., Detroit. First Lt. 14th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Q. M. 2d Batt., Sept. 10, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861. Capt., Oct. 25, 1861. Bvt. Maj., Aug. 1, 1864, "for gallant service in the battle of North Anna, Va." Bvt. Lt. Col., Aug. 18, 1864, "for gallant service in battle on the Weldon R. R., Va." Transferred to 32d Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Transferred to 21st Inf'y, Ap'l 19, 1869. Maj., 24th Inf'y, Mar. 20, 1879. Now in service.

O'BRIEN, LYSTER M. See Michigan officers.

O'DONNELL, WILLIAM. See Michigan officers.

OLMSTEAD, FREEMAN E., Adrian. Corp'l Comp'y C, 18th Mich. Inf'y, Aug. 7, 1862. Discharged, Mar. 22, 1864. Second Lt., 12th Tenn. Cav., Mar. 23, 1864. Resigned May 12, 1865. Second Lt., 10th U. S. Inf'y, Feb. 23, 1866. First Lt., July 28, 1866. Retired June 28, 1878.

OLIVER, JOHN M. See Michigan officers.

OWEN, E. GRIFFITH, Detroit. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Aug. 5, 1861. Honorably discharged, May 3, 1862.

PARKINSON DAVID, ——. Second Lt. 16th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 13, 1865. First Lt., Ap'l 13, 1865. Transferred to 25th Inf'y, Sept. 21, 1866. Capt., June 22, 1868. Unassigned, Ap'l 26, 1869. Honorably discharged Aug. 13, 1870.

PAYSON, IRA F., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Feb. 29, 1864. Died July 30, 1864.

PECK, CHARLES H., Port Huron. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Mar. 18, 1864. Resigned Mar. 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PENROSE, WILLIAM H., ——. Second Lt. 3d U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 13, 1861. First Lt., May 14, 1861. Adjt., Mar. 1, 1863. Col., 15th N. J. Vol's, Ap'l 18, 1863. Bvt. Capt., U. S. Army, May 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Marye's Height's, Va." Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army, July 2, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Capt., 3d U. S. Inf'y, Sept. 11, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, May 5, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va." Bvt. Col. U. S. Army, Oct. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va." Bvt. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Oct. 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Middletown, Va." Bvt. Brig Gen. U. S. Army, Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war," Brig. Gen. Vol's, June 27, 1865. Mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. Now in service.

PERCE, LE GRAND W. See Michigan officers.

PERKINS, JABEZ., ——. Maj. and Surg. Vol's, Oct. 27, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col., ——. Mustered out Oct. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHELPS, WILLIAM, Detroit. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Mar. 11, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. Mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PHILLIPS, EDWIN D., ——. Cadet M. A., ——, 1847. Bvt. Second Lt., 1st Inf'y, July 1, 1852. Second Lt., June 1, 1853. First Lt., Oct. 31, 1856. Capt., May 14, 1861. Died Nov. 26, 1864.

PIERCE, BYRON R. See Michigan officers.

PITTMAN, SAMUEL E. See Michigan officers.

PORTER, BENJAMIN F. See Michigan officers.

POTTER, JOSEPH A., Detroit. First Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Sept. 27, 1861. Capt., and Ass't Q. M. U. S. Army, Sept. 27, 1861. Col. and Q. M. U. S. Army, Sept. 24, 1864. Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col., Col., and Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Relieved as Col. and Q. M., Jan. 1, 1867. Maj. and Q. M., Jan. 18, 1867. Retired Ap'l 21, 1879.

PRATT, JAMES H. See Michigan officers.

PRESCOTT, ALBERT B., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, July 5, 1864. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 22, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out Aug. 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

PULFORD, JOHN. See Michigan officers.

RANDALL, CHARLES L., ——. Ass't Surg. Vol's, May 19, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

RAWLES, JACOB B., ——. Cadet M. A., Sept. 1, 1856. Second Lt. 3d Art., May 6, 1861. First Lt. 5th Art., May 14, 1861. Bvt. Capt., July 8, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the siege of Port Hudson, La." Bvt. Maj., Ap'l 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent forces under Gen. R. E. Lee." Capt. 5th Art, July 28, 1866. Now in service.

REXFORD, WILLIAM H. See Michigan officers.

RICE, FRANK R. See Michigan officers.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM V. See Michigan officers.

RICHARDSON, ISRAEL B. See Michigan officers.

ROBE, CHARLES F., ——. First Lt. 147th N. Y. Inf'y, Sept. 23, 1862. Capt. Vet. Reserve Corps, Mar. 5, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 7, 1866. First Lt. 29th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Unassigned Ap'l 25, 1869. Assigned to 25th Inf'y, Jan. 31, 1870. Capt., Jan. 25, 1872. Now in service.

ROBINSON, JOHN C. See Michigan officers.

ROMEYN, JAMES W., Detroit. First Lt. Vol's, and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Wilcox, Sept. 8, 1862. Resigned Oct. 16, 1862, and honorably discharged.

ROMEYN, HENRY, Tecumseh. Corp'l Comp'y G, 105th Ill. Vol's, Aug. 15, 1862. Pvt. ——, 1862. Serg't, Mar. 1, 1863. Capt. 14th U. S. Col'd Troops, Nov. 15, 1863. Bvt. Maj. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Nashville, Tenn." Mustered out Mar. 26, 1866. First Lt. 37th U. S. Inf'y, Jan. 22, 1867. Bvt. Capt., U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Nashville, Tenn." Unassigned May 19, 1869. Assigned to 5th Inf'y, Aug. 14, 1869. Now in service.

ROSECRANTZ, MORTIMER., Ypsilanti. Cadet M. A., ——, 1837. Bvt. Second Lt., 5th U. S. Inf'y, July 1, 1841. Second Lt., June 8, 1845. First Lt., July 10, 1846. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." Died Oct. 7, 1848.

RUCKER, DANIEL H., Grosse Isle. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Dragoons, Oct. 13, 1837. First Lt., Oct. 8, 1844. Capt., Feb. 7, 1847. Bvt. Maj., U. S. A., Feb. 23, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista." Transferred to Q. M. Department Aug. 23, 1849. Maj. and Q. M., Aug. 3, 1861. Col. and A. A. D. C., Sept. 28, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, May 23, 1863. Resigned as Col. and A. A. D. C., May 26, 1863. Bvt. Lt. Col., Col., and Brig. Gen. U. S. A., July 5, 1864, "for diligent and faithful service during the war." Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Bvt. Maj. Gen. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Col. and Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., July 28, 1866. Mustered out of Volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866. Now in service.

RUCKER, WILLIAM A., Detroit. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Aug. 30, 1862. Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., Nov. 26, 1862. Bvt. Lt. Col. Vol's, Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Maj. and Paymaster U. S. A., Ap'l 16, 1866. Now in service.

SANFORD, GEORGE P. See Michigan officers.

SANGER, JOSEPH P. See Michigan officers.

SATTERLEE, RICHARD S., ——. Ass't Surg. U. S. A., Feb. 25, 1822. Maj. and Surg. July 13, 1832. Bvt. Lt. Col. and Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Sept. 2, 1864, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies as medical purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money." Lt. Col. and Chief Medical Purveyor U. S. A., July 28, 1866. Retired Feb. 22, 1869. Died at New York City Nov. 10, 1880.

SELFRIDGE, ROBERT O. See Michigan officers.

SHAFTER, WILLIAM R. See Michigan officers.

SHERIDAN, PHILIP H. See Michigan officers.

SIBLEY, EBENEZER S., Detroit. Cadet M. A. ——, 1823. Bvt. 2d Lt. Art., July 1, 1827. Second Lt. 1st Art., July 1, 1827. First Lt., Mar. 6, 1834. Bvt. Maj., Feb. 23, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Buena Vista." Capt. and Ass't Q. M., July 7, 1848. Maj. and Q. M., Dec. 22, 1856. Bvt. Lt. Col., May 6, 1861. Bvt. Col., June 12, 1861. Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., Aug. 3, 1861. Resigned Ap'l 15, 1864, and honorably discharged.

SINCLAIR, WILLIAM H. See Michigan officers.

SMITH, HENRY W., ——. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. Vol's, Sept 19, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 1, 1867, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, THOMAS C., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Ap'l 20, 1864. Bvt. Maj., July 19, 1865, "for efficient and meritorious service." Mustered out July 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

SMITH, LESLIE, ——. Pvt. general service, July 27, 1849. Corp'l, Sept. 1, 1850. Serg't, Oct. 1, 1851. Discharged July 27, 1854. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 30, 1861. First Lt., June 11, 1861. Capt., Ap'l 6, 1862. Bvt. Maj., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Maj. 2d Inf'y, May 21, 1880. Now in service.

SPENCER, THOMAS J., Detroit. Pvt. Comp'y A, 1st Michigan Light Art., May 28, 1861. Second Lt. 1st Ala. Cav., Aug. 21, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Second Lt. 10th U. S. Cav., July 28, 1866. Bvt. First Lt. and Capt., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Atlanta, Ga." First Lt., June 1, 1867. Capt., Mar. 20, 1879. Now in service.

STANTON, WILLIAM, ——. Pvt. Comp'y G, 43d Ohio Inf'y, Sept. 3, 1862. Corp'l, Sept. 7, 1862. Serg't, Oct. 4, 1862. Discharged Mar. 11, 1863. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Art., Sept. 3, 1867. First Lt., Nov. 16, 1874. Transferred to 6th Cav. Feb. 6, 1877. Now in service.

STOCKTON, THOMAS B. W. See Michigan officers.

TEN EYCK, ANTHONY, Detroit. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, June 1, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TERRY, HENRY D. See Michigan officers.

TERRY, ADRIAN R., Detroit. Maj. and Surg. 1st Mich. Vol's, Mexican war, Oct. 20, 1847. Mustered out July 23, 1848, and honorably discharged.

THAYER, HOMER L. See Michigan officers.

THOMPSON, BRADLEY M. See Michigan officers.

THOMPSON, JAMES L., Detroit. Second Lt. 10th U. S. Inf'y, June 27, 1856. Resigned Aug. 7, 1859, and honorably discharged.

TILLMAN, WILLIAM, Detroit. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Sept. 5, 1861. Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out Jan. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

TITUS, PLATT S. See Michigan officers.

TOLL, ISAAC D., Fawn River. Capt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Resigned Dec. 4, 1847, and honorably discharged.

TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM P., Detroit. Cadet M. A., ——, 1844. Bvt. Second Lt. U. S. Eng's, July 1, 1848. Second Lt., Nov. 30, 1849. First Lt., Dec. 18, 1854. Resigned Dec. 1, 1856, and honorably discharged.

TROWBRIDGE, CHARLES F., Detroit. Serg't Maj. 1st Mich. (3 months) Inf'y, May 1, 1861. First Lt., 16th U. S. Inf'y, May 14, 1861. Bvt. Capt., July 4, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia." Capt., Jan. 13, 1863. Bvt. Maj., Sept. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Kelly's Ford, Va., and during the Atlanta campaign." Transferred to the 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 17, 1867. Died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 9, 1878.

TURNER, HORACE, Detroit. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, June 30, 1862. Mustered out June 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

TYLER, JOHN. See Michigan officers.

TYLER RICHARD W. See Michigan officers.

VAN BUREN, MICHAEL E., Pontiac. First Lt. Mounted Rifles, May 27, 1846. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Capt., Oct. 9, 1847. Died July 20, 1854.

VAN DE VENTER, EUGENE, Flint. Capt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, Ap'l 9, 1847. Maj. 13th Inf'y, Dec. 22, 1847. Disbanded July 15, 1848, and honorably discharged.

VAN VALKENBURG, ELI, ——. Maj. and Paymaster Vol's, Feb. 19, 1863. Mustered out Feb. 15, 1866, and honorably discharged.

VICKERY, RICHARD S. See Michigan officers.

WALBRIDGE, FRANK E. See Michigan officers.

WALDRON, GEORGE W. See Michigan officers.

WALKER, CHARLES M., ——. Capt. and Com. Subs. Vol's, Jan. 20, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WATKINS, E. C., ——. Capt. and Ass't Adjt. Gen. Vol's, Oct. 8, 1864. Resigned Ap'l 5, 1865, and honorably discharged.

WELCH, ALLEN T., Ann Arbor. Second Lt. 15th U. S. Inf'y, June 17, 1848. Disbanded July 20, 1848, and honorably discharged.

WEIR, THOMAS B. See Michigan officers.

WELLS, DANIEL T. See Michigan officers.

WHEATON, LOYD, ——. First Serg't Comp'y E, 8th Ill. Vol's, Ap'l 20, 1861. First Lt., July 25, 1861. Capt., Mar. 25, 1862. Maj., Aug. 28, 1863. Lt. Col., Dec. 2, 1864. Bvt. Col. Vol's, Mar. 26, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses." Mustered out May 4, 1866. Capt. 34th U. S. Inf'y, July 28, 1866. Bvt. Maj. Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss." Bvt. Lt. Col., Mar. 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala." Unassigned Ap'l 14, 1869. Assigned to 20th Inf'y, Sept. 1, 1869. Now in service.

WHIPPLE, HENRY C. See Michigan officers.

WHISTLER, WILLIAM, Michigan Territory. Second Lt. 1st U. S. Inf'y, June 8, 1801. First Lt. Mar. 4, 1807. Capt., Dec. 31, 1812. Transferred to 3d Inf'y, May 17, 1815. Bvt. Maj., Dec. 31, 1822, "for ten years' faithful service in one grade." Maj. 2d Inf'y, Ap'l 28, 1826. Lt. Col. 7th Inf'y, July 21, 1834. Col. 4th Inf'y, July 15, 1845. Retired Oct. 9, 1861. Died Dec. 4, 1863.

WHITALL, SAMUEL R., ——. Second Lt. 2d N. Y. Art., May 5, 1864. Honorably discharged Sept. 23, 1864. Second Lt. 11th U. S. Inf'y, Mar. 7, 1867. Transferred to 16th Inf'y, Ap'l 14, 1869. First Lt., Mar. 4, 1879. Now in service.

WHITING, DEGARMO, J. See Michigan officers.

WHITTLESEY, HENRY M. See Michigan officers.

WILLCOX, ORLANDO B. See Michigan officers.

WILKINS, WILLIAM D. See Michigan officers.

WILLIAMS, J. BENSON. ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Nov. 29, 1862. Appointment expired Mar. 4, 1863.

WILLIAMS, ALPHEUS S. See Michigan officers.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Detroit. Cadet M. A. ——, 1833. Second Lt. 4th U. S. Art., July 1, 1837. First Lt., Oct. 5, 1840. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." Bvt. Maj., Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec." Capt., Sept 12, 1850. Maj. 5th Art., May 14, 1861. Brig. Gen. Vol's, Sept. 28, 1861. Killed in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.

WILLIAMS, JAMES C. D., Detroit. Second Lt. 3d U. S. Dragoons, Ap'l 9, 1847. First Lt., Jan. 8, 1848. Disbanded July 31, 1848, and honorably discharged.

WINANS, FRAZEY M. See Michigan officers.

WITHERELL, JAMES B., Detroit. Second Lt. 2d U. S. Cav., Mar. 3, 1855. First Lt., June 28, 1860. Drowned Mar. 20, 1861.

WOODRUFF, GEORGE A., ——. Cadet M. A. ——, 1857. Bvt. Second Lt. and Second Lt. and First Lt. 1st Art., June 24, 1861. Died July 4, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL I., ——. Capt. and Ass't Q. M. Vol's, Feb. 27, 1863. Mustered out July 17, 1867, and honorably discharged.

IN THE NAVY.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

"Our country's flag is proudly flung
With all its stars on every breeze;
And Freedom's voice, with trumpet-tongue,
Is sounding over land and seas."

During the war the Navy fully maintained its record of former years, performing its full share in preserving the Union, gallantly defending and honoring the flag on all occasions, and conspicuously so in the brilliant victory of the Kearsarge over the Alabama, in a distant sea, in view of the people of a foreign nation, who watched with intense interest the most famous naval engagement of modern times.

The casualties were only one killed and two wounded in that gallant victory, yet the life's blood of a son of Michigan—William Gouin, of Detroit—sealed the record of that glorious achievement.

Of the services of Michigan men in the navy, during the war, there is unfortunately but little on record at the State headquarters, as reports were not made to that department; but undoubtedly they were there at their posts, distinguished officers and brave men, and it is presumable that the State furnished its proportion for that service, the enlistments being 598, as credited at the war department.

It would have afforded much satisfaction to have been able to trace the services of both officers and men in the navy, from Michigan, but lack of data has rendered it impracticable.

Following is a record of officers, both regular and volunteer, from Michigan, who served in the war, and although it may fail as to completeness, yet it is as full as it has been possible to make it under the circumstances.

The compilation has been made up from a record kindly furnished, involving much research and considerable labor, by Commander Charles S. Cotton, of the navy, who prepared it principally from Hamersly's "Record of Living Officers, U. S. Navy," an interesting and valuable publication.

REGULAR.

ADAMS, SAMUEL C. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan Second Lt. U. S. Marine Corps, Nov. 25, 1861. First Lt., Nov. 4, 1862. Attached to U. S. Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., 1861–62. U. S. Frigate "Colorado," Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863–64. Died at Cairo, Ill., Ap'l 1, 1864.

BABCOCK, CHARLES A. Born in New York, June 12, 1833. Appointed from Michigan, Ap'l 8, 1850. Attached to Sloop "John Adams," coast of Africa, 1850–53. Brig "Bainbridge," Brazil Squadron, 1853–55. Naval Academy, 1856. Passed Midshipman, June 20, 1856. Coast survey, 1857. Master, Jan. 22, 1858. Sloop "Vandalia," Pacific Squadron, 1858–59. Lt., Oct. 2, 1859. Sloop "Macedonian," 1861. Executive officer U. S. Flag-ship "Wachusett," on James and York rivers, Va., 1862. Lt. Commander, July 16, 1862. Commanding U. S. Steamer "Morse," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862–64. Sept. —, 1862, defeated rebel battery and infantry at City Point, Va. May —, 1863, four miles below West Point, York river, Va., engaged and drove away a rebel battery. At White House, Pamunkey river, Va., June 20, 1864, engaged the rebel Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, with three batteries, driving them from their position and saving eight hundred wagons, two thousand horses, and fifteen hundred men from capture by the enemy. Acting Fleet Capt., Mississippi Squadron, 1864–65. On the breaking up of the squadron in June, 1865, by orders from Rear Admiral Lee, he proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to superintend the erection of a naval ordnance depot for the protection of the guns and ammunition of that squadron. After accomplishing this duty he was relieved in Mar., 1866. Attached to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1867–68. Commanded U. S. Steamer "Nyack," South Pacific Squadron, 1868–69. Commander, Oct. 28, 1869. During the rebellion was highly and favorably mentioned in Rear Admiral Lee's report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy for his active and arduous services. Light House Inspector, 1870–72. Commanding U. S. Steamer "Guard," 1872–73, engaged in carrying out a part of the exhibit of the United States to the Exposition at Vienna, Austria. Commanding U. S. Monitor "Canonicus," North Atlantic Squadron, 1875–76. Died at New Orleans, La., June 29, 1876.

CLITZ, JOHN M. B. Born in New York, Mar. 10, 1823. Appointed from Michigan, Aug. 12, 1837. Attached to Sloop "Ontario," West India Squadron, 1838–42. Naval School, Philadelphia, 1843. Passed Midshipman, June 29, 1843. Sloop "St. Mary's," Mediterranean Squadron, 1844–45. Sloop "Falmouth," Home Squadron, 1845–46. Commander Brig "Hecla," Home Squadron, 1847. Capitulation of Castle San Juan d' Ulloa, and capture of Tuspan. Steamer "Perita," Home Squadron, 1847–48. Frigate "Cumberland," Mediterranean Squadron, 1849–51. Lt., Ap'l 6, 1851. Coast Survey, 1851–52. Steam Frigate "Mississippi," East India Squadron, 1852–55. Special duty, Washington, 1856. Sloop "Decatur," Pacific Squadron, 1858–59. Steam Sloop "Iroquois," 1861. Commander, July 16, 1862. Commanding "Penobscot," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1863. Commanding Steam Sloop "Juniata," East Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863. Commanding Steamer "Osceola," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864–65, at both attacks on Fort Fisher. Navy Yard, Boston, 1866. Capt., July 25, 1866. Commanding Steam Sloop "Pawnee," South Atlantic Squadron (Brazil), 1868–69. Ordnance duty, Navy Yard, New York, 1870. Commanding Frigate "California," Pacific Squadron, 1870–72. Commodore, Dec. 28, 1872. Commanding Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., 1876–77. Light House Inspector, 1878-80. Rear Admiral, Mar. 13, 1880.

DAVENPORT, FRANCIS O. Born in Michigan, Oct. 3, 1842. Appointed from Michigan, Sept. 26, 1856. Naval Academy, 1856–60. Attached to Brig "Perry," 1861. Capture of rebel Privateer "Savannah," 1861. Steam Gunboat "Scioto," West Gulf Squadron, 1862–63. Bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 1862. Engagement with guerrillas, Galveston, Tex., July 9, 1863. While temporarily in charge of the "Scioto," he went on shore on the coast of Texas with two boats and twelve men, crossed the island (three and one-half miles in width), and captured one Schooner with one hundred bales of cotton, and one Sloop with thirty bales. In preparing to leave he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle, fracturing his left arm, and rendering amputation above the elbow necessary. Naval Academy, 1864. Frigate "Sabine," 1865–66. Steamer "Michigan," on the lakes, 1866–67. Master and Lt., 1861. Lt. Commander, July 25, 1866. Steam Sloop "Tuscarora," South Pacific Squadron, 1868. Store-ship "Onward," same squadron, 1869. Retired from active service, at his own request, 1870.

DEGRAFF, ISAAC. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Third Ass't Eng., Dec. 9, 1861. Second Ass't Eng., Sept. 8, 1863. Attached to U. S. steamer "Hartford," Admiral Farragut's Flag-shlp, 1861-64, and participated in all the engagements of that celebrated ship during that period, including those of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the destructlon and capture of the rebel fleet, the fall of New Orleans, the passage of the batteries of Port Hudson, battle of Mobile Bay, etc. Special duty, New York, 1865. Resigned Aug. 23, 1866.

GRIDLEY, CHARLES V. Born in Indlana. Appointed from Michigan, Sept. 26, 1860. Naval Academy, 1860-63. Ensign. Oct. 1, 1863. Attached to Steam Sloop, "Oneida," West Gulf Squadron, 1863-65. Battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and operations resultlng in surrender of Forts Powell, Gaines, and Morgan, of the defenses of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5 to 22, 1864. Steam Sloop "Brooklyn," Flag-ship Brazil Squadron, 1865-67. Master, Nov. 10, 1866. Steam Sloop "Kearsarge" (of famous memory as the victor of the piratical rebel cruiser "Alabama," during the war of the rebellion), South Pacific Squadron, 1867-69. Lt., Feb. 21, 1867. Lt. Commander, Mar. 12, 1868. Attached to U. S. Steamer "Michigan," on the lakes, 1870-72. U. S. Steamer "Monongahela," South Atlantic Station, 1873-74. This ship returned from Kerguelen Island to South America with the officers composing the party to observe the transit of Venus. Instructor in Seamanship, Naval Tactics and Naval Construction, Naval Academy, 1875-79. Executive officer U. S. Steamer "Trenton," Flag-ship European Station, 1880.

JACKSON, CALVIN C. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Paymaster, July 17, 1857. Attached to Sloop "Vandalia," Pacific Squadron, 1857-58. Steamer "Memphis," Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition, 1858–9. Steam Sloop "Dakota," East India Squadron, 1859–61. Steamer "Michigan," on the lakes, 1862–63. Special duty, Mississippi Squadron, 1864–65. Paymaster at Washington, 1866–68. Pay Director, Oct. 24, 1871. Naval Academy, 1869–72. Pay Office, Baltimore, 1872–75. Retired from active service, 1876.

HEYERMAN, OSCAR F. Born In Prussia. Appointed from Michigan, Nov. 29, 1861. Naval Academy, 1861–64. Steam Frigate "Colorado," Flag-ship Mediterranean Squadron, 1866-67. Master, Dec. 1, 1866. Steam Sloop "Canandaigua," European Squadron, 1868–69. Lt., Mar. 12, 1868. Lt. Commander, Oct. 13, 1868. Steam Frigate "Colorado," Flag-ship Asiatic Fleet, 1870–73. Ordnance duty, New York, 1873-74. U. S. Ship "Alert," cruising with Naval Cadets, 1875. Steam Sloop "Marion," 1876. Steam Sloop "Swatara," North Atlantic Station, 1877–78. U. S. Store-ship "New Hampshire," Port Royal, S. C., 1879–80.

MCKINSTRY, JAMES P. Born in New York, Feb. 9, 1803. Appointed from Michigan, Feb. 1, 1826. Navy Yard, Boston, 1827. Sloop "Warren," Mediterranean Squadron, 1829-30. Midshipman, Ap'l 28, 1832. Navy Yard, New York, 1833–34. Lt., Feb. 9, 1837. Sloop "Concord," West India Squadron, 1837. Schooner "Dolphin," Brazil Squadron, 1840. Sloop "Falmouth," Home Squadron, 1843. Steamer "Michigan," on the lakes, 1845–46. Sloop "St. Mary's," Pacific Squadron, 1847. Rendezvous, Boston, 1859. Commanding Mail Steamer "Georgia," 1854–55. Commander, Sept. 14, 1855. Light House Inspector, 1858–59. Commanding Steam Sloop "Dakota," Blockading Squadron, 1861. Capt., July 16, 1862. Commanding Steam Sloop "Monongahela," West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Rear Admiral Farragut. Present at attacks on Port Hudson and Vicksburg, 1863. While in command of the "Monongahela," operating on the Mississippi River, Capt. McKinstry was wounded, and during the remainder of the war was compelled to remain inactive. Commanding Receiving Ship at New York, 1865–66. Commodore, July 25, 1866. Commandant Naval Station, Sackett's Harbor, New York, 1870. Light House Inspector at Detroit, Mich., and honorably retired from active service same year. Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11, 1873.

REED, JOHN H. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 28, 1859. Ordered from the Naval Academy into active service, May, 1861. Ensign, Nov. 22, 1862. Lt., Feb. 22, 1864. Lt. Commander, July 25, 1866. Served on board the U. S. Steamer "Hartford," Rear Admiral Farragut's Flag-ship, 1861-63, and was engaged in the operations on the Mississippi River, resulting in the capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and New Orleans, and the passage of the heavy batteries at Port Hudson, on which occasion only the "Hartford" and her small consort, the "Albatross," succeeded in getting by. Attached as Executlve officer to the monitor "Lehigh," off Charleston, S.

C., 1864-65, and served in all the actions of that vessel in front of Charleston during that period. Again attached to the famous "Hartford," Flag-ship of the East India Squadron, 1865-68. Present at an attack upon the natives of the Island of Formosa. During the latter part of this cruise was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, Rear Admiral H. W. Bell, as Flag Lt. Was drowned, together with Rear Admiral Bell and ten men of the crew of the Admiral's barge, while attempting to cross the bar of the river at Osaka, Japan, in a heavy surf, Jan. 11, 1868.

SHERMAN, C. L. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan Second Lt. U. S. Marine Corps, July 12, 1862. First Lt., Dec. 8, 1864. Attached to U. S. Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and Charlestown, Mass., 1862–63. U. S. Steamer "Hartford," Flag-ship of Rear Admiral Farragut, 1863–64. U. S. Steamer "Richmond," West Gulf Squadron, 1864–65. Participated in all the engagements of those two ships during that period, including operations in the Mississippi River in the "Hartford," and the battle of Mobile Bay and subsequent operations in the "Brooklyn." Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1865–67. Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., 1867–69. Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., 1870. U. S. Steamer "Congress," 1871. Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872. Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., 1873. Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., 1876. U. S. Receiving Ship "St. Louis," League Island, Pa., 1877. Resigned Sept. 7, 1877. Since died in New York City.

WATTERS, JOHN. Born in Michigan, Jan. 5, 1831. Appointed from Michigan Feb. 12, 1846. Sloop "Saratoga," Home Squadron, 1846–48. Frigate "Congress," Brazil Squadron, 1850–51. Naval Academy, 1852. Passed Midshipman, June 8, 1852. Sloop "Macedonian," East India Squadron, 1853–56. Lt., Sept. 16, 1855. Naval Acadamy, 1857–59. Sloop "Preble," Home Squadron, 1859–60. Steam Frigate "Minnesota," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1860–62. On board the "Minnesota" in the battles of the 28th and 29th of Aug., 1861. On the coast of North Carolina, in a boat expedition, in the same year. Up Black River, nine miles from Fortress Monroe, captured a schooner and destroyed a number of blockade runners. Engaged Sewall's Point batteries and rebel ram "Merrimac" and her consorts, Mar. 8 and 9, 1862. Lt. Com., July 16, 1862. Steam Sloop "Monongahela," Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863–65. Commanded the steam Gunboat "Kineo," at the passage of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River, Mar. 14, 1863. In June, patroling the Mississippi River, looking for Gen. Green's Texas rebels who were advancing on the city of Donaldsonville in great force. From July 4 to 10, 1863, convoyed army transports by the rebel batteries posted on the Burnside and Winchester plantations, five miles below Donaldsonville, La., and fought these batteries going and returning. Special duty, Baltimore, Md., 1866. Naval Academy, 1867. Commander, Apl 14, 1867. Commanding Store-ship "Cyane," South Pacific Squadron, 1868–69. Navy Yard, New York, 1870. Commanded Receiving Ship "Vermont," Navy Yard, 1870–73. Commanded Steam Sloop "Ossipee," North Atlantic Squadron, during the settlement with Spain of the question arising out of the capture of the "Virginius" on the coast of Cuba. Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1874.

WISNER, HENRY C. Born July 29, 1844, in Michigan. Appointed Midshipman to U. S. Naval Academy, Ap'l 16, 1862. Served on Sloop-of-War "Marion," and Gun-boat "Marblehead," from June to October, 1862, cruising on coast of U. S. Served on Frigate "Macedonian" from June to October, 1863, cruising on coast of Europe and English Channel, in search of rebel Privateer "Alabama." Served on Frigate "Macedonian" and Gunboat "Saco" from June to October, 1865, cruising on coast of U. S. Graduated at Naval Academy June 1, 1866, as Passed Midshipman. Served on Steam Frigate "Susquehanna" from Nov. 1, 1866, until March, 1867, on special cruise in Gulf of Mexico, on coast of Mexico, and West Indies. Served in South Atlantic Squadron, from June, 1867, to July, 1870, cruising in South Atlantic, serving on Steam Frigate "Guerriere," Flag-ship, Gunboat "Huron," Sloop "Pawnee," Gunboat "Wasp," and Sloop "Quinnebaug." Ensign, Mar. 24, 1868. Master, Mar. 26, 1869, and Lt., Mar. 21, 1870. Attached to U. S. Torpedo Corps from October, 1870, to March, 1872. Resigned Ap'l 16, 1873. In service eleven years—eight years and eight months at sea.

VOLUNTEER.

ABBOTT, J. GURLEY. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Master's Mate, Dec. 10, 1863. Served on the U. S. Steamer "Petrel," in the Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Dec. 7, 1865.

BARRON, JACOB. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ensign, Mar. 9, 1864. Served in the Pacific Squadron. Promoted Acting Master. Discharged Dec. 26, 1865.

BEAMAN, EZRA C. Born in Canada. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ensign, Ap'l 9, 1863. Acting Master U. S. Navy, March 19, 1864. Served on board the U. S. Steamer "Choctaw," Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Dec. 30, 1865.

BRIGHAM, LEGRAND B. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ensign, Oct. 23, 1863. Served on the U. S. Steamer "Lodona," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged Jan. 13, 1866.

BROOKS, N. J. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Feb. 5, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamers "Robb" and "Tensas," Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Aug. 8, 1865.

BURNS, JEROME. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Carpenter, June 11, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamer "Mound City," Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Oct. 28, 1865.

COOK, LIVINGSTON. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, July 20, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamer "Judge Torrence," Mississippi Squadron. Appointment revoked January 26, 1864.

DOUGHERTY, GEORGE W. Born in Pennsylvania. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Sept. 18, 1863. Served on the U. S. Steamer "Hetzel," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and in the Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Jan. 1, 1866.

DUCKER, GEORGE. Born in England. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Oct. 12, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamer "Mt. Vernon," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Resigned May 12, 1865.

FARRAND, JAMES B. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Nov. 12, 1862. Acting Second Assistant Engineer, May 5, 1864. Acting First Assistant Engineer. March 26, 1865. Served on U. S. Steamer "Southfield," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Monitor "Manhattan," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; U. S. Steamers "Mound City" and "Shawmut," North Atlantic Squadron. Discharged Oct. 7, 1868.

FOSTER, JOHN H. Born in Ohio. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Assistant Second Engineer, Sept. 21, 1863. Acting First Assistant Engineer, July 8, 1864. Served on U. S. Steamer "Geranium," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Monitor "Nahant," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged October 11, 1865.

GROW, A. L. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Aug. 1, 1863. Served on Monitor "Nantucket," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and U. S. Steamer "Lark Spur," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged Sept. 8, 1865.

HARTER, LAFAYETTE. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Dec. 31, 1862. Served on the U. S. Steamer "Prairie Bird," Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Dec. 4, 1865.

HEWITT, ISAAC B. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting First Assistant Engineer, Oct 3, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamers "Crusader" and "Lady Stirling," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged Sept. 24, 1865.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Ass't Eng., Oct. 3, 1864, Served on U. S. Steamer "Lillian," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Resigned Jan. 13, 1865.

JOSSLIN, GEORGE C. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Master's Mate, Mar. 26, 1863. Acting Ensign, June 18, 1864. Served on the U. S. Steam Sloop, "Tuscarora," special coast service, coast of Europe and U. S. Steamer "Petomska," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Resigned Ap'l 28, 1865.

LAWRENCE, DAVID A. Born in Maine. Appointed from Michigan Acting Third Ass't Eng., July 18, 1862. Served on U. S. Steamer "E. B. Hale," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. No further record.

MOSES, JABEZ H. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Surg., Feb. 19, 1864. Served in the Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Oct. 10, 1865.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM W. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan Acting Ensign, June 11, 1864. Served in the Mississippi Squadron. Resigned May 22, 1865.

PHILLIPS, SELDON JONES. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Master's Mate, Nov. 25, 1863. Served on the U. S. Steamer "Juliet," Mississippi Squadron. Appointment revoked June 23, 1864.

REDFIELD, GEORGE S. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Paymaster, Aug. 3, 1861. Served on the U. S. Steamer "National Guard," Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, also on the U. S. Steamer "Circassian" (supply). Resigned Mar. 3, 1864.

REYNOLDS, EZEKIEL. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting First Ass't Eng., Oct. 15, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamer "Paw Paw," Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Oct. 19, 1865.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES W. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Second Ass't Eng., June 21, 1862. Served in the Mississippi Squadron. Acting First Ass't Eng., Aug. 10, 1864. Discharged Sept. 2, 1865.

ST. JOHN, HENRY. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Paymaster, Aug. 20. 1863. Served on Barque "Restless," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged Nov. 29, 1865.

STROPE, WILLIAM H. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Master's Mate, ——. Acting Ensign, Ap'l 22, 1863. Commanding U. S. Steamer "Dahlia," Mississippi Squadron, ——. Discharged Nov. 23, 1865.

STONE, CHARLES H. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Second Ass't Eng., Aug. 24, 1861. Taken prisoner Jan. 1, 1863, at the capture of the "Harriet Lane," at Galveston, Texas. Exchanged, ——. Served on Gunboat "Pembina," in 1863, and on Torpedo-boat "Stromboli," in 1865. Mustered out ——. Now Chief Eng. on Revenue Steamer, "Commodore Perry."

VANWERT, WILLIAM H. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Ass't Eng., Ap'l 1, 1864. Served in the Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Nov. 14, 1865.

VAN CLEVE, JOHN W., JR. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Paymaster, Oct. 28, 1863. Served in Mississippi Squadron. Discharged Nov. 8, 1865.

WHEDON, ROBERT H. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Surg., Oct. 10, 1863. Served on the U. S, Steamer "Crusader," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Discharged, Nov. 1, 1865.

WHITTEMORE, GEORGE H. Born in Michigan. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Third Ass't Eng., Dec. 3, 1863. Served on U. S. Steamer "Galatea," West India Squadron; "A. D. Vance;" Monitor "Monadnock," during her passage around Cape Horn to the Pacific, in the squadron which accompanied her, under the command of Commodore John Rogers. The "Monadnock" was not only the first "Monitor," but the first iron-clad vessel of war to double Cape Horn. Served also on the U. S. Steamer "Vanderbilt," North Pacific Squadron, and U. S. Steamer "Saginaw." Acting Second Ass't Eng., Ap'l 18, 1865. Discharged Dec. 22, 1868.

WINTER, ASA O. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Paymaster, Aug. 1, 1861. Served on the U. S. Steamer "E. B. Hale," South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Steam Sloop "San Jacinto," Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, and died on board U. S. Steamer "Union," at sea June 28, 1864.

WORDEN, ISAAC G. Born in New York. Appointed from Michigan, Acting Ass't Paymaster, Ap'l 1, 1863. Served on iron-clad Steamer "Carondelet," Mississippi Squadron. Resigned Nov. 9, 1864.

THIS compilation of history and register of officers should not be accepted as completing the war record of Michigan, as it must occur to every one that in justice to those who served in the ranks, a register containing their names should also be made and printed in a volume, and it is hoped that at no distant day this will be accomplished.

Such a compilation would not only be recognized and accepted with much interest and favor by those whose names appeared therein, but in the future would prove of incalculable value in the adjustment of any claims arising on account of their services, while it would be cherished by their families and friends, as well as the people of the State, as a most sacred memorial of those who, at a great sacrifice, rendered heroic and faithful service to their country in the day of its extreme trial.

MET THE ENEMY.

Places and dates at which Michigan troops encountered the enemy during the war, carefully compiled from the official reports of Regimental Commanders, and covering over 800 occasions where Michigan men defended and protected the Flag against treason and armed rebellion.

Abbott Creek, N. C., Ap'l 10, 1865.
Abingdon, Va., Dec. 13, 1864.
Ackworth, Tenn., June 2 to 5, 1864.
Aiken, S. C., Feb. 11, 1865.
Aldie, Va., Ap'l 27, 1863.
Altamaha Bridge, Ga., Dec. 17, 1864.
Allatoona, Ga., May 26 to 29, 1864.
Alpine, Ga., Mar. 23, 1865.
Amelia Court House, Va., Ap'l 5, 1865.
Amite River, Miss., June 20, 1862.
Amite River, Miss., May 7, 1863.
Alexandria, Tenn., Ap'l 23, 1863.
Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn., Oct. —, 1863.
Anderson Court House, S. C., May 2, 1865.
Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Antioch, Tenn., Ap'l 10, 1863.
Appomattox Court House, Va., Ap'l 8 and 9, 1865.
Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 6, 1863.
Arnold's Plantation, Ga., Dec. 11, 1864.
Arundel Creek, Ga., May 16, 1864.
Ashby's Gap, Va., June 21, 1863.
Ashley's Bayou, Ark., Sept. 7, 1863.
Ashton, Ark., July 24, 1864.
Asheville, N. C., Ap'l 25, 1865.
Athens, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863.
Athens, Ala., May 29, 1862.
Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga., Siege of, July 22 to Aug. 25, 1864.
Auburn, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863.
Auburn Heights, Va., Oct. 1, 1863.
Averysboro, N. C., Mar. 14 and 15, 1865.
Bacon Creek, Ky., Dec. 24, 1862.
Baird's Mill, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1862.
Baldwin, Fla., Aug. 8, 1864.
Baldwin, Miss., June —, 1862.
Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861.
Barataria, La., Ap'l 7, 1863.
Baton Rogue, La., Aug. 5, 1862.
Baton Rogue, La., Aug. 17, 1862.
Baltimore Cross Roads, Va., May 29, 1864.
Bay Springs, Miss., Sept. 10, 1862.
Bayou Teche, La., Jan. 14, 1863.
Bayou Mecoe, Ark., Aug. 27, 1863.
Beaver Dam Station, Va., May 10, 1864.
Bean's Station, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863.
Bean's Station, Tenn., June 16, 1864.
Bean's Gap, Tenn., Mar. 26, 1864.
Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 20 and 21, 1865.
Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, 1865.
Benton, Ark., Sept. 11, 1863.
Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864.
Bethesda Church, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864.
Bethesda Church, Va., June 2 and 3, 1864.
Big Shanty, Ga., June 9, 1864.
Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864.
Big Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863.
Big Blue, Mo., Oct. 23, 1864.
Blackland, Miss., June 5, 1862.
Blackburn Ford, Va., July 18, 1861.
Blountsville, Tenn., —— —, 1862.
Blue Springs, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864.
Blue Springs, Tenn., Oct. 5 to 10, 1663.
Boonsboro, Md., July 6, 1863.
Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863.
Boonville, Miss., June 1, 1862.
Boonville, N. C., Mar. 27, 1865.
Boon, N. C., Mar. 27, 1865.
Bowen's Farm, Va., Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1864.
Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 14, 1862.
Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 8, 1864.
Boydton Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Boydton Road, Va. Ap'l 2, 1865.
Boykins, S. C., Ap'l 18, 1865.
Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 13, 1863.
Bradyville, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1863.
Brabson's Mills, Tenn., Mar. 25, 1865.
Brentwood, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1862.
Brentwood, Tenn., Mar. 25, 1863.
Bridgeville, Ala., Ap'l 6, 1865.
Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864.
Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1864.
Bridgeport, Ala., Ap'l 29, 1862.

Bristo Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
Brownsville, Miss., Jan. 14, 1863.
Brownsville, Miss., Oct. —, 1863.
Brownsville, Ark., Aug. 25, 1863.
Broad River Bridge, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.
Brown's Ferry, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863.
Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863.
Buffington's Island, O., July 19, 1863.
Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.
Bull Run 2d, Va., Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1862.
Bull Gap, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864.
Bull Gap, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1864.
Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 10, 1864.
Byhalia, Miss., Oct. 12, 1863.
Cæsar's Head, S. C., Ap'l 30, 1865.
Calhoun, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863.
Calhoun Ferry, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Campbellville, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1864.
Campbellville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1864.
Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
Camden, Ark., Ap'l 15, 1864.
Cany Branch, Tenn., June 20, 1864.
Capture of Jeff. Davis, Ga., May 10, 1865.
Carter's Station, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1863.
Cassville, Ga., May 9, 1864.
Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864.
Cat Tail Creek, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865.
Catawba River, S. C., Feb. 29, 1865.
Cavetown, Md., July 5, 1863.
Cave Springs, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Cedar Bluffs, Ala., Oct. 23, 1864.
Chattanooga, Tenn, Oct. 6, 1863.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1863.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23 and 24, 1863.
Charlotte, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1863.
Chattahoochee, Ga., July 4, 1864.
Chattahoochee, Ga., July 5 and 6, 1864.
Chattahoochee, Ga., July 8, 1864.
Chattahoochee, Ga., July 9, 1864.
Charles Cross Roads, Tenn., Mar. 20, 1864.
Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to 6, 1863.
Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
Cherry Valley, Tenn., June 16, 1863.
Cheraw, S. C., Mar. 4, 1865.
Chewala, Miss., Oct. 1, 1861.
Chickamauga, Ga.. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 1863.
Chickamauga, Ga., Nov. 26, 1863.
Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., Dec. 28, 29, 1862.
Christiansburg, Va., Ap'l 3, 1865.
Chucky Bend, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864.
Chucky Bend, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1665.
Clarendon, Ark., June 26, 1864.
Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863.
Cleveland, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1863.
Clifton, Miss., Feb. 10, 1863.
Clinton, Ga., Nov. 19, 1864.
Clinton, Miss., Feb. —, 1864.
Clinch River, Va., Nov. 28, 1864.
Clinch River, Va., Dec. 24, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., May 30 and June 1, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 to 12, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., July 21, 1864.
Cobb's Ford, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1864.
Coffeeville, Miss., Dec. 5, 1862.
Columbia, Tenn., Mar. 4 and 5, 1863.
Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 25, 26, 27, 1864.
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17, 1865.
Congaree Creek, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
Coosa, Ala., July 15, 1864.
Coosaw River, S. C., Dec. 18, 1861.
Corinth, Miss., siege of, May 10 to 31, 1862.
Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, 1862.
Corinth, Miss., Feb. —, 1865.
Corbin's Ridge, Va., May 8, 1864.
Cotton Port, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.
Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1864.
Covington, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Covington, Ga., July 28, 1864.
Cox's Bridge, N. C., Mar. 20, 1865.
Cuckwold's Creek Bridge, S. C., Feb. 8, 1865.
Culpepper, Va., Sept. 14, 1863.
Culpepper, Va., Oct. 12, 13, 1863.
Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Culp's House, Ga., July 1, 1864.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1863.
Cumberland Shoals, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863.
Cummings Ferry, Ky., July 9, 1863.
Curtiss Wells, Ala., June 24, 1864.
Cross Roads, Va., Nov. 26, 1863.
Cypress Swamp, Ga., Dec. 7, 1864.
Cypress River, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1864.
Cynthiana, Tenn., June 12, 1864.
Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6 and 7, 1865.
Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864.
Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863.
Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1862.
Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1863.
Dandridge, Tenn., May 19, 1864.
Danbury, N. C., Ap'l 9, 1865.
Danville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1862.
Danville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1863.
Davis Cross Roads, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1863.
Decherd, Tenn., July 4, 1863.
Decatur, Ala., July 20, 1864.
Decatur, Ala., Oct. 28, 29, 30, 1864.
Decatur, Ala., Oct. 24, 1864.
Decatur, Ala., Nov. 28, 1864.
Decatur, Ga., July 18 and 19, 1864.
Decatur, Ga., July 20 and 21, 1864.
Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and 28, 1864.
Devaux, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864.
Double Bridge, Ga., Ap'l 18, 1865.
Duck Pond Mills, Va., Ap'l 4, 1865.
Duck River, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1864.
Duck River, Tenn., Mar. 11, 1863.
Dug Gap, Ga., May 13 and 14, 1864.
Durant's Mill, Ga., July 20 and 21, 1864.
Dutch Bottom, Tenn., June 28, 1864.
Eagleville, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863.
East Point, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
Eatonton, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.
Elk River Ford, Tenn., July 2, 1863.
Elk Water, West Va., Sept. 11 and 12, 1861.
Ellistown, Miss., Dec. 3, 1863.
Ely's Ford, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Estillville, Va., —— —, 1862.
Etowah River, Ga., May 24, 1864.
Etowah River, Ga., May 26, 27, 28, 1864.

Fair Oaks, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.
Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Fair Garden, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1864.
Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.
Farmington, Miss., May 5, 1862.
Farmer's Bridge, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Farmville, Va., Ap'l 7, 1865.
Fayetteville, N. C., Mar. 13, 1865.
Fitzhugh Crossing, Va., Ap'l 29, 1863.
Five Forks, Va , Mar. 30 and 31, and Ap'l 1, 1865.
Flat Rock, Ga., July 27, 1864.
Flat Rock, Ga., July 28, 1864.
Flat Creek Bridge, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864.
Flemingsburg, Ky., Feb. 18, 1865.
Florence, Ala., Oct. 6, 1864.
Florence, Ala., Oct. 10, 1864.
Ford near Statesville, N. C., Ap'l 11, 1865.
Fort Esperanza, Tex., Nov. 29, 1863.
Fort Saunders, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.
Fort Steedman, Va., Mar. 25, 1865.
Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 23, 1864.
Fort Blakely, Ala., Ap'l —, 1865.
Fort Hugar, Ala., Ap'l —, 1865.
Fort Tracy, Ala., Ap'l —, 1865.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., Ap'l 14, 1862.
Fort Mahon, Va., Ap'l 2, 1865.
Fort Riley, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1862.
Fort McAllister, Ga., Dec. 13, 1864.
Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.
Fort McGilvery, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865.
Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.
Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1864.
Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Franklin, Mo., Oct. 1, 1864.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1862.
Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
Gainesville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863.
Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Gainesville, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1862.
Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1862.
Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1862.
Georgetown, Ky., June 13, 1864.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1863.
Glasgow, Ky., Dec. —, 1862.
Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.
Golgotha, Ga., June 15, 1864.
Goldsboro, N. C., Mar. 22, 1865.
Grand Gulf, Miss., Ap'l 28, 1863.
Grand Gulf, Miss., May 27, 1862.
Graysville, Ga., Nov., 26, 1863.
Greenwich, Va., May 30, 1863.
Grenada, Miss., Aug. 14, 1863.
Greenville, Tenn., May 30, 1864.
Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.
Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1864.
Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864.
Green Briar, West Va., Oct. 3, 1861.
Gregory's Landing, Ark., Sept. 4, 1864.
Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 20, 1864.
Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Gunter's Landing, Ala., May 15, 1862.
Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863.
Hagerstown, Md., July 10, 1863.
Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863.
Hanover, Va., May 27, 1864.
Hanover Court House, Va., May 27, 1862.
Harrisonburg, Va., Ap'l 22, 1862.
Harrodsburg, Ky., Oct. 10, 1862.
Harpeth River, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863.
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 2, 1862.
Hatchie, Miss., Oct. 6, 1862.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27 and 28, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 25, 1865.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 29, 1865.
Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
Haymarket, Va.,,June —, 1863.
Hazel Green Ky., May 10, 1864.
Hazel Green, Ky., Nov. 9, 1864.
Hazel Green, Ky., Jan. 28, 1865.
Henryville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864.
Henry Court House, Va., Ap'l 8, 1865.
Hendersonville, N. C., Ap'l 21, 1865.
Hickory Creek, Tenn., July 4, 1863.
Hickman's Bridge, Ky., Mar. 27, 1863.
High Point, N. C., Ap'l 10, 1865.
High Bridge, Va., Ap'l 6, 1865.
Hillsboro, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1863.
Hill Creek, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1863.
Hillsville, Va., Ap'l 1, 1865.
Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 7, 1862.
Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862.
Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
Horse Shoe Bend, Ky., May 10, 1863.
House Mountain, Tenn., Jan. —, 1864.
Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863.
Hudsonville, Miss., Nov. 14, 1862.
Huff's Ferry, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.
Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Independence, Mo., Oct. 22, 1864.
Irish Bottom, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1864.
Island No. 10, Mo., Mar. 14 to Ap'l 7, 1862.
Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.
Jack's Shop, Va., Sept. 26, 1863.
Jack's Creek, Miss., Dec. 24, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., July 11 to 18, 1863.
James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863.
James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862.
Jamestown, Ky., June 2, 1863.
Jefferson Bridge, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862.
Jenkins's Ferry, Ark., Ap'l 29, 30, 1864.
Jericho Mills, Va., May 24, 1864.
Johnsonville, Tenn., Ap'l 25, 1864.
Johnson's Station, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1864.
Jonesville, Va., —— —, 1862.
Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864.
Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.
Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 3 and 4, 1864.
Jonesboro, Tenn., Ap'l 25, 1864.
Jonesboro, Tenn., Ap'l 5, 1865.
Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1864.
Jonesboro, Va., Dec. 23, 1864.
Kelly's Ford, Va., Sept. 13, 1863.
Kelly's Ford, Va., June 9, 1863.
Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23 to 29, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 1, 1864.
Kingston, Ga., May 18, 1864.
Kingston, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Kingston, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1863.
Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863.
Kinsboro Cross Roads, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864.
Kingsport, Tenn., June 18, 1864.
Kingsport, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1864.
Kirsville, Mo., Aug. 6, 1862.
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1863.
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.
Knoxville, Tenn., July 24, 1864.
Knoxville, Tenn., Siege of Sept. 17 to Dec. 5, 1863.
Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862.
Lancaster, Ky., July 30, 1863.
Lattimer's Mills, Ga., June 20, 1864.
Laurel Mountain, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.
Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.
Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863.
Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862.
Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1863.
Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1864.
Lawrenceburg, Ky., July 9, 1863.
Lay's Ferry, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Lebanon, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1862.
Lebanon Mills, Ga., July 14, 1864.
Lebanon, Ky., July 5, 1863.
Leetown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
Leesburg, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.
Lenoir Station, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.
Lenoir Station, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863.
Lexington, Mo., Sept. 12 to 20, 1861.
Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1864.
Lexington, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
Liberty, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.
Liberty, Tenn., Ap'l 3, 1863.
Little Laramie, Dakota Ter., Aug. 6, 1865.
Little Rock, Ark., Siege of, Aug. and Sept., 1863.
Little Missouri River, Ark., Ap'l 3 and 4, 1864.
Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. —, 1863.
Lookout Valley, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1863.
Lost Mountain, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Lost Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 18, 1864.
Lost Mountain, Ga., July 17, 1864.
Lost Mountain, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
Loudon, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.
Loudon, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1863.
Loudon, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1863.
Louisa Court House, Va., Mar. 8, 1865.
Louisville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864.
Lumkin's Mills, Miss., Nov. 28, 1862.
Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.
McAffee's Cross Roads, Ga., June 11, 1864.
McAffee's Church, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.
McCormack's Farm, Ky., Sept. 23, 1864.
McCormack's Farm, Ky., Nov. 10, 1864.
McCormack's Farm, Ky., Dec. 29, 1864.
McDonough's, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
McGarvick's Ford, Tenn., Ap'l —, 1863.
McMinnville, Tenn., Ap'l 21, 1863.
McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1863.
Macon, Ga., Ap'l 20, 1865.
Macon, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.
Macon, Ga., July 30, 1864.
Madison Court House, Va., Dec. 24, 1864.
Madisonville, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1864.
Magnolia Swamp, Va., June 1, 1864.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
Manchester Pike, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.
Marion, W. Va., Dec. 18, 1864.
Marietta, Ga., July 1, 1864.
Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864.
Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.
Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.
Mechanicsville, Miss., June 4, 1863.
Memphis, Mo., July 18, 1862.
Middletown, Va., Mar. 25, 1862.
Middletown, Tenn., May 22, 1863.
Middletown, Tenn., June 24, 1863.
Middleburg, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862.
Middleburg, Va., June 21, 1863.
Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
Millford, Va., May 27, 1864.
Milton, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1863.
Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 24, 1864.
Mill Creek, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862.
Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26 to 30, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Mobile, Ala., Siege of, Mar. 20 to Ap'l 12, 1865.
Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863.
Monterey, Miss., May 5, 1862.
Moore's Ridge, Ga., July 12, 1864.
Moore's Mill, Md., July 28, 1862.
Morton's Ford, Va., Nov. 26, 1863.
Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.
Morristown, Tenn., Mar. 19, 1864.
Morristown, Tenn., June 2, 1864.
Morristown, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1864.
Morristown, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1864.
Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.
Morrisville, Va., Dec. 30 and 31, 1862.
Morrisville, N. C., Ap'l 13, 1865.
Morristown, Ky., Nov. 13, 1864.
Morristown, Va., Dec. 25, 1864.
Morganton, N. C., Ap'l 16 and 17, 1865.
Morganton, N. C., Ap'l 18, 1865.
Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863.
Mossy Creek, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1864.
Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1863.
Mossy Creek, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1864.
Moses Creek, Ga., Oct. 3, 1864.
Moseburg, Tenn., June 23, 1864.
Moss House, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Mount Crawford, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
Mount Pleasant, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1864.
Mount Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864.
Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 16, 1864.
Mount Sterling, Ky., Jan. 19, 1865.
Mount Airey, Va., Mar. 31, 1865.
Mount Airey, Va., Dec 17, 1864.
Mulberry Creek, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
Munfordsville, Ky., Sept. 14, 1862.
Munfordsville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 30 to Dec. 20, 1864.
Metamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.

Nashville Pike, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14 to 22, 1864.
Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863.
New Madrid, Mo., Mar. 13, 1862.
New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864.
New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
New Hope Church, Ga., June 1, 1864.
New Hope Church, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.
Newton, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.
Newton, N. C., Ap'l 17, 1865.
New Market, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1863.
New Market, Tenn., June 21, 1864.
Newport, Tenn., July 8, 1864.
Newport, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1864.
New Store, Va., Ap'l 8, 1865.
New Bridge, Va., May 24, 1862.
Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 1, 1864.
Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 5, 1864.
Noel's Farm, Va., May 26, 1864.
Nolansville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864.
Noonday Creek, Ga., June 19, 1864.
Noonday Creek, Ga., June 23, 1864.
North Vernon, Ind., July 13, 1863.
North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
North Anna, Va., May 25, 1864.
Nottawa Court House, Va., Dec. 8, 1864.
Ny River, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864.
Ny River, Va., May 21, 1864.
Occoquan, Va., Feb. —, 1863.
Ogeechee, Ga., Dec. 5, 1864.
Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Orange Court House, Va., June 16, 1862.
Orangeburg, S. C., Feb. 14, 15, 1865.
Orizaba, Miss., Nov. 30, 1863.
Otterville, Mo., Oct. 10, 1864.
Overall Creek, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864.
Owl Creek, Miss., May 17, 1862.
Ox Ford, Va., May 23, 1864.
Panola, Miss., July 20, 1863.
Paperville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1864.
Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862.
Pea Ridge, Mo., Mar. 6 and 7, 1862.
Pea Vine Creek, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1863.
Peebles's Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Peebles's Farm, Va., Mar. 25, 1865.
Pegram Farm, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
Pelham, Tenn., July 2, 1863.
Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Petersburg, Va., Siege of, June 17, 1864, to Ap'l 3, 1865.
Petersburg, Va., Capture of, Ap'l 3, 1865.
Petersburg & Norfolk R. R., July 30, 1864.
Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863.
Phillips Cross Roads, N. C., Mar. 4, 1865.
Pickensville, S. C., May 1, 1865.
Pierceville, Ind., July 14, 1863.
Pigeon River, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1864.
Pine Hill, Miss., May 2, 1862.
Pine Mountain, Ga., June 3 to 7, 1864.
Pine Creek, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1864.
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Ap'l 6, and 7, 1862.
Po River, Va., May 10 and 11, 1864.
Pocotaligo, S. C., Ap'l —, 1862.
Point Pleasant, Mo., Mar. 9, 1862.
Point Burnside, Ky., Aug. 30, 1864.
Pohick Church, Va., Jan. 9, 1862.
Ponchatoola, La., May 16, 1863.
Porchatoola, La., Mar. 24, 25, 26, 1863.
Pond Springs, Ala., June 28, 1864.
Port Republic, Va., July 26, 27, 28, 1864.
Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.
Port Jackson, La., Ap'l 25, 1862.
Port Hudson, La., Siege of, May 23 to July 5, 1863.
Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, 1861.
Port Royal Ferry, S. C., Jan. 1, 1862.
Port Royal, Va., Ap'l 23, 1863.
Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Pound Gap, Ky., May 17, 1864.
Powder Spring Gap, Tenn., Ap'l 28, 1864.
Prairie Dehan, Ark., Ap'l 12, 13, 14, 1864.
Princeton Yard, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1865.
Princeton, Ark., Dec. 8, 1863.
Prosperity Church, Tenn., Ap'l 2, 1863.
Pulaski, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1864.
Purdy, Miss., Dec. 22, 1863.
Quaker Road, Va., Mar. 31, 1865.
Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863.
Raccoon Ford, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1864.
Raleigh & Smithfield R. R., N. C., Ap'l 11, 1865.
Raleigh, N. C., Ap'l 12, 1865.
Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.
Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.
Ream's Station, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863.
Ream's Station, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1864.
Red Clay, Ga., May —, 1864.
Red Oak Turnout, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.
Reed's Bridge, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863.
Resaca, Ga., May 9, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 12, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Rheatown, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1863.
Rheatown, Tenn., Ap'l 24, 1864.
Richmond, Va., Mar. 1, 1864.
Richmond, Ky., —— —, 1862.
Richland Creek, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1864.
Rich Mountain, West Va., July 11, 1861.
Ridges, or Sailor's Creek, Va., Ap'l 6, 1865.
Rienzi, Miss., Aug. —, 1862.
Ringgold, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.
Ripley, Miss., Nov. 29, 1863.
Robinson's Tavern, Va., Nov. 29, 1863
Rocastle River, Ky., Oct. —, 1862.
Rock Island, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1863.
Rocky Face, Ga., May 8, 1864.
Rocky Face, Ga., May 9, 10, 1864.
Rogersville, Tenn., June 17, 1864.
Rogersville, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1864.
Rome, Ga., Oct. 12, 1864.
Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864.
Rossville, Ga., Sept. 22, 1863.
Rosswell, Ga., July 4, 1864.
Rosswell, Ga., Sept. 26, 1864.
Rough and Ready, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864.
Rough Station, Ga., July 3 and 4, 1864.

Rover, Tenn., June 23, 1863.
Rover, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1863.
Rover, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863.
Rural Hill, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1862.
Rural Hill, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1862.
Russellville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863.
Russellville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.
Rutherford Creek, Tenn., Mar. 10, 1863.
Rutledge, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.
Rutledge, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863.
Sailor's Creek, Va., Ap'l 6, 1865.
Salisbury, N. C., Ap'l 12, 1865.
Salvisa, Ky., July 7, 1863.
Salvisa, Ky., July 10, 1863.
Salineville, Ohio, July 26, 1863.
Salkehatchie, S. C., Feb. 6, 1865.
Saltville, Va., Nov. 20, 1864.
Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
Saltville, Va., Dec. 20, 1864.
Saltville, Va., Dec. 21, 1864.
Salem, Va., Ap'l 3, 1865.
Saluda Creek, S. C., Feb. 16, 1865.
Sandy Mountain, Va., Oct. 3 and 4, 1864.
Sandtown Road, Ga., Aug. 14, 1864.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11 to 21, 1864.
Savannah, Ga., near, Dec. 9, 1864.
Savage Station, Va,, June 29, 1862.
Selma, Ala., Ap'l 2, 1865.
Sevierville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1864.
Sevierville, Tenn., July 5, 1864.
Sevierville, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1864.
Seven Miles Ford, Va., Dec. 19, 1864.
Sewell's Point, Va., Mar. 5, 1862.
Shepardstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., Dec. 15, 16, 1864.
Shepardstown Ford, Va., Sept. 19, 1862.
Shepardstown Ford, Va., Sept. 20, 1862.
Shiloh, Tenn., Ap'l 7, 1862.
Shoal Creek, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1864.
Singleton's Plantation, S. C., Ap'l 19, 1865.
Smithtown, Md., July 6, 1863.
Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.
Smith Cross Roads, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863.
Smith Cross Roads, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1863.
Smithfield Roads, N. C., Mar. 18, 1865.
Snicker's Gap, Va., July 19, 1863.
Snicker's Gap, Va., Nov. 4, 1862.
Snicker's Gap, Va., Nov. 14, 1862.
Snow Hill, Tenn., Ap'l 4, 1863.
Solemn Grove, N. C., Mar. 10, 1865.
South Side R. R., Va., Ap'l 2, 1865.
South Edisto, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.
South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Sparta, Tenn., Dec. —, 1863.
Spangler's Mills, Miss., July 26, 1862.
Spanish Fort, Ala., Ap'l, —, 1865.
Sparta, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1863.
Sperry's Mills, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1863.
Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 11, and 12, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tenn., Feb. 29, 1863.
Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864.
Spring Hill, S. C., Ap'l 15, 1865.
Stamford, Ky., Oct. 14, 1862.
Stamford, Ky., July 31, 1863.
Statesville, Tenn., Ap'l 22, 1863.
Statesville, N. C., Ap'l 10, 1865.
Statesville, N. C., Ap'l 14, 1865.
Statesville, N. C., Ap'l 13, 1865.
State Creek, Ky., Nov. 14, 1864.
Stevensburg, Va., Nov. 19, 1863.
Steubenville, O., July 26, 1863.
Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 31, 1862.
Stewart's Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.
Stilesboro, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.
Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 29, 30, 31, 1862.
Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 2, 3, 1863.
Stone Mountain, Ga., July 18, 1864.
Stone Mountain, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864.
Strasburg, Va., Mar. 27, 1862.
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1864.
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Aug. 14 to 17, 1864.
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864.
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., Nov. 23, 24, 1864.
Summit, Va., Sept. 4, 1864.
Suffolk, Va., Siege of, Ap'l 22 to May 14, 1863.
Sugar Creek, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1864.
Summerville, Ga., Mar. 25, 1865.
Sumterville, S. C., Ap'l 8, 1865.
Sunshine Church, Ga., July 31, 1864.
Swananoa Gap, N. C., Ap'l 19, 1865.
Sweetwater, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864.
Sweetwater, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1863.
Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1864.
Sweetwater, Ga., July 3, 1864.
Swift Creek, S. C., Ap'l 17, 1865.
Talladaga, Ala., Ap'l 23, 1865.
Tebb's Bend, Ky., July 4, 1863.
The Crater, Va., July 30, 1864.
The Cedars, Va., May 2, 1863.
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., May 21, 1863.
Thompson's Station, Tenn., Mar. 5, 1863.
Thompson's Station, Tenn., May 9, 1863.
Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.
Thorn Hill, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1864.
Thurley's Ford, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1863.
Tickfaw River, La., Ap'l 12, 1863.
Tiptonville, Mo., Mar. —, 1862.
Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, 1864.
Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 to June 1, 1864.
Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, 1864.
Tazewell, Tenn., —— —, 1862.
Tazewell, Tenn , Jan. 21, 1864.
Town Creek, Ala,, Ap'l —, 1863.
Town Creek, N. C., Feb. 20, 1865.
Trevillian Station, Va., June 11 and 12, 1864.
Trenton Gap, Ga., Mar. 22, 1865.
Triune, Tenn., June 4, 1863.
Trion, Ala., Ap'l 2, 1865.
Triplett Bridge, Ky., June 15, 1863.
Triplett Bridge, Ky., June 19, 1864.
Triplett Bridge, Ky., June 24, 1864.
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 5, 1863.
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 24, 1863.
Tullifinny, S. C., Dec. 7, 1864.
Tunnell Hill, Ga., Jan. 28, 1864.
Tunica Bayou, La., Nov. 8, 1863.
Tunnell Hill, Ga., May 7, 8, 1864.
Turkey Ridge, Ala., Oct. 26, 1864.
Turner's Ferry, Ga., Aug. 29, 1864.
Turkey Bend, Va., June 30, 1862.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Ap'l 1, 1865.
Unionville, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1863.
United States Ford, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.
Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864.
Utoy Creek, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864.
Versailles, Tenn., June 10, 1863.
Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1862.
Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of, May 19 to July 4, 1863.
Villa Rica, Ga., May 26, 1864.
Wadesboro, N. C., Mar. 4, 1865.
Walker's Ford, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863.
Wauhatchie, Tenn., Sept. 28 to Oct. 28, 1863.
Wapping Heights, Va., July 21, 1863.
Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863.
Wartrace, Tenn., Ap'l 29, 1863.
Wartrace, Tenn., June 3, 1863.
Ward's Farm, N. C., Ap'l 28, 1865.
Watauga, Tenn., —— —, 1862.
Watauga, Tenn., Mar. 25, 1864.
Watauga Bridge, Tenn., Oct. 1 and 2, 1864.
Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 28, 1864.
Waynesboro, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864.
Weems's Springs, Tenn., July 27, 1863.
Weldon R. R., Va., June 22, 1864.
Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, 20, 21, 1864.
Western Virginia, Oct. 5, 1864.
West Point, Va., May 7, 1862.
Westmoreland, Va., May 23, 1863.
White's Ford, Va., Sept. 21, 1863.
White Pond, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.
White Horn, Tenn., Mar. 31, 1864.
Whitesboro, Ala., June —, 1862.
White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862.
White Oak Swamp, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
White Oak Road, Va., Mar. 29, 1865.
Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864.
Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863.
Williamsport, Md., July 12, 1863.
Williamsport, Md., July 10, 1863.
Willow Springs, Dakota Ter., Aug. 12, 1865.
Wilson's Creek Road, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862.
Wilson's Creek Road, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862.
Williams's Ford, Tenn., June 25, 1864.
Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
Wilmington Island, Ga., Ap'l 16, 1862.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1865.
Winchester, Va., Mar. 23, 1862.
Winchester, Va., May 24, 1862.
Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.
Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Winchester, Ky., July 25, 1863.
Windsor, Va., May 22, 1863.
Winsted Church, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1864.
Wise's Forks, N. C., Mar. 8, 9, 10, 1865.
Woodstock, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.
Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.
Wyatt's Ford, Miss., Oct. 13, 1863.
Wytheville, Va., Dec. 16, 1864.
Yadkin River, N. C., Mar. 28, 1865.
Yellow Tavern, Va., May 10, 11, 1864.
Yorktown, Va., Siege of, Ap'l 4 to May 4, 1862.
Zollicoffer, Tenn., —— —, 1862.
Zollicoffer, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1862.

ERRATA.

On page 236, "Edwin T. Sherlock" should read "Edward T. Sherlock."

The note on page 742, indicating the promotion of "Capt. James H. Barrett," should refer to "Capt. Wallace W. Barrett," who was the officer promoted.

APPENDIX.

The fact that Michigan as a Territory and as a State has rendered service in other wars, and that they have only in most cases been mentioned in history in general terms, the compiler has been induced to make the effort to give a brief account thereof in detail, so far as he has been able to do so, from the very limited data obtainable.

THE WAR OF 1812-13.

In the war with Great Britain in 1812 and '13 Michigan Territory bore no inconsiderable part, and as it bordered largely on the Canadian frontier could scarcely do otherwise. Detroit being the principal inhabited place in the Territory, and a military post, then in command of Captain John Whistler, 1st U. S. Infantry, the British troops naturally made it an objective point and also Fort Mackinac, likewise garrisoned by U. S. troops commanded by Lieut. Porter Hanks, U. S. Artillery.

The advance of the British troops on these posts and their surrender are matters of familiar history, and it is not intended in this notice to give any detailed account of these events or the cause which brought them about, farther than to make brief mention of military facts connected with them for the purpose, so far as it is possible, of making a record of the officers who were prominent in that part of the war affecting the Territory of Michigan and of those who took part in the defense and surrender of the posts referred to.

In 1805 President Jefferson appointed Colonel William Hull of Massachusetts Governor of Michigan Territory, making his headquarters at Detroit, with Stanley Griswold of Connecticut as Secretary.

The Governor having been an officer in the American Revolution at once saw the necessity for a military organization in the Territory, and without delay took measures to enroll the militia. His action in the matter is found in the following proceedings taken from an official record made in 1805, and under the dates as therein given.

September 10.—The Governor, as commander-in-chief, directs the following organization:

1st. A regiment of infantry of eight companies from all parts of the Territory except the District of Erie, to be known as the *first* regiment. (The Erie District embraced all south of Huron river, Monroe county.)

2d. A regiment in the Erie District to consist of seven companies of infantry and one of cavalry, the cavalry company to be by voluntary enrollment, and to consist of 32 rank and file. This regiment to be known as the *second* regiment.

3d. A Legionary Corps, to be made up by voluntary enrollment from any part of the Territory except the Erie District, and to consist of one company of cavalry, one company of artillery, one company of light infantry, and one company of riflemen, the corps to be commanded by one Lieutenant Colonel, commandant, and one Major.

APPOINTMENTS.

October 1.—James May, of Detroit, Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel; Matthew Ernest, of Detroit, Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel; Francois Chabert de Joncaire, of Detroit, first Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel; George MacDougall, second Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Solomon Sibley, third Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Augustus B. Woodward, of Detroit, Colonel; Antoine Beaubien, Lieutenant Colonel; Gabriel Godfroy, Major; William MacCoskry, Surgeon; Rev. Gabriel Richard, Chaplain; Christopher Tuttle, Adjutant; Charles Stewart, Quartermaster. Captains: Jacob Visger, David Duncan, George Cottrell, Louis Campau, James Henry, Louis St. Bernard, Joseph Cerre *dit* St. Jean, Joseph Campau, Jean Cissne. Lieutenants: Samuel Abbott, John Meldrum, Whitmore Knaggs, Jean Marie Beaubien, Christian Clemens, James Campau, Thomas Tremble, Francois Chovin, Joseph Wilkinson. Ensigns: Allen C. Wilmot, George Cottrell, Jean Baptiste Cicott, James Connor, John Dix, Francois Rivard, Francois Tremble, John Ruland, John Burnett.

SECOND REGIMENT.

John Anderson, of Erie District, Colonel; Francois Navarre, Lieutenant Colonel; Lewis Bond, Major; Ethan Baldwin, Surgeon; Bernard Parker, Surgeon's Mate; Giles Barnes, Adjutant; Alexander Ewings, Quartermaster.

October 4.—Captains: Joseph Jobin, Jean Baptiste Beaugrand, Francois Lasselle, Hubert LaCroix, Jean Baptiste Jereaume, Joseph Menare, William Griffith, Prosper Thibeau. Lieutenants: Hyacinth La Joy, Francois de Torgue, Jean Baptiste La Salle, Jaques Martin, Jean Baptiste Conture, Jaques W. Navarre, Thomas Knaggs, Andrew Jourdon. Ensigns: Samuel Moore, Joseph Cavalier, James Knaggs, Alexis Loranger, Joseph Bourdeaux, Isidore Navarre, Joseph Huntington, Dominique Drouillard.

LEGIONARY CORPS.

October 1.—Elijah Brush, Lieutenant Colonel and commandant; James Abbott, Major; John Brown, Surgeon; Abraham Fuller Hull, Adjutant; Charles Curry, Quartermaster.

Cavalry: James Lasselle, Captain; Richard Smyth, Lieutenant; Gabriel Godfroy, Jr., Cornet.

Artillery: John Williams, Captain; James Dodemeade, 1st Lieutenant; Henry I. Hunt, 2d Lieutenant.

Light Infantry: George Hoffman, Captain; Benjamin Chittenden, Lieutenant; George Meldrum, Ensign.

Riflemen: William MacDowell Scott, Captain; Barnabas Campau, Lieutenant; Pierre Navarre, Ensign.

October 5.—The militia of the District of Michillimackinac is detached from the First Regiment. It will consist of two companies, and be commanded by one Lieutenant Colonel, commandant.

Captain David Duncan promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the corps of the said district. Lieutenant Samuel Abbott promoted to be Captain of the first company, Germaine Pothier commissioned Captain of the second com-

pany, Ensign Allen C. Wilmot promoted to be Lieutenant of the first company, and Michael Dousman commissioned Lieutenant of the second company; Daniel Dalye and Patrick McGulpin commissioned Ensigns.

September 29.—Lieutenant Christopher Tuttle, Adjutant First Regiment, promoted to be Captain in First Regiment in place of James Henry, declined.

Lieutenant Benjamin Chittenden, of the Light Infantry, transferred to First Regiment in place of Joseph Wilkinson, declined.

October 3.—The First Regiment being too extensive for one Adjutant, the Commander-in-Chief has promoted Ensign Jean Baptiste Cicott to be Lieutenant and Second Adjutant of the said regiment.

October 4.—Israel Ruland appointed Major of the Second Regiment in place of Lewis Bond, declined.

The following additional appointments were made in the First Regiment: Captains, James Anderson, Henry MacVay; Lieutenants, John Ruland, Charles M. Campau; Ensigns, Jacob Aeiler, James F. Griswold.

October 9.—The militia of the River St. Clair are detached from the First Regiment. They will form four companies, which will constitute one battalion, to be commanded by one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major.

The First Regiment and the Legionary Corps will form one brigade, which will rank as the First Brigade.

The Second Regiment, the Battalion of the River St. Clair, and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's Corps will form one brigade, which will rank as the Second Brigade.

The First and Second Brigades are hereby formed into one Division.

Captain George Cottrell, of the District of Huron,* promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of the River St. Clair.

Captain Louis Campau, of the District of Huron, promoted to be Major of the Battalion of the River St. Clair.

Conrad Seek, of the District of Detroit, appointed a Lieutenant in the First Regiment.

Peter E. Visger appointed Ensign in the First Regiment in place of Jean Baptiste Cicott, promoted.

This seems to have completed the organization in the territory. There may have been many changes in the Military Department, but nothing of record is found until the publication of the following order:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS AT DETROIT,
April 22, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief has thought proper to establish the following limits to the four companies of militia composing the battalion on the Rivers Huron (now Clinton River) and St. Clair, viz:

I. On the River St. Clair, the company commanded by Captain Francis Bonhomme, to commence at the lower end of Lake Huron and descend on the River St. Clair to the mouth of Belle River.

Lieutenant George Minie and Ensign Jean B. Racine are attached to this company.

II. The company lately commanded by Captain George Cottrell, Jr., to commence at the mouth of Belle River and extend to the mouth of River St. Clair, including the most southern and western inhabitants in that vicinity.

III. On the River Huron, the company formerly commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Clemens to comprehend the farm on which he now resides, and running up the River Huron, including all the inhabitants on both sides of said river and those on Lance Creuse to La Riviere au Guignolet, is hereby transferred to Captain Henry Conner. Lieutenant Jacques Louison and Ensign John Tucker are hereby attached to the company.

* The Clinton River, Macomb county, was then called the Huron, hence the designation at that time of the District of Huron.

The company formerly commanded by Captain James Conner to commence on the east side of Lieutenant Colonel Clemens's farm, and to extend down the River Huron to the mouth thereof, including the inhabitants on both sides of said river, and those on the lake between River Huron and Swan River.

The following promotions and appointments of officers are made in the battalion of militia on the Rivers Huron and St. Clair.

Elisha Harrington to be Adjutant of said battalion, vice Robert McNiff, resigned.

Pierre Minie to be Captain of the company lately commanded by Captain George Cottrell, Junior, vice Cottrell, resigned.

Samuel Gravel to be Lieutenant of said company, vice Pierre Minie, promoted, and Henry Cottrell to be Ensign, vice Robert McNiff, resigned.

William Tucker to be Captain of the company lately commanded by Captain James Conner, vice Christian Clemens, promoted.

Francois St. Aubin to be Lieutenant, vice William Tucker, promoted, and Ignace Morace to be Ensign, vice Francois St. Aubin, promoted.

These officers are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. McDOUGALL,
Adjutant General T. M.

On the 5th of December following an inspection report was made by Henry J. Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel and second Aid de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Rivers Huron (now the Clinton River) and St. Clair, battalion of four companies then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Christian Clemens. one of the Huron companies being commanded by Captain Conner, with Lieutenants Jean Baptiste Marsac, Sr., Jean Baptiste Marsac, Jr.; Francis A. Tremble and Etienne Socia, Ensigns. The other, commanded by Captain William Tucker, with Lieutenant Jacques Louison and Lieutenant Francois St. Aubin, and Ensigns Ignace Morace and J. Tucker. The two St. Clair companies were then commanded respectively by Captains Pierre Minie and Francis Bonhomme.

War with England had for some time been anticipated; meanwhile, Governor Meigs, of Ohio, under instructions of the general government had, with great alacrity, gathered together and disciplined a portion of the militia of that State, consisting of three regiments. The 1st from the Sciota Valley, commanded by Colonel Duncan McArthur; the 2nd from Cincinnati, commanded by Colonel James Findlay; and the 3d from the Muskingum Valley, commanded by Colonel Lewis Cass. The other field officers were Majors James Denney and William A. Trimble, of the 1st; Thomas Moore and Thomas B. Van Horne, of the 2nd; and of the 3d, Robert Morrison and J. R. Munson. On May 25th the Governor placed these regiments under the command of General Hull, who had been appointed a Brigadier General in the U. S. Army on April 8th, when a movement commenced up the Miami Valley.

This force numbered about 1,200 infantry, with considerable cavalry. Findlay's regiment joined those of McArthur and Cass at Urbana, while Lieutenant Colonel James Miller, with the 4th U. S. Infantry, which had been in the engagement at Tippecanoe, also joined the command at the same place.

On the 18th of June following the expected declaration of war was made by Congress. On the 24th Hull received a dispatch from the War Department directing him to hasten with his troops to Detroit, and there await further orders. On the 30th, after a tedious and fatiguing march, much of it over unbroken roads, cut through woods and swamps, Hull, with his army, reached the rapids of the Maumee, a few miles above, where the city of Toledo now is. On July 1st he sent forward by a vessel for Detroit some of his invalids, with all his baggage, entrenching tools, hospital stores, and a trunk contain-

ing all his instructions and military papers, including muster rolls of his whole army. A smaller vessel was sent up at the same time. The larger one took the main channel of the Detroit River, between Malden and Bois Blanc Island, and was there captured. The other followed the American channel west of Grosse Isle and reached Detroit without interruption. When near the River Raisin a dispatch reached him on July 2nd, informing him of the declaration of war.

Pushing on with all haste to Detroit, reaching there on the evening of the 2d, where he rested his weary troops and awaited orders, as directed in his instructions. In the meantime the British authorities in Canada had received earlier intelligence of the declaration of war, and acting accordingly had concentrated a force at Malden, and were constructing works at that point and Sandwich, some of their troops taking position on the road at the bridge, on the Canard River, five miles above Malden.

On arriving at Detroit Hull's army became impatient for action, clamoring to be led into Canada to drive off the "Fort Builders" and attack Malden. On July 9th Hull received orders giving him full authority to commence offensive operations, and on the evening of the 11th, with about 1,600 men, including a battery of six pounders, in command of Captain Samuel Dyson, U. S. A., moved in boats across the river to Sandwich, the enemy abandoning their position at that point and falling back on Malden. Hull there issued an address to the people, but made no further demonstrations individually, which to some extent resulted in placing him in an unfavorable light with his officers.

In the meantime Colonels McArthur and Cass, with others, made several reconnoissances in force without opposition, which fully demonstrated the weak condition of the military force in that part of Canada. McArthur pushing up the Thames as far as the Moravian towns above Chatham, entered upon a foraging expedition and returned with considerable supplies, while Captain Joseph Watson, of the Michigan militia, at one time Secretary to the Governor and Judges of the Territory, and Register of Detroit, with a small cavalry force raided into Canada as far as Westminster. Cass moved down toward the Canard river with a detachment of 50 regulars and 250 volunteers in command of Colonel Miller, and on coming near the bridge across that stream discovered that it was defended with cannon by a force of British troops, which he attacked and drove from their position, falling back on their works at Malden, when darkness set in, rendering pursuit impracticable at that time. A refusal of Hull to follow up this advantage chagrined Cass so much that he became very much enraged and did not fail to criticise unfavorably his commander in the most severe terms.

Hull's action on that occasion was made one of the charges of which he was found guilty by the court martial before which he was finally tried. It was fully established by competent authorities that had the advance on Malden been followed up at that time its capture would have been easily accomplished, as the garrison were at the time actually preparing to evacuate the place, in expectation of an attack which they had not sufficient force to resist. The possession of that point was, in the estimation of the officers then with Hull of the utmost importance, as it would have given the Americans command of the Detroit river and its approaches, and with their batteries could have prevented the enemy's vessels from entering or navigating the stream, and most likely would have broken up the Indian headquarters, which in all probability would have deterred the Indians along the American side of the river from

going over to that point and taking side with the British, which they did not in any force until the early part of August, and then, it is said, reluctantly, if not under compulsion.

The news of the war reached the British post at the island of St. Joseph's, in St. Mary's river, about the middle of July, which was garrisoned by a company of regulars numbering 46 officers and men in command of Captain Chas. Roberts. On the 16th of July this force embarked for Mackinac on board the armed brig Caledonia, with 250 agents and employés of the Northwest Company and traders, together with 500 Indians. The white Canadians were led by John Johnston, Crawford, Pothier, Ermatinger, La Croix, Rolette, Franks, Livingston, and others, all traders. They were joined on the passage by from 80 to 100, and on their arrival at Mackinac about 70 allies were added to the force.

The garrison of Mackinac consisted of 57 officers and men, commanded by Lieutenant Porter Hanks of the regular army. The British landed in the night on the beach at what has been known ever since as the "British Landing," which is on the side of the island reaching farthest from the fort. Hanks, on the 16th, having heard a rumor of expected trouble with the Indians on St. Joseph's Island, arranged with Captain Michael Dousman of the militia, a resident of Mackinac, to watch the movements of the Indians at that island. Dousman started out by water on this duty, embarking on the evening of the night on which the British landed, and was captured when only about fifteen miles out by the approaching force, and was compelled to give his parole with the promise to assemble the people of Mackinac on the west side of the island, to put them under the protection of the British guard, and to warn them against going to the fort, and at the same time to inform them that if any resistance was made by the garrison there would be an indiscriminate massacre of the whole population. He also agreed not to inform the commander of anything occurring. He succeeded in collecting the people, but did not in keeping secret the movements of the enemy, as Hanks had been informed through another source, and at once prepared for defense. In the meantime the British had taken possession of Fort Holmes, an elevated and very strong point which with artillery would completely command the whole island and approaches, rendering the fort in which the troops were utterly indefensible and resistance useless.

Hanks was completely surprised, the appearance of the British force being the first notice he had received that war was going on. Seeing at once that his position was untenable, and ascertaining the overwhelming force against him, he concluded to surrender, but did not do so until honorable terms had been obtained, coupled with the unanimous opinion of both garrison and people that it was the only course left for him to pursue, and in accordance with the terms of capitulation the prisoners marched out of the fort with the usual honors of war and were paroled.

Lieutenant Hanks, with his officers, reached Detroit on the 29th of July. His report to Hull of the results at Mackinac, which he heard for the first time, seemed to disturb him and gave him apparent alarm, as on that day he called for reinforcements.

Colonel Proctor, of the British Army, reached Malden a day or two before Hanks's arrival at Detroit, coming by way of Lake Erie, but bringing no additional force with him, yet the news from Mackinac strengthened the cause of the enemy, and as a result the Brownstown Indians under Walk-in-the-Water were induced to submit or adhere to the British.

Sometime after the movement of the Ohio troops on Detroit, two companies of volunteers were organized in that State, one at Chillicothe, under Captain Henry Brush, with 69 officers and men, the other officers being William Beach, Lieutenant, and John Stockton, Ensign. The other company was raised at Sandusky by Captain Thomas Rowland; this company joined Captain Brush, on the Maumee, August 1st, when a battalion was formed with Brush as commander. This command, with supplies for Hull's army, arrived at the Raisin on the 9th, where Brush ascertained that a British force was posted at Brownstown, cutting off all communication with Detroit, and having learned that this force was largely superior in point of numbers he concluded to await further developments.

Hull having received information that Brush was on his way from Ohio to Detroit with supplies, on August 4th detached Major Van Horne, with about 150 riflemen of Findlay's regiment, with some militiamen men to meet him and act as an escort and guard. Meantime information having reached Proctor of the movement he sent across the river a force of soldiers and about 300 Indians, intercepting him near Monguagon, where Van Horn made a spirited and gallant attack, but was repulsed and defeated, being compelled to return to Detroit, reaching there on the evening of the 5th, having lost in the affair 18 killed, 12 wounded, and about 70 missing, most of whom returned to camp. The only officers mentioned as being with him in this engagement, although there must have been others, are Captains Gilchrist, Rostan Lewis, Bostler (wounded), Lucar and McCullock (killed).

The Monguagon affair was also made a charge against Hull, of which he was found guilty, for failing to keep his communications open, in sending out Van Horne with insufficient force.

The answer of Hull to the urgent demands of his officers for an immediate attack on Malden, was what he considered the deficient condition of his artillery, a difficulty which finally seems to have been overcome, for on the 6th of August he ordered an advance on Malden, and on the 7th everything was in readiness, but information having been received from Generals Porter and Hall, then on the Niagara frontier, that a British force had moved westward from that quarter, Hull, in face of the remonstrances of his officers, ordered his army to the American side of the river, which was accomplished after dark on the 8th, leaving only a small detachment of about 150 or 200 men in a stockade on the bank of the river, where they remained only two or three days.

On August 5th, Colonel John Anderson, commanding the Second Michigan Regiment at the Raisin, notified Hull that the Indians were swarming in from the west towards Malden, and requested him in behalf of the people of that section of country not to order any of the troops from there, as they were too few for defense, and if it was possible to be aided, would be the best.

On August 9th the military post of Fort Dearborn, Chicago, had by Hull been ordered abandoned, and the garrison of regulars in command of Captain Nathan Heald, 1st U. S. Infantry, directed to proceed overland to Detroit, Chicago being at the time surrounded by Indians. The movement was made in the face of the strongest appeal of the citizens for protection, and against their united and repeated protests, all of which Heald disregarded under the plea of obedience to the orders of his superior officers, but did not move for several days, increasing thereby the danger. On the 15th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the garrison marched from Fort Dearborn, and in great pomp, with

drums beating. When only about a mile and a half on the way they were fired on by the Indians from behind a line of sand hills, and after a bloody fight, in which 38 out of 66 soldiers were killed, together with two women and 12 children, the remainder surrendered and were spared, but held as prisoners of war under very harsh treatment.

Colonel Miller, with a detachment of 600 officers and men, composed of 280 regulars, the rest Ohio volunteers, was ordered on the evening of August 8th to make another effort to reach Captain Brush, who was still at the Raisin. He at once commenced the movement from Detroit and first encountered opposition from a party of Indians who fired on his rear guard near Monguagon. The detachment being in the woods, immediately lightened themselves by throwing off their knapsacks and haversacks containing their rations and gallantly advanced upon the Indians, who retreated and were pursued about two miles and a half, where they reached their main force, estimated at equal in numbers to that of the Americans, and after a spirited and severe fight they were defeated, Miller's loss being 17 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was 30 whites and 104 Indians killed and wounded.

This engagement, the principal one connected with the surrender of Detroit, is designated in the records of the War Department as the battle of Brownstown. Miller says of his command: "From their conduct on that occasion I never saw better troops of the description."

Miller sent a spy into Brownstown and understood from Captain Maxwell that the enemy had disappeared. He then returned to the battle field to collect his dead and wounded and encamped there for the night. Next day Miller got the wounded into boats, and thinking that the communication with Brush on the Raisin had been opened, and failing to get sufficient supplies of provisions for his men, although he had sent Captain Snelling to Hull for that purpose, he took up his line of march on the 11th for Detroit, reaching there next day.

General Brock, the British commander, on the 12th or 13th of August arrived at Malden with 40 regulars and 260 militia. Previous to this the Americans had abandoned their out-post at Sandwich and the British had begun the construction of batteries opposite Detroit and in the same place where the others had been built on the 5th of July previous, just before Hull's arrival, and which had been broken up by Lieutenant Dalliba of the Ordinance Department, under the orders of Major John Whistler, 1st U. S. Infantry, then in command at Detroit. On the evening of August 14th Dalliba discovered the new batteries. He was at the time in command of a battery called Berthlet's Wharf, at the foot of Randolph street, but as the guns were on a platform on the edge of the river and intended to operate against the enemy's ships only, they were without any parapet and much lower than those of the enemy, and would be useless against them. He therefore applied to Hull and obtained permission to build a battery in the center of the town near about where the corner of Wayne street and Jefferson avenue now is, and then almost on the river bank, with a rapid descent thereto. This battery was commenced about 1 o'clock on the 14th and completed so as to be ready for action at the same hour on the 15th. On the evening of the 14th Hull rode up to the battery then in process of construction, when Dalliba questioned him as to the propriety of driving the enemy from their works, and said: "Sir, if you will give me permission I will clear the enemy on the opposite shore from the lower batteries." The General answered: "Mr. Dalliba, I will make an

agreement with the enemy that if they will never fire on me I will never fire on them. Those who live in glass houses must take care how they throw stones," and then rode off.

On the same day (14th) Hull ordered Colonel Cass with a detachment of about 350 men of the Ohio regiments under Colonel McArthur to open communication with the River Raisin by an inland route, since called the Tecumseh trail, which doubled the distance from Detroit, but was considered more safe at the time than the shorter one by the river road, and which strikes the Raisin higher up at what was known as Godfroy's trading post. This expedition was intended to relieve Captain Brush's command ordered on the 14th to move to that point. The march was continued until towards evening of the 15th, and until their subsistence, which was short on the start, was exhausted, when the project was abandoned, and when about half a mile on the return an order was received from Hull to move back on Detroit. Marching all night and on the morning of the 16th, when within a mile and a half of that place they heard the firing of cannon and learned that Hull had surrendered. The detachment then fell back to an advantageous position on the River Rouge with the intention of making a defense if attacked. The intelligence of the surrender was soon confirmed by deserters from the fort. A council of officers being held, it was considered that a large portion of the command could make good a retreat into Ohio. In the meantime Captain Mansfield was dispatched with a flag of truce to the British commander to inform him that if the surrender was unconditional they were prepared to defend themselves; but if there was a condition in the capitulation that the detachment might return to the United States they would avail themselves of that condition. About an hour after Captain Mansfield's departure a flag was sent out by General Brock with a letter from Hull stating that the detachment was included in the capitulation, and requiring its return, and on further receiving a statement from Captain Mansfield on his return that the detachment had been so included, it returned to Detroit and surrendered.

On the morning of the 15th Brock opened his battery, which was followed by a flag of truce, received by Captains Charles Fuller and Josiah Snelling, 4th U. S. Infantry, with the demand for surrender, coupled with the threat that if not complied with he could not control the Indians then under his command. This demand was delivered about ten o'clock by Lieutenant Colonel J. McDonell and Major J. B. Glegg, who were blindfolded and conducted to the quarters of Major Henry J. Hunt to remain there for Hull's reply, which they did not receive until nearly 3 o'clock, when it was handed to them, stating that the General was prepared to meet Brock's force and any consequences from its use.

The British guns opened about three o'clock and immediately after the return of the flag of truce with Hull's reply. The fire was at once answered with vigor by the battery in command of Dalliba, as well as by others, and continued with good effect until about 10 o'clock at night. The cannonade was understood to be the prelude to a crossing of the river and a close attack upon the fort.

This State of affairs led the Americans to an inspection of their force and a consideration as to its most favorable disposition to continue the defense. Consequently, in the afternoon of the 15th Lieutenant Thos. S. Jessup, of the U. S. Infantry, acting Brigade Major, had made this his duty. Colonel Brush was assigned to command the Michigan militia, stationed at the east end of

town, bordering on what was known as his farm. Colonel Findlay's Ohio regiment and the Michigan Legionary Corps of four companies under Major James Witherell, made up of experienced soldiers, were to take a position back of the town, where the remainder of McArthur's and Cass's regiments was also stationed, while the 4th regulars occupied the fort. A change in these dispositions was made during the night, Findlay's regiment being moved farther west, occupying a line of picket fences along the river road, where he covered the approaches to the town.

In the evening of the 15th movements of the enemy indicated a crossing at Springwells by the collecting of boats and bringing up of British vessels. Captain Snelling, with a few men and a field piece, had been sent down to the sand hill, nearly opposite Sandwich, to reconnoitre and to watch the crossing, with orders to return and report before daylight. On his return it was urged by him and Major James Taylor, Hull's Quartermaster General, and also by Brigade Major Jessup, that the vessels could be driven off by placing one or two 24-pounders on the high ground so as to command the crossing; but Hull refused on various pretexts. (This was made one of the charges against him on bis trial.) Finally Jessup and Snelling proposed and begged to be allowed to cross the river and spike the guns, but with a like result. The enemy made no attempt to cross during the night nor until next morning about 7 o'clock (16th). The American troops were then all well posted near the town, with guns in position commanding the approaches, with a battery in command of Lieutenant John Anderson, U. S. Artillery, directly covering the road and ravine where the enemy would have to cross the Savoyard on a narrow bridge. The British commenced the movement across the river in boats protected by two of their armed vessels, and without the least opposition effected a landing at Springwells above the present Fort Wayne, near where the copper works now are, and moved on Detroit in close column of platoons, the road being left open to them witbout the least obstruction or resistance made to their advance, although opportunity offered in several ways. The road which they had to travel, being only about three miles long, was enclosed most of the way by close picket fences, or lined with orchards, affording excellent cover for sharp-shooters to annoy and harrass them, while at the same time there were several bridges along the road the destruction of which would have made their advance somewhat difficult; but these opportunities were allowed to pass without notice or advantage.

The British batteries on the opposite side of the river had opened fire on the fort in the morning (16th) and were replied to by the American batteries. During this fire Lieutenants Hanks and Sibley, Dr. Reynolds, and two privates were killed and Dr. Blood wounded by shot entering the fort. The force outside in the meantime had not been allowed to resist the enemy, only about 750 strong, advancing up the road to attack the fort, but on the contrary Findlay's regiment had been ordered to move inside the fort, already overcrowded; but before this was accomplished, and the enemy being within a mile, which, coupled with the result of the fire on the fort referred to, appeared to so bewilder and terrify Hull that immediately he raised a white flag, and without any consultation with his principal officers sent his son, Captain A. F. Hull, his Aid-de-Camp, to Canada, bearing a flag of truce to Brock, announcing his willingness to surrender.

When Findlay with his regiment reached the fort he halted it outside and with Major Snelling found Hull inside. Much dissatisfied and indignant,

and at the same time much excited, he abruptly said to his commanding officer, "What in hell am I ordered here for?" Hull replied in a low, trembling voice, that, in view of the number killed in the fort a surrender would be best, that he could procure better terms from General Brock at that time than if he waited a storm. Colonel Findlay, still much excited, replied, "Terms! damnation! we can beat them on the plain. I did not come here to capitulate. I came to fight."

The proposition of Hull was drawn in such an irregular way as to omit the ordinary request for honorable terms or the usual honors of war, and under the articles of capitulation, although not positively stated therein, his troops were to all intents and purposes unconditionally surrendered as prisoners of war without even a promise of parole or formal release, and at 12 o'clock, noon (16th), were marched out by the east gate where they stacked arms and became subject to the articles of capitulation. The British army then took possession and assumed control of the fort and Territory, and the people came under the dominion of martial law.

The officers who signed the articles of capitulation were Isaac Brock, Major General, Lieutenant Colonel J. McDonell, and Major J. B. Glegg, British; Wm. Hull, Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel James Miller, U. S. A., Colonel Elijah Brush, and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Nichol, Michigan Militia.

In a supplementary article of the same date (16th) it was agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio troops should be permitted to proceed to their respective homes on parole on condition that they should not serve during the war unless exchanged. These terms were by an additional article extended to the Michigan troops under command of Major Witherell.

The regular troops were held as prisoners of war and sent to Montreal, while those of Michigan were paroled at Detroit and those of Ohio were also paroled there and sent on vessels to Cleveland, from whence they made their way to their homes.

At the time of the surrender Captain Brush's command was still in camp near Godfroy's trading post, up on the Raisin, where on the 17th of August Captain Elliott of the British army made his appearance and claimed their surrender; but Brush considered that his command was not included in the capitulation, therefore declining to accede to his demand he marched his troops back to Ohio without giving parole.

In the meantime Major Witherell had been taken down the lake as a prisoner of war and only submitted to parole at Kingston. General Hull was taken to Montreal, arriving there on the 6th of September, where he was offered and accepted his parole on the 16th of that month, and allowed to proceed to his home.

Charges were afterwards preferred against Hull of treason, cowardice, neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct. On his trial before the court-martial the charge of treason was withdrawn, but he was found guilty of sufficient other charges and specifications to warrant the court in sentencing him to be shot, but on account of his services as an officer in the Revolutionary war the court earnestly recommended him to the mercy of President Madison, who approved of the sentence, but extended a pardon.

From the published histories of the affair it seems that with the exception of their commander the American troops were faithful in their service to their country on every occasion where the opportunity was offered them, while many of their officers, both regular and volunteer, distinguished themselves by

bravery and gallant deeds, being specially mentioned at the time. For gallant conduct at the battle of Brownstown, Lieutenant Colonel Miller received the brevet of Colonel; Captains Snelling, Baker, and Larrabee that of Major.

The Michigan troops compared favorably with all the others and received noticeable commendation, while one of their Captains, Antoine Dequindre, as late as 1845, was extended a vote of thanks by the Michigan Legislature for his gallantry at Monguagon, including his men and all the other Michigan troops.

It appears from the evidence given on the trial of Hull by Captain Dalliba, who had charge of the ordnance, that the armament of the fort was well supplied, having abundance of ammunition and the following cannon, viz.: 9 24-pounders, 8 12-pounders, 5 9-pounders,—brass guns mounted on traveling carriages,—3 6-pounders, 2 4-pounders, 1 3-pounder,—brass howitzers mounted on traveling carriages,—1 8½-inch, 1 5½-inch, 2 3¼-inch, and 3 6-inch on iron or truck wheel carriages in the block house at the upper end of the town. That there were 2,500 stand of small arms in the whole, including rifles for the army. It also appears from the evidence of this officer that the fort was well constructed for defense, in good repair, and sufficiently armed.

In the fort or immediate vicinity at the time of the surrender were the 4th U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel James Miller commanding; detachments 1st and 3d U. S. Infantry; Captain Samuel T. Dyson's company U. S. Artillerists; Legionary Corps of four companies, composed of cavalry, infantry, riflemen, and artillery, in command of Major James Witherell; first regiment Michigan militia, commanded by Colonel Elijah Brush; second Ohio regiment, in command of Colonel Findlay, and portions of the other two Ohio regiments, commanded by Captain Sanderson, Cass and McArthur being on their return from the attempted expedition to Godfroy's trading post on the Raisin with the other portions of these regiments.

Colonel Anderson, with the second Michigan regiment, was still on the lower Raisin and vicinity.

Complete records of the officers who were engaged in the defense of Detroit and the Territory are not to be found, especially relating to the Michigan troops, and the inference is from documents subsequently placed in the office of the Secretary of State, and now there, being a proclammation by William Woodbridge, Secretary of the Territory under Cass, and Acting Governor at the time, setting forth that owing to the convulsions of the war very many of the records of the Territory had been lost or destroyed, it became necessary to recall all commissions, both civil and military, in order to ascertain who held official positions. This proclamation does not seem to have brought about the desired result, as only a very few military commissions seem to have been returned.

On account of these defects it is not expected that all the officers who took part in the defense of the Territory can be named, but so far as they are of record they are given, and it is presumed that at least those who were most prominent and held commands are mentioned.

REGULAR ARMY.

Brigadier General William Hull, commanding; Captain A. F. Hull, Aid-de-Camp; Captain James Taylor, Acting Quartermaster General.

First U. S. Infantry.—Captains John Whistler and Daniel Baker; Lieutenant Dixon Stansbury, and Ensign Robert McCabe.

Third U. S. Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Butler (Adjutant McArthur's regiment).

Fourth U. S. Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel James Miller; Captains Josiah Snelling, Oliver H. Burton, Charles Larrabee, and Charles Fuller; Lieutenants John L. Eastman, George Gooding, Lewis Peckham, John Bacon (Quartermaster), and Aaron W. Furbush.

Seventh U. S. Infantry.—Lieutenant Thomas S. Jessup (Acting Brigade Major) and Ensign Samuel McCormick (Adjutant Findlay's regiment).

U. S. Artillery.—Captain Samuel Dyson, Lieutenants James Dalliba (ordnance officer), Porter Hanks, and John Anderson.

U. S. Army.—Captains Harris H. Hickman, Jared Mansfield (U. S. Engineers), Horatio Stark, John Whipple, Benjamin Forsyth (U. S. Riflemen), Lieutenant Asher Phillips and Sergeant Sylvester Day (U. S. Riflemen).

OHIO TROOPS.

First Regiment.—Colonel Duncan McArthur, commanding; Majors James Denny and William A. Trimble.

Second Regiment.—Colonel James Findlay, commanding; Majors Thomas Moore and Thomas Van Horne.

Third Regiment.—Colonel Lewis Cass, commanding; Majors Robert Morrison and Jeremiah K. Munson.

Detachment of two Companies.—Captains Henry Brush and Thomas Rowland.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.

George McDougall, Adjutant General Michigan Territory.

Legionary Corps.—Four companies, composed of cavalry, infantry, riflemen, and artillery, Major James Wetherell, commanding.

First Regiment Infantry.—Colonel Elijah Brush, commanding.

Second Regiment Infantry.—Colonel John Anderson, commanding.

Although the foregoing statement contains only the names of commanders of Michigan troops, it is presumable that most of those officers commissioned and assigned to commands by Governor Hull in 1805 took an active part in the war, notwithstanding it has been found impossible to find any record.

On the day of the surrender and before his departure for Canada, General Brock published a proclamation declaring that the Territory of Michigan had been ceded to the Arms of His Britannic Majesty, "without any other condition than the protection of private property."

Proctor succeeded Brock in command, and on the 21st of August, by proclamation, organized a civil government. Soon after the Indians began to pillage property and became very mischievous otherwise.

On the 18th of January, 1813, the Adjutant General officially announced the exchange of Hull, McArthur, Cass, Findlay, Miller, and the remainder of the Detroit prisoners, thereby relieving them from disability to serve in the war.

Judge James V. Campbell, in his valuable work, "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan," from which has been derived most of the information contained in this brief notice of the war in Michigan Territory, says:

"The immediate result of Hull's surrender was a general uprising all over the west, Kentucky and Ohio were especially active, and General Harrison was by common consent put at the head of the forces, receiving a special commission from Kentucky. These troops were volunteers, not called out originally by the United States, but brought into the field by the enthusiasm

of the occasion. Harrison was also commissioned for the same purpose by the United States. The Indians were very soon scattered from the Wabash and driven northward. A campaign was planned for the recovery of Michigan and the capture of Malden, which was delayed by some untoward events and for a time prevented General Winchester, who, without orders, undertook to advance to the Raisin, and there met with a terrible calamity."

The troops under Winchester, an old Revolutionary officer, were intelligent and brave, chiefly Kentuckians, composed of the foremost young men of the State, and had entered the service determined to wipe out the disgrace of Hull's surrender and redeem the Michigan Territory from British rule and relieve the people from their terror of the merciless savage.

Under orders from Winchester of January 17, 1813, Colonel William Lewis, with a force of between 600 and 700 officers and men, commenced a march toward the Raisin, reaching a point near what is now the city of Monroe on the 18th, where he was attacked by a force of British and Indians. He at once made a disposition of his army to engage the enemy. He assigned Lieutenant Colonel Allen to command the right wing, Major Graves the left, while Major Madison had the centre. He crossed the river on the ice. Graves and Madison attacking the enemy soon drove them from the village, while Allen encountered strong opposition on the right from a force with a howitzer in position, where the battle became very hot, but the enemy was finally driven, fighting obstinately. They were pursued into the heavy timber, when darkness put an end to the conflict. The loss of the Americans was 12 killed and 55 wounded, while that of the British was not published, and the Indians having dragged from the field their dead, their loss was not ascertained.

On the 21st Winchester had received a report that the British and Indians would attack him that night or next morning and he was urged by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, in command of regulars, to be prepared; but it appears that he disregarded both and left for the Maumee to hurry up reënforcements, which had started for the field, but did not reach there, having been turned back on hearing of the surrender.

A complete surprise was accomplished by the British, for at daybreak on the 22d the camp was heavily fired with shot and canister, while at the same time it was vigorously assaulted with regulars and Indians. A small force immediately under Lewis secured some cover in the heavy picket fences and held its own for some time. The regulars, not finding any cover and being exposed to a severe fire, were reënforced by Winchester and Lewis with about 100 men, when the enemy was held in check for some time; but a large body of Indians succeeding in turning their right flank, they were compelled to cross the river, when, though fighting bravely and desperately in detail, they could make no united defense. On this part of the field no quarter was given, the greatest portion of them being either killed or scalped. Winchester and Lewis surrendered to Roundhead, an Indian, who stripped them and took them to Proctor, Colonel Allen being among the killed.

Graves and Madison being on another part of the field maintained their position against the small artillery of the enemy, picking off with their riflemen the British gunners on sight, while Proctor with his whole force had withdrawn beyond range, leaving the Americans with time for breakfast.

Proctor, on the arrival of Winchester at his headquarters, intimated to him that he could not restrain his Indian allies, and Winchester, forcibly impressed with the barbarities which he had already witnessed and received at their

hands, and at the same time underestimating the position and condition of the troops under Graves, consented to surrender, as he reported, on the understanding that the protection of the prisoners and private property should be secured, and that the side arms of the officers should be returned to them on arrival at Malden.

Major Overton of Winchester's staff, accompanied by Proctor, was made the bearer of a white flag to the American camp. Knowing well the habits and propensities of the Indians, Graves and Madison hesitated about submitting to surrender, and unless safety was fully secured declined to do so. Proctor agreed to this, promising to send sleds to convey the wounded to Malden next morning, and to have them safely guarded in the meantime. On these assurances the surrender was accomplished. Notwithstanding these promises insolence was soon commenced by the Indians, and Proctor, when appealed to by Major Madison, advanced the usual excuse that it was beyond his power to restrain them. Madison at once gave orders to his men, who were still armed, to protect themselves with their guns. This took effect, and the Indians stopped their mischievous work, and the unwounded troops were at once marched off toward Malden.

Contrary to the assurances of Proctor, his promises were all disregarded. Private property of both officers and soldiers was permitted to be pillaged and destroyed, and some of the worst atrocities were committed without restraint or punishment. The wounded were neglected, and in place of being carried off in sleds, as promised, were left at the mercy of the savages, and most of them were put to death or scalped, and even many of the unwounded, both officers and men, were murdered on the road to Malden, very few reaching there.

The bloody battle of the Raisin has well been designated in history as one of the inhuman massacres of the ages. The shot-gun, the tomahawk, and scalping knife were the instruments of death in the hands of the victorious savages bent on unrestrained plunder and butchery, while the bodies of many of the dead, being left unprotected and exposed, were devoured by dogs, swine, and other voracious animals, the brutal tyrant who controlled affairs not even interfering in the least to secure their naked and mangled bodies a deposit in the frozen ground.

"How dread was the conflict, how bloody the fray,
Told the banks of the Raisin at the dawn of the day;
While the gush from the wounds of the dying and dead
Had thaw'd for the warrior a snow-sheeted bed."

"But where is the pride that a soldier can feel,
To temper with mercy the wrath of the steel,
While Proctor, victorious, denies to the brave
Who had fallen in battle, the gift of the grave."

Judge Campbell says in his work already referred to: "The British victory was dearly bought. Proctor had 182 killed and wounded among his white force, or more than one-third of their whole number. The loss of the Indians is not known, but it must have been very large. Of the American troops not more than 30 or 40 escaped; 537 prisoners were accounted for as first estimated, and the number was increased by 40 or 50 afterwards ransomed from the Indians. The number of killed and missing was 397, a large number of whom were not slain in action, but murdered afterwards."

The expedition of Proctor into Ohio early in 1813, his attempted attack and failure May 1st on Fort Meigs at the Maumee Rapids, then held by General Harrison, and his defeat on July 27th following in his assault on Fort Stephenson, on the Sandusky river, in command of Major George Croghan, coupled with the advance of Harrison's army, rendered the retreat of Proctor on Malden advisable, which he accomplished in all haste.

Commodore Perry's great victory on Lake Erie on the 10th of September followed, in which Major Henry B. Brevoort, U. S. Army, a Michigan officer who had entered the service as an Ensign, 2d U. S. Infantry, in 1802, took a prominent part in command of a detachment of soldiers acting as marines.

Major Brevoort, having with his family lived in Detroit, was in possession of much valuable information regarding the number and strength of the British vessels, and which proved of great service to Perry.

These events and the advance of Perry's fleet towards the mouth of the Detroit river compelled the abandonment of Malden on the 18th of that month by the British forces. On the 27th of September Harrison crossed from the Middle Sister Island to the Canada shore about four miles below Malden, and on marching into that place and finding it evacuated he at once prepared for pursuit, but did not expect to overtake Proctor until he should reach the Thames, where he told Tecumseh he meant to make a stand.

From Judge Campbell's work: "Proctor was at Sandwich when Harrison landed, and he at once moved eastward with the Detroit garrison and all his auxiliaries. On the 28th the American army reached Sandwich, and General Duncan McArthur crossed over and took possession of the fort, which he had left before under such different circumstances. The overjoyed inhabitants were released from what had become a reign of terror. The fort had been fired, but the flames were extinguished, and General McArthur drove off a horde of hostile Indians, who were prowling round the neighborhood. The fleet arrived the same day. On the 29th General Harrison issued his proclamation restoring the civil authority as it had been before the surrender, and entrusting its administration to the old incumbents when present, and to their next predecessors if absent. Colonel Johnson's riflemen came up on the 30th, and crossed into Canada the day after.

"The American flag is said to have been raised by the inhabitants before McArthur's entrance. But it never floated again from the old flag-staff. That was left bare and uncared for as a memorial and warning, until a few years afterwards, in June, 1820, it was blown over by a severe wind and ceased to be visible over the walls. What ignominious uses its ruins may have served it is not recorded. It was not in demand for relics.

"McArthur's command was left to hold Detroit. Cass's brigade was left at Sandwich, and Harrison, with a force of about 3,500, on the 2d of October pushed on by land after Proctor, the smaller vessels of the fleet sailing up the Thames. Proctor was at last overtaken at the Moravian towns, and compelled to give battle on the 5th. The mounted riflemen dashed through the British line and turned it, and in less than ten minutes the whole force was captured except General Proctor and 17 officers and 239 men. The official reports of his own government show that he was regarded as having been guilty of grossly disgraceful conduct. His brave ally, Tecumseh, met a soldier's death by the hands of a very brave enemy, having been shot by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, while the latter was wounded and held down by his own horse, which had fallen on him, and Tecumseh was approaching to kill him. James Knaggs,

who aided in carrying Colonel Johnson off the field, was intimately acquainted with Tecumseh, and recognized him when pointed out by Colonel Johnson as an Indian whom he had shot in self-defense. Probably no one in the army had as good a knowledge of Tecumseh as Captain Knaggs, who had been for years an interpreter, and familiar with all the chiefs. The identity of the slayer and of the slain is as well established as testimony can establish anything.

"General Cass and Commodore Perry acted as volunteer aids to General Harrison, and he gave great credit to both for their efficient help in making his arrangements and preparations."

In October, 1813, General Cass, who had held the rank of Brigadier General U. S. Army since March 12, 1813, was by President Madison made permanent Governor of Michigan Territory, with William Woodbridge, of Marietta, Ohio, as his Secretary. On the 15th of December he appointed George McDougall his Adjutant General, and on the 17th the following order was issued reorganizing the militia:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS DETROIT,
December 17, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS:

The situation of the country requiring the most prompt and efficient organization of the militia, the Commander-in-Chief directs that Lieutenant Colonel Smyth use all exertions to complete his corps, which will immediately be placed in actual service, and be reported to Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the 28th Infantry (U. S. A.), who will be left in command of this post and its dependencies.

The commanding officer of the first and second regiments will organize their regiments with all possible dispatch. In the division of companies they will conform, as nearly as may be, to the situation of things prior to the surrender of this place to the enemy. But where an altered state of the population, or other circumstances, render an alteration expedient, they are authorized to make it.

The commanding officer of corps and regiments will make regular returns of the number of men fit for duty in their respective regiments or corps to Lieutenant Colonel Butler, and will receive and receipt for a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition.

During the absence of the Commander-in-Chief the Adjutant General will, on the requisition of the commanding officer at this post, order out the whole or such part of the militia as the commanding officer may require.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. McDOUGALL,
Adjutant General T. M.

Commissions issued by Governor Cass, December 18, 1813:

George McDougall, Adjutant General.

Legionary Corps.—Richard Smyth, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry J. Hunt, Major; Captains, Antoine Dequindre, Benjamin Woodworth, John Conner, Isaac Lee; Lieutenants, Isaac Ruland, George Johnstone, Otto Miller, Jacob Smith, John Palmer, John Dousman; Ensigns, J. Macomb, J. S. Roby, L. Dequindre, Laurent Durocher.

Battalion on rivers Huron (now Clinton) and St. Clair: James Conner, Major; Captains, Henry Conner, William Tucker, Joseph Roe; Lieutenants, George Cottrell, Pierre Chauvin; Ensigns, Michael Duchesne, —— Beaubien, Francis St. Aubin.

First Regiment.—Gabriel Godfroy, Lieutenant Colonel; Jacob Visger, Major; Captains, J. B. Cicotte, Dominique Bondy, Jacques Campeau, Charles Rivard, Louis Beufait, Francis Cicotte; Lieutenants, Charles N. Gouin, John Dicks, A. Baron, J. B. Godfroy, Lambert Beaubien, Francis Rivard; Ensigns, John Grant, Pierre Labadie, J. Meldrum, J. B. Beaubien, A. B. Delisle, John Goodell.

Second Regiment.—Francis Navarre, Lieutenant Colonel; J. B. Beaugrand, Major; Captains, Hubert LaCroix, Dominique Drouillard, Jacques Navarre, J. B. Conture; Lieutenants, Francis Lasselle, Jos. Duseau, Martin Nadeau, Jos. Robert; Ensigns, Isidore Robert, Duncan Reid, John B. Roe, Joseph LeBeau.

In this organization are included a large number of the officers who were assigned to the organization effected by Hull in 1805, and as has already been stated, most of them must have been in service during the struggle in Michigan Territory in 1812.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Early in the spring of 1832 a war with the Sac and Fox Indians, then occupying country west of the Mississippi River, was inaugurated by an invasion of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, then in what was known as Michigan territory, by Black Hawk, the chief of these Indians, who had repeatedly given assurances to the government that he, with his people, would remain on the west side of that river, but had then, with his force, entered Illinois, murdering the inhabitants in considerable numbers, committing depredations upon their property and submitting them to continual fear for their lives, declaring that he would use all his endeavors, even unto war, to recover his old home on the east side of the river, which he had left under treaty.

At the commencement of the outbreak quite a heavy Indian war seemed inevitable from all appearances, as the dispositions of surrounding tribes were not clearly understood, and in addition to the regular troops sent up the Mississippi River a considerable force was sent from the seaboard and from other points to the seat of war, taking the lake route via steamers, reaching Detroit early in July. Major General Scott accompanied the first detachment of 220 officers and men, which made the trip from Buffalo to Chicago in the steamer Sheldon Thompson, and when she left that port on her return trip, there had died, of the detachment, one officer and fifty-one men, of cholera, which then prevailed in Detroit and other western cities. General Scott and several other officers had been slightly attacked by the disease, but soon recovered.

General Twiggs followed on the steamers Henry Clay and William Penn, with a command of 370 strong, including officers. This detachment was attacked with the disease and compelled to land at Fort Gratiot, out of which only 150 remained with the command, a large number having died of cholera and were buried in the grave yard, still remaining on the military reserve there. The rest, panic stricken, deserted, fleeing to the woods and along the road to Detroit, but few of them reached that city, large numbers having died in the woods and by the wayside, and of these many were destroyed and devoured by wolves and other wild animals.

Colonel Cummings, with another detachment, landed at Detroit and encamped, where several died; the survivors becoming panic stricken were embarked on the steamer William Penn, but were soon compelled to return and went again into camp at Springwells, when they became more quiet and but few deaths, comparatively, occurred among them.

From these commands it was reckoned at the time that more than half were swept away. Of the six companies that left Fortress Monroe only 180 returned, losses in other detachments being in like proportion.

Colonel Thompson, U. S. A., with two companies of infantry from Fort Gratiot, arrived by steamer at Detroit about the 12th of July, and upon landing commenced their march across the country for Chicago.

On April 27th of that year the Governor of Illinois sent a force of 1,800 volunteers to the mouth of Rock River, on the Mississippi, where the Indians made their headquarters, and a command of regulars under General Atkinson, immediately commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, was sent from St. Louis, Mo., via the Mississippi, to that point, while Colonel Henry Dodge, of Michigan Territory, raised a force of territorial volunteers and moved on the same place. This command at first rendered very important service in preventing mischief being done by the Winnebagoes and other tribes of doubtful intentions, and then entered upon a vigorous and successful campaign during the spring and summer, having several sharp but minor encounters with the Indians.

In the meantime General Hugh Brady, commanding the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit, took the overland route, and with Lieutenant Electus Backus, of his staff, joined General Akinson in the field.

The Indians had been attacked at various points, and finding themselves closely pressed by the advancing troops, pushed up Black river, more anxious to escape their pursuers than to make war upon them.

The pursuit, after leaving the river, was continued in the direction of the Wisconsin, passing the place where the city of Madison now is, and then known as Four Lakes. Soon the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached, where Black Hawk was found with his band, preparing to cross the river with their women and children. Colonel Dodge and Colonel Ewing were in the advance with their commands, and a spy company in command of Captain Dixon. Soon the Indians were met and the battle of Wisconsin Heights commenced, resulting, after a brisk but spirited fight, in driving the Indians into the bottoms of the Wisconsin, where they became concealed, and darkness closed the pursuit. The next morning disclosed that the Indians had in the night all crossed the river and disappeared. The pursuit continued, and on the 2d of August, twelve days after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, the army came up with the whole body of Indians near the mouth of the Bad Axe river, which runs into the Mississippi river about forty miles above Prairie du Chien. A steamer, the Warrior, had been sent up the Mississippi river armed with a six-pounder to prevent their escape across the river. Thus surrounded, the Indians fell easy victims, and the battle soon terminated in the total destruction of a very large portion of Black Hawk's followers, men, women, and children, and the capture and dispersion of the remainder, and thus ended the battle of Bad Axe, the final engagement of the Black Hawk war. The official reports give the loss by the whites as 25 killed and wounded. The entire loss by the army in the war, including the murders of settlers, and exclusive of the ravages of cholera, was estimated at about 50, while the Indians are reported to have lost 230 killed in battle and a great number died of wounds, with a great loss by starvation, disease, and drowning among the women and children.

"I will weep for a season on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead;
But they died not by hunger, or lingering decay,
The steel of the white man hath swept them away."

Black Hawk hastily made his escape with his prophet from Bad Axe, and a large reward was offered for his capture. The fugitives pursued their lonely

retreat to the dalles of the Wisconsin river, and were there captured by One-Eyed De-cor-ra, a chief of the Winnebagoes, who delivered them as prisoners of war on the 27th of August to General Street, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien.

The hostile chief was sent down the river with an escort in charge of Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, of the regular army, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and held as a prisoner of war for several months, a portion of the time confined at Fortress Monroe, from which he was taken in June, 1833, and escorted through the principal cities and towns for the purpose of enlightening him as to the power of the country, of which he seemed to be entirely ignorant, and finally reaching the Mississippi river, where he was released from arrest, and lived in quiet on the banks of that river, where he died October 23d, 1838.

Detroit, then the principal city in the territory, desiring to aid Illinois in suppressing the plundering incursions of the Indians, contributed her share of volunteers, organized a force, and before the cholera broke out commenced a movement across the country via Chicago for the field of operations.

Upon the breaking out of the war Stevens T. Mason, then Secretary and acting Governor of Michigan Territory, called on General John R. Williams, who was in command of the militia for troops, who made an order dated May 2d, upon John Roberts, of Detroit, Colonel of the 1st regiment, for a detachment of 250 officers and men, which was promptly furnished. In the detachment were two independent uniformed companies belonging to Detroit, Light Dragoons, Captain Charles Jackson, and the Detroit City Guard (infantry), Captain Edward Brooks, who had served under General Harrison at the battle of the Thames.

The 1st regiment embraced all the troops in the vicinity of Detroit, and on May 24th was rendezvoused at Ten Eyck's Tavern, at Dearborn, on the River Rouge, nine miles from Detroit, for the purpose of filling the requisition either by volunteers or by drafts. In connection with this an incident occurred at that place in the selection of volunteers, which was most creditable to the company in which it took place, showing a remarkable effect of discipline even in that long by-gone day among the independent volunteer companies worthy of imitation even by those of the present day, and exhibited a patriotism and consideration for the welfare of their fellow men worthy of the highest commendation. It had become known to the City Guard that in making up the detachment volunteers were to be first called for, and then the balance made up by draft. The Guard having been for some time fully organized as a company, properly mustered and officered, recognized the fact that their entire membership was subject to orders as a body, and when received resolved to obey them as such, but would neither volunteer nor be drafted individually. This determination being unknown to their officers, next morning when the regiment formed in line, the General and staff rode to the front, and upon the call being made for volunteers some from each of the other companies stepped out in front, but not one of the Guard moved except the officers. The General seemed much surprised, and was seen to turn to Colonel Brooks, who had just been promoted from the Captaincy of the company, and who had assured the General that the Guard would volunteer to a man at once, dispatched an Aid to Captain Isaac S. Rowland, a graduate of West Point, who had succeeded Captain Brooks, and who, on reaching the Captain, inquired what such action by the company meant. Captain Rowland, ignorant of the determination of the company, and unable to answer,

referred the matter to his Orderly Sergeant, R. E. Roberts, who replied: "The City Guards are an organized volunteer company, and ready to obey orders." Upon this answer being delivered to the General he at once, with much apparent pride, gave the order, "City Guard, five paces to the front, march!" and the Guards promptly moved forward in a body, and all were enrolled except one man, who was excused owing to ill health.

The detachment was then completed by draft and companies organized therefrom. Two of the companies thus formed were commanded respectively by Captain René Marsac and Captain R. Henderson. The commanders of the others have not been ascertained.

At one o'clock of the next day the command was on the march for Chicago, moving on to Willow Run, five miles east of Ypsilanti, reaching there that night, and next day marched to Saline. There they were overtaken by an order from Governor Mason, delivered by Adjutant General John E. Schwartz to General Williams, to proceed with his staff to Chicago, and directing the detachment to return to Detroit. The troops were formed in hollow square and were addressed by General Williams, who thanked them in behalf of the frontier settlers for the promptness evinced by them in taking the field to aid in relieving their fellow-citizens from the threatening encroachments of the Indians, who were then devastating their country and destroying their homes. The General and staff then started for Chicago, and the detachment for Detroit by way of Ann Arbor, where they arrived on Sunday about noon. Another detachment of five companies of infantry reached Tecumseh about the same time, which had been raised in the southern portion of the State. A company each at Clinton, Adrian, Tecumseh, Blissfield and Palmyra. They belonged to the eighth regiment of the third brigade, commanded by General Joseph W. Brown. These companies had moved westward for the field of operations on May 21st, 1832, in command of Brown, but on reaching Niles they received orders to return home, and were mustered out of service at Tecumseh, but were held subject to orders for a month thereafter, General Brown in the meantime having gone to Chicago with General Williams. These companies were commanded respectively by Captains Drown, Lewis, Hixson, Edmunds, and Goff. Hon. John J. Adam, now of Tecumseh, served in Captain Hixson's company.

There was also a company of infantry organized in Kalamazoo county, and mustered into the service of the United States May 21st 1832, with 42 officers and men. It was officered by Captain James Noyes, Lieutenant Joshua B. Dunkin, and Chauncy C. Merwin, Ensign. It belonged to a militia regiment of which David E. Brown was Colonel, Lyman I. Daniels Lieutenant Colonel, and Hosea B. Huston Major. The company proceeded under orders as far as Niles, where it remained for some time, when, under orders from General Brown it returned and was discharged at "Insley's Four Corners," on Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo county.

At Ann Arbor the Detroit command was met by a messenger from the Governor with orders to again move on to Chicago. The troops were very destitute in equipment, having neither tents nor camp equipage, but being determined to proceed at once a successful effort was made by Captain Rowland in collecting among the men what money, watches, and other valuables could be obtained to defray or secure the cost of such equipment as might be readily had, and this being accomplished, all necessary arrangements were made to have the outfit ready by next morning.

In the meantime another dispatch reached them,—an order from the Governor for the infantry to return to Detroit, when the movement was again commenced, but was again met about three miles from Ann Arbor, by a messenger, with orders to halt, and after about two hours they again took up the line of march for Detroit, encamping at Plymouth that night, and the next at Ten Eyck's, reaching Detroit on the next day (June 3d), and on the day following were discharged from the service.

The company of dragoons was ordered to move with General Williams to Chicago, and accordingly started the following morning. They were joined by some of the City Guard, among whom was Corporal Thomas Williams, son of the General, then only sixteen years of age, and who afterwards became a graduate of West Point and served his country in the regular army with much distinction through the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the rebellion of 1861. He was promoted to a brigadier general of volunteers and commanded the Union troops in their victory over the rebels at Baton Rouge, La., and had in his force the 6th Michigan Infantry. In this engagement he received his death wound while leading his command with a cheer, mounted, saying to the 21st Indiana, "Boys, your field officers are all gone; I will lead you."

General Williams was accompanied to Chicago by Colonel Brooks, Major Chas. W. Whipple, and Major M. Wilson, escorted by Captain Jackson's dragoons. Jackson returning to Detroit, the company was in command of First Lieutenant Garry Spencer, with First Lieutenant John Farrar and Second Lieutenant James Hanmer. A company of 50 cavalry from General Brown's command also accompanied General Williams. This force remained some weeks in Chicago awaiting the developments of the war, making a reconnoissance to Naper's settlement beyond, a point threatened by the Indians. General Williams's command remained in Chicago until after the capture of Black Hawk, and did not return to Detroit until about the 1st of July.

While the command was in Chicago the people of that city, on the 18th of June at a public meeting, adopted and published an address to General Williams and the officers and soldiers of his command, warmly thanking them "for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by them when the citizens of Chicago were without protection and had not the means of defending themselves."

The field officers connected with the entire Detroit command were Colonel Edward Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan D. Davis, Major Benajah Holbrook, and Dr. John L. Whiting, Surgeon, Captain Lewis Davenport having charge of the baggage train.

Although from circumstances beyond their control the Michigan troops organized for the Black Hawk War, both infantry and cavalry, were not afforded the opportunity which they so much desired, of taking an active part in the war by meeting the enemy, yet their courage and patriotism were none the less. Having volunteered in a good cause and undertaken a march of great hardship on foot, of several hundred miles, much of it over badly constructed roads through a country a large portion of which was then comparatively a wilderness, and withal scantily provided with supplies and equipment, entitled them to much well deserved credit.

THE TOLEDO WAR.

("*An Ohio Idea.*")

What is known as the Toledo War was one of a very peculiar and harmless character, beginning in perspective and ending without collision, fight, or casualty; yet exhibiting on the start on both sides a maximum of bombastic threatenings, prospective of possible coming war, with bloody battles and direful consequences, and although it brought out on the part of Michigan the most formidable military demonstration incident to a dispute, between States as to territory occurring in the United States, it ended in a wordy peace, which has resulted in handing down the whole affair, both civil and military, in undeserved traditional and written ridicule.

In the beginning of 1835 the State of Ohio undertook to enforce jurisdiction over certain territory south of the Maumee Bay, which was then considered as a portion of Michigan Territory, and claimed as such. The legislative council of Michigan on February 12, of that year, passed an act "to prevent the exercise of foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan," making it a penal offense for any one to accept or exercise any public office in any part of the Territory, except by commission from the United States, or Michigan. On the 19th of the same month Acting Governor Mason, in a letter of instructions in detail to General Joseph W. Brown, then commanding a division of the Michigan militia, says: "Under existing circumstances but one of two courses is left for Michigan to pursue. If Ohio continues to persevere in the attempt to wrest from us our territory, as she now meditates,—in voluntary submission to encroachment upon our rights, or firm and determined opposition to her,—the latter though painful to us, is preferable to the former, and must be decided upon. With this in view, I have, with due regard to the important task assigned you, concluded to give you the control of the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the peculiar and unpleasant relations which I fear may soon exist between the civil authorities of Ohio and those of this Territory."

General Brown, under the same date, issues the following address to the militia:

"Fellow Citizens,—A cause which has the sanction of the highest authority in the nation, as well as the laws of our Territory, must be sustained by us, and will meet the approbation of all our common country who respect our institutions and who are capable of appreciating the just claims of the injured and weaker party when they are sought to be trodden down and trampled upon by mere physical force. We cannot submit to an invasion of our soil; we are

determined to repel with force whatever strength the State of Ohio may attempt to bring into our Territory to sustain her usurpations, and let the consequences which may follow rest on the guilty heads of those who attempt to deprive us by force of our rightful jurisdiction."

On the 23d following the Ohio Legislature asserting the right of that State and declaring that measures should be taken to establish it, Governor Lucas placed a Major General of militia in command, with instructions to enroll the militia of the districts in dispute for the purpose of protection, while running a boundary line which Ohio insisted on accomplishing. The matter of boundary had been laid before Congress, but failed to receive attention, and the acting Governor of Michigan, considering his Territory in possession, ordered General Brown to hold himself in readiness to resist any attempt of Ohio to carry out the threatened measures, the right of Michigan being sustained by the Attorney General of the United States, and also by the President and his advisers. After a futile attempt at conciliation and considerable delay, Ohio still persisting in her claim, the President intimated by letter that if that State attempted running the line with an armed force he would have to interfere to prevent it by the power of the United States. Still affairs remained quiet, with an occasional difficulty, but without any military demonstration. It was ascertained, however, that in accordance with the views of the Ohio Legislature a new county (Lucas) was to be organized over the disputed territory, and that a court was to be opened at Toledo on the 7th of September, 1835, and that this move was to be protected by Ohio troops. To meet this contemplated action Governor Mason ordered out the Michigan forces, and with them in person moved on Toledo; but on arriving there no opposing force was encountered and he peacefully took possession of the place, holding it for four days, when the Michigan troops, under an order of September 10th, returned and were disbanded at their various rendezvous, not having fired a gun at an enemy nor lost a man.

Ohio finally succeeded by strong political influence in obtaining the disputed ground, but only with what was claimed to have been the consent of Michigan, in lieu of which she received what is known as the Upper Peninsula.

Following is a statement of the officers and troops organized and called out by the Governor to take a part in the boundary quarrel referred to, and who were paid by the State for their services:

Governor, Stevens T. Mason. Staff: Colonels Isaac S. Rowland, Kintsign Pritchette, John Chester.

Major General Joseph W. Brown, commanding; Alpheus Felch, Aid-de-Camp; Charles W. Whipple, Division Inspector; Daniel S. Bacon, Division Quartermaster.

Brigadier General Martin Davis commanding 2d Brigade. E. C. Eaton, Brigade Major; J. E. Field, Brigade Quartermaster; Isaac J. Ullman, Brigade Inspector.

FIRST REGIMENT RIFLES.

FIELD AND STAFF.

J. D. Davis, Colonel; John Beedon, Jr., Major; F. L. Marcham, Surgeon; Peter Fralick, Paymaster; H. A. Noyes, Adjutant; Wm. McCurdy, Quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains, Albert Stroms, Richard Boughton, Charles M. McCormick, Eli Derby, Emery Richardson, A. D. Crane, James M. Murray, Horace Leek, S. B. Newton (supernumerary in charge of baggage train).

First Lieutenants, Ezra Bradner, Samuel Gates, Isaac Hiscock, Jr., Silas Dickenson, J. S. Lacey, Jacob I. Foot, Jared B. Cornish, Cyrus Burnett.

Second Lieutenants, Enos Bradner, Wm. A. Ballard, Samuel B. Hill, Edwin Bond, Henry B. H. Secord, Harvey Barton, Wm. Brewer, Norman C. Wells.

This command was made up of portions of eight companies, varying in size, and numbering 189 officers and men in the aggregate.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Warner Wing, Colonel; Apulus Drown, Major; Wm. W. Smith, Surgeon; Lewis E. Bradley, Adjutant; Almon H. White, Quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains, George W. Darrah, Joseph Morass, Gabriel Bissonette, Heman N. Spalding, Noyes W. Woodworth, John Bradford.

First Lieutenants, Levi Lewis, Francis Cousins, George C. Root, David Hall.

Second Lieutenants, Nelson White, John B. Derby.

Ensigns, James H. Withington, Peter Moran.

The force consisted of parts of seven companies, numbering 131 officers and men.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Davis Smith, Colonel; Samuel B. Evans, Lieutenant Colonel; Derastus Torrey, Major; Michael A. Patterson, Surgeon; Alonzo Cressy, Ass't Surgeon; Joseph E. Hall, Adjutant; Sydney F. Blanchard, Quartermaster; Thomas Sisson, Assistant Quartermaster; Hugh Hillock, Assistant Quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains, Reuben N. Hall, John Densmore, Peleg Pettis, Horatio N. Baldwin, Ebenezer Davis, Augustus Montgomery, Jedediah Raymond, Milton Hoag.

First Lieutenants, Eli Chatfield, Asa G. Edwards, Guy Carpenter.

Second Lieutenants, Joseph N. Chandler, John J. Adam, Adam Miner, J. Swick, Daniel McRoberts.

Ensigns, Benjamin Tibbetts, Simeon Spencer.

This regiment had eight small companies, 238 strong, in the aggregate.

OAKLAND DETACHMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Frederick A. Sprague, Major; Andrew D. Voorheis, Surgeon; Israel B. Richardson, Surgeon; Benjamin Phelps, Paymaster; John L. Brownell, Quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains, Orange Foot, George Brownell, Linus Cone, John W. Ingram, Haron Haskins.

First Lieutenants, Mason I. James, Walter Drake, Nelson Rosevelt, Phineas W. Jenney, Edward W. Peck.

Second Lieutenants, Alanson Goodrich, William Lee, Henry Sprague, Calvin Chapel, Hiram Carhart. Chester Goodrich, Cornet.

This detachment was 180 strong, a portion of it being mounted as cavalry.

BUCKLIN'S DETACHMENT INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James Bucklin, Major; James Dunn, Adjutant.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains, N. P. Thayer, John F. Rupley, Jonas Goodell, Thomas Geldard, Martin Greenman, Asahel L. Bird, Chas. M. Bull, George R. Griswold.

First Lieutenants, Paul Rice, John Thomas, Sheldin Beckwith, Lewis Fuller, Geo. C. Bates, Sidney L. Rood.

Second Lieutenants, Jasper Thomas, Jacob M. Howard, Thomas Dare.

Ensign, Joseph Y. Davis.

This command had an aggregate of 137 officers and men.

SHELBY VOLUNTEERS, ARTILLERY.

Captains, Orson Sheldon, A. White, Erastus Day, J. O. Ferris, N. W. Wadsworth.

Lieutenants, James St. John, Wm. H. Webster, Elias O. Maccall.

Ensigns, Gurdon C. Leech, C. C. Douglass.

This artillery force was made up of gun squads, 57 officers and men.

DETROIT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

First Lieutenant, John Wright; Second Lieutenant, Simeon Brown; Third Lieutenant, James Hanmer.

This company was 20 strong in the aggregate.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain, Joseph Wood; First Lieutenant, James McBride; Second Lieutenant, Burton Hotchkiss; Stephen Crego, Cornet.

This company numbered 40 officers and men.

On the pay roll of these troops are found the names of the following officers not included in any of the commands mentioned, but it is presumed that they were on some duty connected with the expedition referred to, as Adjutant General Jno. E. Schwarts certifies that they were entitled to pay for services rendered:

John Montgomery, Major 1st battalion Heavy Artillery; Joseph Lapham, Adjutant; Abel Parkhurst, Paymaster; Chas. C. Jeffers, Surgeon; Horace Welch, Quartermaster; Peter Slingerland, Captain; Morell Goodrich, First Lieutenant; William Colby, Second Lieutenant; Ezra Higby, Third Lieutenant; Jesse W. Taylor, Captain Artillery; Richard Gorton, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. Thompson, Surgeon; L. Jenney, Assistant Surgeon; C. C. Hascall, Colonel; H. Hemans, Assistant Surgeon; C. C. Parks, Lieutenant; M. J. Bacon, Aid-de-Camp. With these officers are included a number of non-commissioned officers and privates, making in all 48 of an aggregate.

These troops, numbering in all 1,055, were paid by the State for their services $13,411.43, upon a certificate of Daniel Goodwin, Quartermaster General, by Henry Howard, State Treasurer, by authority of Robert Abbott, Auditor General, under acts of the Legislature approved March 28th and July 26th, 1836.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war between the United States and Mexico and its causes are matters of history, and need not be further alluded to here than to say that, Texas being a province of Mexico, bordering on the United States, its population had become more or less American, differing materially in education, religion, habits of life, and accustomed to a different mode of government. Being annoyed and harrassed by unjust local taxation and oppressive import duties, and withal persecuted by the various political factions then existing in that country, they became restless and dissatisfied with their condition as a Province, and in 1833, after a full examination of their resources, population, and of the laws and constitution, they petitioned the Mexican Congress for admission into the Confederation as a separate State. This being denied and treated with great contempt, even to the imprisonment of the commissioner who presented it in person, and after continued grievances and persecutions, coupled with a threatened invasion of their territory by Mexican troops, a civil war was brought on, and prosecuted by Mexico with great vigor and inhuman barbarity, but which finally resulted after much hard fighting on both sides, in the independence of Texas, bringing about in turn its annexation to the United States. This result was displeasing to Mexico, and which, together with a controversy regarding a disputed boundary line, and an invasion by a Mexican armed force of territory claimed by the United States, a war was brought on between the two countries, which was substantially inaugurated in the early part of August, 1845, by the occupation of a portion of the disputed territory at Corpus Christi by an army of the United States under General Zachary Taylor, who, on March 11th, 1846, commenced a movement inland, meeting the Mexicans in severe battles at several points in Texas, defeating them in every instance in face of largely superior numbers, and driving them out of Texas across the Rio Grande. Pursuing them into their own territory, again meeting them in several engagements, defeating and following them from point to point as far as Saltillo, and at Buena Vista, in his last and greatest battle on February 22d and 23d, 1847, where, against overwhelming odds, he routed Santa Anna, driving his entire army from the field, and occupied and held the entire northern portion of Mexico until the war ended.

In March, 1847, another army, in command of Lieutenant General Scott, entered Mexico at Vera Cruz and advanced without delay on the City of Mexico, engaging the enemy in force at several points in heavy battles, but defeating him in every instance, driving him from stronghold to stronghold until finally he attacked him within the fortifications defending that city,

resulting in its capitulation with the entire Mexican army, which ended the war with that country and maintained the claim to the territory in dispute.

Michigan fully performed the part required of her in the war by sending to the field eleven companies of infantry as volunteers, one company of dragoons and three companies of infantry for the regular army.

In the early part of 1847 a company (K) was recruited for the Third U. S. Dragoons, in which Lewis Cass, Jr., of Detroit, served as a Major. The company was officered by Andrew T. McReynolds, Detroit, as Captain; John T. Brown, Tecumseh, as First Lieutenant; J. C. D. Williams, Detroit, and Frank Henry, of Wisconsin, Second Lieutenants. This company served with much distinction in the army of General Scott, on his advance from Vera Cruz, and participated in the several engagements on his line of operations, and especially in the celebrated and successful charge of Captain Phil. Kearney on the Gareta, San Antonio, in the capture of the City of Mexico, Captain McReynolds receiving a wound while leading his company, disabling one of his arms. The company was mustered out of service July 20th, 1848.

In May of that year three companies were recruited in the State and mustered into the 15th U. S. Infantry. The field officers of the regiment were: Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio, Colonel; Joshua Howard, of Detroit, Lieutenant Colonel; Frederick D. Mills, of Iowa, and Samuel Wood, of Indiana, Majors.

The officers of the Michigan companies were:

Company A. Captain, Eugene Vendeventer, Flint; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thornton F. Brodhead, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Samuel E. Beach, Pontiac; Second Lieutenant, Edwin R. Merrifield, Lansing.

Company E. Captain, Isaac D. Toll, Fawn River; First Lieutenant, Thos. H. Freelen, Kalamazoo; Second Lieutenant, Jno. B. Goodman, Niles; Second Lieutenant, Platt Titus, Jackson.

Company G. Captain, Frazey M. Winans, Monroe; First Lieutenant, Ahira G. Eastman, Adrian; Second Lieutenant, Wm. D. Wilkins, Detroit; Lecond Lieutenant, Michael Doyle, Detroit.

The regiment entered early on the Scott campaign, and was engaged in the battles occurring on that line of operations, sustaining a most creditable record for energetic, gallant, and effective service, ending with the surrender of the Mexican capital. It was mustered out of service August 21st, 1848.

During the month of June, 1847, the company known as the Brady Guard, of Detroit, was enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of that month, with Morgan L. Gage, Detroit, as Captain; Alexander K. Howard, Detroit, First Lieutenant; Wm. F. Chittenden, Detroit, Second Lieutenant; Ara W. Sprage, Detroit, Second Lieutenant. This company garrisoned Fort Mackinac and Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, taking the place of regulars sent to the front. These forts were commanded respectively by Captain Gage and Lieutenant Howard. The company was mustered out of service at the close of the war.

In Governor Epaphroditus Ransom's message of January 3, 1848, he says: "On the 19th of May, 1846, a requisition was made by the War Department upon the executive of the State for the enrollment of a regiment of volunteer infantry of ten companies, to be held in readiness for active service when called for by the President."

"By a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1847, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated to be applied, in the discretion of the executive, in fitting out any volunteer regiment, battalion, or company that might be called for from this State to serve in the war with Mexico."

"In October last (1847) an order was issued by direction of the President for mustering these troops into the service of the United States, and the measures necessary to secure a compliance with that order were taken without delay by the proper authorities of the State."

The regiment was designated as the 1st Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and was mustered into the service at various dates during the months of October, November, and December, 1847, and January and February, 1848, with the following officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Thomas B. W. Stockton, Flint, Colonel; Alpheus S. Williams, Detroit, Lieutenant Colonel; John V. Ruehle, Detroit, Major; Adrian R. Terry, Detroit, Surgeon; Henry Lemcke, Detroit, Assistant Surgeon; James E. Pittman, Detroit, Adjutant; Edmund Rice, Kalamazoo, Quartermaster; William S. Brown, Ann Arbor, Commissary.

The following companies made up the regiment, and were mustered into service with the officers named:

A. Captain, Frederick W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo; First Lieutenant, Edmund Rice, Kalamazoo; Second Lieutenant, Paul W. H. Rawls, Kalamazoo; Second Lieutenant, Samuel A. Rice, Kalamazoo.

B. Captain, Grove N. Buel, St. Clair; First Lieutenant, Jno. E. King, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Ebenezer Hawes, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Jno. E. Schwartz, Detroit.

C. Captain, Alfred H. Hanscom, Pontiac; First Lieutenant, Thos. H. Hunt, Pontiac; Second Lieutenant, Chas. O. Conant, Pontiac; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Hanscom, Pontiac.

D. Captain, Nicholas Greusel, Jr., Detroit; First Lieutenant, Edward M. Pitcher, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Horace S. Roberts, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, James E. Pittman, Detroit.

E. Captain, Isaac S. Rowland, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Samuel Chadwick, Three Rivers; Second Lieutenant, Clement D. McNair, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Louis D. Clairoux, Detroit.

F. Captain, Jno. Whittemeyer, Niles; First Lieutenant, Jas. H. Stuart, Niles; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Gray, Niles; Second Lieutenant, Chas. W. Cummings, Grand Rapids.

G. Captain, Daniel Hicks, Adrian; First Lieutenant, Jas. L. Kingsland, Hillsdale; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Goetchius, Almont; Second Lieutenant, Egbert J. Van Buren, Pontiac.

H. Captain, Walter W. Dean, Monroe; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Whipple, Detroit; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Luce, Monroe; Second Lieutenant, Elisha Wright, Niles.

I. Captain, John Van Arman, Battle Creek; First Lieutenant, James S. Kingsland, Marshall; Second Lieutenant, James D. Pierce, Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Moses K. Taylor, Ann Arbor.

K. Captain, Jas. M. Williams, Detroit; First Lieutenant, Eli Snyder, Howell; Second Lieutenant Lorin L. Comstock, Adrian; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Brownell, Jr., Niles.

Entering Mexico at Vera Cruz nine companies advanced as far as Cordova, which they garrisoned for several months, while one company encamped at Vera Cruz.

The regiment remained in the field rendering faithful and efficient service until the close of the war, when it returned to Michigan via New Orleans, Chicago, and Mackinac, to Detroit, where it was mustered out of service July 23, 1848.

Governor Ransom, in his message of January 3d, 1848, further says: "The promptitude with which our fellow citizens responded to this call affords an earnest that they will cheerfully encounter any hardship or danger for the vindication of their country's honor, or the maintenance of its rights. They are entitled to our warm and unmeasured thanks, and that they may be 'saved from the hands of our enemies, preserved from perils, and restored to their respective families and friends,' should the prayer of every American patriot and Christian be offered to Him who is alone the giver of victory.

"Of all the heroic band composing the American army in Mexico none have served their country more faithfully, bravely, and successfully than those from our own State. Officers and privates, regulars and volunteers, all have devoted themselves to their country's cause with a determined energy and unconquerable courage that would have distinguished an army of veterans."

From the report of the Adjutant General of Michigan for 1848:

"During the month of July last the eleven companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States by a requisition of the President to serve during the war with Mexico, returned and were mustered out of service. They consisted of the company of Brady Guards, which was stationed at Mackinac, and the 1st regiment of Michigan volunteers, nine companies of which were for months garrisoned at Cordova, and one company at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Although the latter ten companies suffered greatly from diseases of the climate, and death made sad havoc in their ranks, yet it is a matter of State pride and congratulation to know that the commanding generals are unanimous in bestowing all due praise upon the volunteers of Michigan."

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